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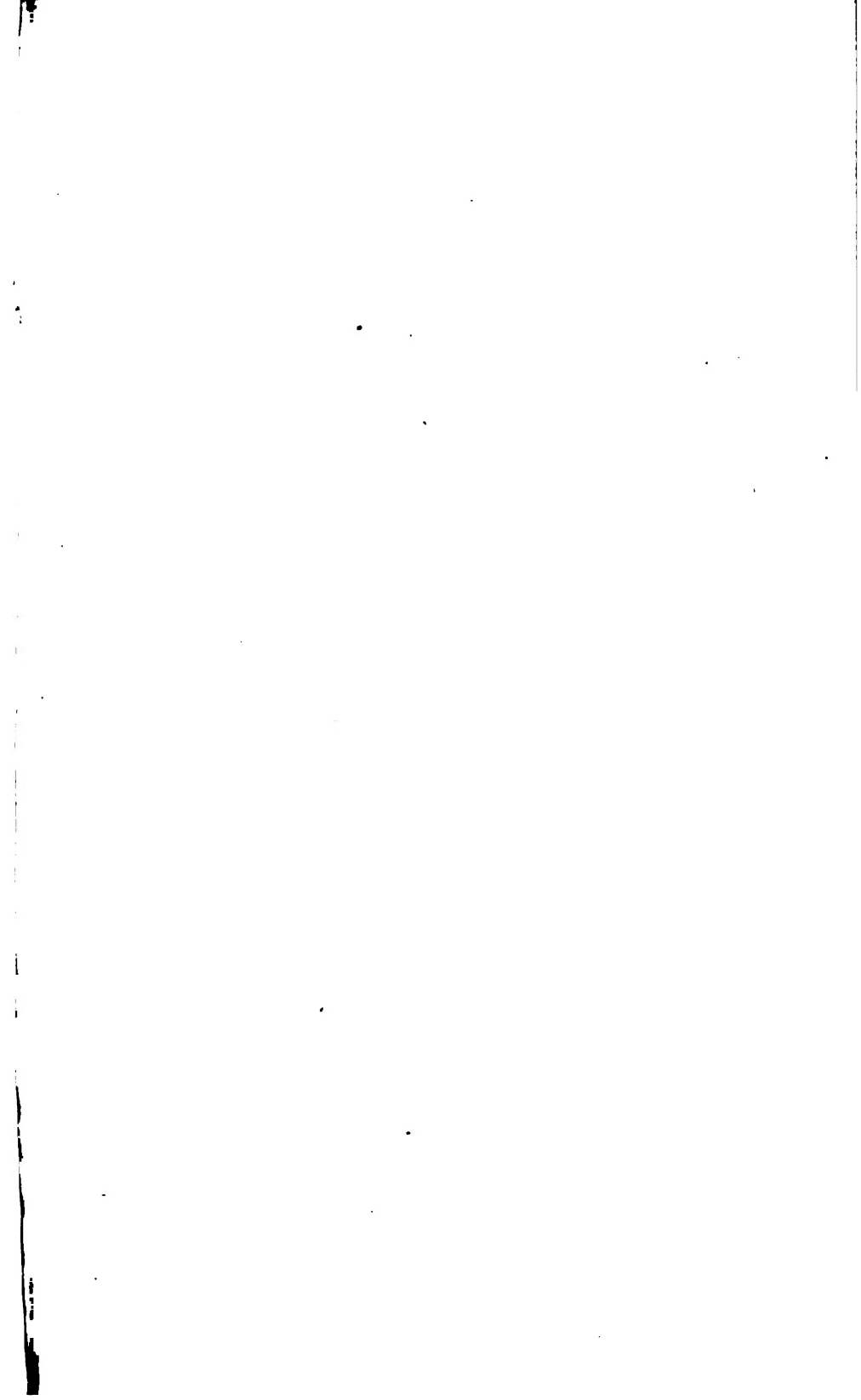
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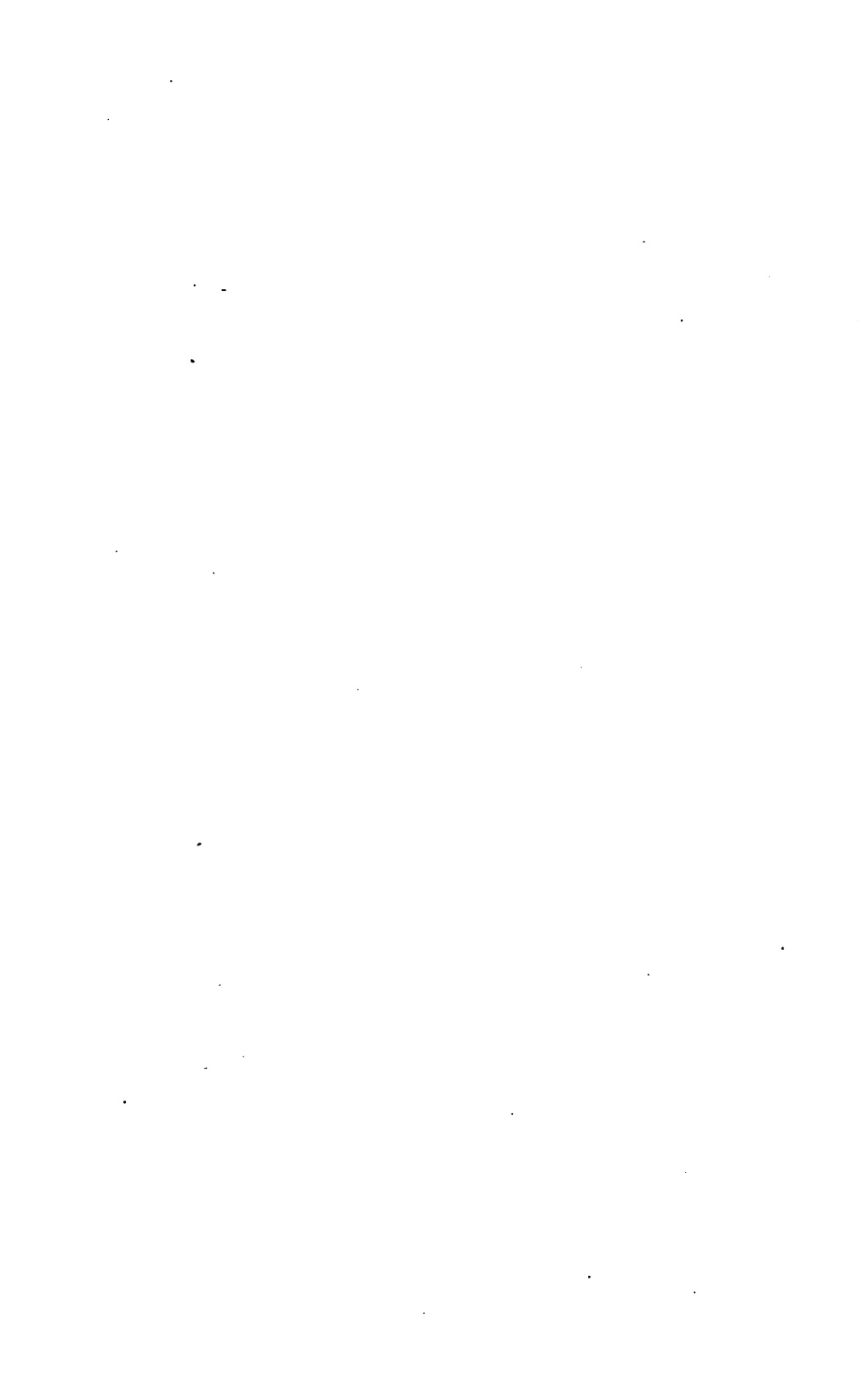
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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.
LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

EIGHTH EDITION.

WITH INDEXES
BY THE
REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I HAVE been enabled to obtain for the two books^a now published the complete collation of one new manuscript, which I examined in the library of St. Mark at Venice in the summer of 1830. It is numbered in the library catalogue, 364; and is the same of which some specimens were published by Zanetti in his catalogue of the manuscripts of Venice in 1740. It is written on parchment, and contains the history of Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as the work of Thucydides. It was given to the library of St. Mark by cardinal Besarion, and is not older than the fifteenth century; but it has been carefully written, and agrees throughout, as Poppo concluded from the specimens given by Zanetti, with the manuscript marked N by Bekker and in this edition, which formerly belonged to the earls of Clarendon, and is now in the public library of the university of Cambridge. As the liberality of the university has allowed me to have the use of this latter manuscript at Rugby, during a period of five months, I have collated it in the sixth, seventh, and eighth books more carefully than had been done before, and have thus confirmed its general agreement, even in the most minute particulars, with the Venetian manuscript.

For instance, the latter chapters of the eighth book afford the following resemblances :

94, 3. πανθημει ἐχώρου	πανθημει om. N.V.
95, 4. ὅποτε χρη	ὅπως N.V.
5. ὅμως καὶ ἀντίσχον	ὅλως N.V.
6. ὡς φιλίαν	om. N.V.
96, 2. ξυρράξουσι τοσαύτη ἢ ξυμφορά	συρράξουσι καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορά N.V.
4. ὅπερ ἂν εἰ	ἂν om. N.V.
ἢ εἰ ἐπολιώρουν	εἰ om. N.V.
98, 3. ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει	οἱ om. N.V.

^a The 4th and 5th. The 6th book having been added to this volume in the present edition.

99, 1. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς τούς ἐν σάμφ	om. N.V. τὰς N.V.
2. θέρει τῷδε	τῷδε θέρει N.V.
101, 2. ἐν καρτερίους πρωϊτερον vulgo	ἐν καρτεροῖς N.V. πρωϊαίτερον N.V.
102, 2. δῖωξιν εὐθύς ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς ἡπείρου vulgo αἱ ὕσταται	εὐθύς om. N.V. ἐπὶ τῆς ἱμβρου B.N.V. αἱ om. N.V.
104, 2. ὄκτω καὶ ἐξήκοντα vulgo	ὄκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V.
106, 3. πελλήναιων vulgo	πελληνέων B.N.V.
108, 2. καὶ κῶν 4. ἀτραμύτιον	καὶ τὴν κῶ N.V. ἀτραμύττειον N.V.
109. ἀπολογήσεται	ἀπολογήσεται N.V.

Many other instances occur in which the two manuscripts agree with only a few others in the same readings: but here, except in two cases in which the Vatican MS. B is to be joined with them, they differ from every other manuscript hitherto collated, and agree with each other only. In one well known passage, VIII. 94, 3. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, [sic vulgo legitur,] both manuscripts omit ἢ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, which was the correction proposed by Göller from conjecture. Again, in VIII. 46, 1. the true reading ἡ Ἑλλῆσι πλείοσι is given by the Venetian manuscript in the original text: in the English one, the old reading μελλήσῃ πλείοσι has been corrected by a subsequent hand. In VIII. 45, 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν, [sic vulgo legitur,] the Venetian MS. has, in the original text, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν, ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν. The original reading in the English MS. was the common reading, with the words ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν omitted; but ἀπολιπόντες has since been altered into ἀπολείπωσιν, and ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν added in the margin.

These instances will shew that the Venetian manuscript has been carefully written, and contains some valuable readings. But, on the other hand, its mistakes are so numerous, as fully to confirm Bekker's opinion of the general low character of the manuscripts of Thucydides. "Quorum qui optimi sunt et antiquissimi, Cisalpinus, Vaticanus, Laurentianus, Palatinus, Augustanus, longe absunt ab ea præstantia qua excellunt inter Isocrateos Urbinas, inter Platonicos et Demosthenicos Parisienses A et S, et si qui alii singuli singulorum scriptorum ad salutem fati esse destinati videntur: ut neque ejusmodi libros impune neglexeris, et Thucydidæorum barbarismi nimis pativenter ferantur." *Preface to the smaller edition*, 1824, p. iv.

This is the judgment of a man whose experience in manuscripts exceeds perhaps that of any other individual in Europe, and is therefore entitled of itself to great respect. And certainly if any one will take the trouble of observing the number of bad readings which are to be found in every manuscript of Thucydides, within the space of a few chapters, he will have no difficulty in agreeing with Bekker's opinion.

The library of St. Mark contains also four other manuscripts of Thucydides, which I partially collated, and which are marked in this edition by the letters W, X, Y, and Z. The first of these is marked in the library catalogue, 365. It is a small folio, written on paper, and contains Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as Thucydides. Its date is about the fifteenth century.

X is a large folio, written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is numbered in the catalogue, 367.

Y is a folio, also written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. Historia profana, cod. 50. This manuscript was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. It contains a great mass of unpublished scholia, written so illegibly, that the shortness of my stay at Venice did not allow me to decypher them.

Z is a folio, on parchment, of the fifteenth century, marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. cod. 5. It was formerly in the library of the Dominican convent of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. The two first books and half of the third were written by Pallas Strozzi, of Florence.

Of these four manuscripts, the first, W, I have only examined in a few chapters at the beginning of the fourth book. From so small a specimen, it is difficult to judge of its general character; but its agreement with the various families of manuscripts, as far as it has been hitherto collated, may be seen from the instances given below:

IV. 1, 1. *μεσίην* W.K.L.O.i.m.

ἐπαγομένων W.I.d.e.

3. *ἡ καὶ μάλλον* W.A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

3, 1. *καὶ σοφοκλῆς* W.A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.Y.c.e.f.h.m.

ἐπὶ τὴν πύλον W.L.O.i.m.

2. *ἐπὶ τοῦτο* W.A.B.E.I.K.V.X.Z.i.m.

ξυνέπλευσε W.A.B.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.X.d.i.m.

αὐτὸ τότε W.A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.R.V.Y.h.

6, 1. *κατὰ τάχους* W.

- 8, 2. περιήγγελον δὲ καὶ W.B.F.H.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.d.e.h.i.
 6. νοοῖν δυοῖν W.
 7. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.
 9. ἐγκαταληφθέντες W.E.F.H.V.Z.
 9, 3. χωρήσας W.A.B.F.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.m.
 10, 1. μᾶλλον ἀπερισκέπτως W.A.B.F.H.K.N.V.X.Z.e.
 14, 2. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι W.A.B.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.
 15, 1. παραχρήμα W.A.B.F.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.
 2. ἡ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ W.A.F.H.K.L.O.P.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

The next manuscript, X, is the same, I believe, with that marked by Bekker, D. I have collated fifteen chapters of the fourth book, and a little more than twenty of the beginning of the eighth. Poppo considers this manuscript to belong to the same class with that marked g in the present edition: they differ, however, from each other in various instances, so that I do not think that the resemblance is clearly made out. Its character may be judged of by the specimen given below:

- VIII. 1, 1. πανσυνδὶ X.A.B.C.F.H.K.N.R.T.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 ἐπειδὴ τε ἔγνωσαν X.C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 2. στερούμενοι X.A.F.H.N.T.g.
 2, 1. αὐ τῶν X.B.C.Y.
 2. λόγον om. X.A.F.H.T.g.
 3, 1. μηλιῶς X.A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.i. Taur.
 5, 1. ἐν κατασκευῇ X.B.C.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 εὐβοῆς X.E.Y. Taur.
 ἀλκαμένη X.A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.g.k.m.
 ὡς τὴν εὐβοίαν X.K.N.Q.V.Y.d.i.
 5. φόρους ἐνόμιζε X.A.E.F.H.R.V.i.
 6, 1. ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.g.i.k.
 2. πέλουσιν πέμπειν X.A.C.F.H.K.R.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
 ἐς μὲν ἐς τὴν ἰωνίαν X.
 3. ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκαλείτο X.A.F.H.N.R.c.d.f.g.i.
 5. αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον X.A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 μελνγκρίδαν X.
 7. πρὸς ἀθήνας X.A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur.
 8, 2. αὐτοῖς πλεῖν X.A.B.F.K.R.c.f.i.
 ἀρχοντας ἔχοντας X.Q.Y. (prima manu) Taur.
 3. διεκόμισαν αὐτοῖς X. (prima manu) Q. Taur.
 10, 1. λήσουσιν X.C.E.F.H.K.R.g.i.
 3. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος X.N.V.
 13. καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς σικελίας X.A.B.F.H.N.V. Taur.
 ὑποκλῆς X.A.F.H.N.R.V.
 αἱ λοιπαὶ X.A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.
 15, 1. ἀπολειπούσαι X.
 2. ἀπελθουσῶν X.A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.m.
 ἐπὶ τὴν om. X.A.F. et prima manu E.N.

- 19, 1. ἀναία X.A.F.G.H.K.N. (prima manu) d.i.
 4. ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσίν X.B.C. et codd. fere omnes.
 ἀναγόμενοι X.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.
 20, 2. ἀφικόμενος ἀθηναίων X.N.V.
 21. ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου X.F.H.N.V.
 23, 2. ναυμαχίαν X.A.E.
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθηναίων X.A.F.G.
 4. καταλειφθεῖσαι X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.T.V.g.i.k.m. Taur.
 παραπέμπε τε (sic) X. παραπέμπει B.

The fourth of the Venetian manuscripts, marked Y, contains some good readings, and particularly in VIII. 5, 1. where it alone, with one other manuscript, has preserved ἐν παρασκευῇ, instead of the common reading ἐν κατασκευῇ; but I examined both this, and the fifth manuscript marked Z, too cursorily to be able to form any judgment as to their general merits.

In the preface to the first volume of this edition, I mentioned a manuscript of Thucydides, said to exist in the university library at Turin. I have since had an opportunity of seeing it, and found it to be a folio, written on paper, of the fifteenth century, and containing 238 leaves. There are a few scholia added by a later hand; and a note at the end of the volume, informing us that it was written by a certain priest of the name of George, in the year 1487, and finished on the fourteenth day of October. I was able to do no more than collate a few chapters of the eighth book, and refer to it in one or two remarkable passages in the other books. In III. 114. it is the only MS. which has preserved the true reading *ὁμήρους*; and in IV. 98. it reads τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα, the common reading being τὰ πρόποντα, and the later editors having altered it to τὰ μὴ πρόποντα, on the authority of the Cassel manuscript, H, and of the Scholiast. It agrees also with two other manuscripts, Q and R, in reading ἀποστήσονται, VIII. 4. instead of the corrupt form ἀποστήσωνται. Where I have quoted it in the present edition, I have named it simply Taur. (Codex Taurinensis.)

There is no manuscript of Thucydides in the university library at Padua, nor in the chapter library at Verona.

In addition to these Italian manuscripts, I have consulted more or less fully three others, hitherto uncollated which exist in England. Of these, the first belongs to the public library of the university of Cambridge, and was most liberally entrusted to my care, together with the Clarendon MS. already noticed. I do not feel able to judge of its antiquity; but it agrees prin-

cipally with one of the best known manuscripts, H, [Casselan.] although unluckily this agreement is closest in the seventh and eighth books, where the authority of the manuscript H is much lower than in the earlier ones. The collation of this manuscript throughout the fourth book, as given in the present volume, will enable the reader to judge sufficiently of its value. I have distinguished it by the letter T.

The two remaining manuscripts are in the library of Mr. Severn, of Thenford House, near Banbury. They belonged formerly to Dr. Askew; were purchased, I believe, by Mr. Wodhull, the translator of Euripides, and from him came by inheritance to their present possessor. I was allowed to consult them both, and the result will be found in the present volume. I have marked them by the Italic letters *a* and *b*.

But, to say the truth, it does not appear to me that much is likely to be gained by any further collation of the manuscripts of Thucydides, unless one should be discovered either of far higher antiquity than any now known, or belonging to a wholly distinct family. In the most perplexed passages of the eighth book all the manuscripts hitherto collated fail us equally: in the forms of words all are far enough removed from the autograph of Thucydides. This corruption has gone on increasing from century to century: in the age of Strabo only "some copies" had corrupted the name of the peninsula in Argolis from *Mé-thava* to *Μεθώνη*, whereas every vestige of the former reading has disappeared from all the manuscripts now known to be in existence. And therefore my increased acquaintance with the manuscripts of Thucydides has greatly lessened my respect for their authority; and I should not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, wherever the grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect amidst the growing barbarisms of their times, require or sanction the correction.

RUGBY, October, 1832.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Δ.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν Συ-
ρακοσίων δέκα νῆες πλεύσασαι καὶ Λοκρίδες ἴσαι
Μεσσήνην τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατέλαβον, αὐτῶν ἐπαγαγομένων,
καὶ ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ 2

A. C. 425.
Olymp. 88. 4.

5 SICILY. τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὁρῶντες
προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας καὶ
φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρ-
μώμενοί ποτε σφίσι μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἐπέλ-
θωσιν, οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Ῥηγίνων, βουλόμενοι

Messina revolts from
the Athenians. At-
tack on Rhegium by
the Locrians.

10 ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς καταπολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν ἅμα 3
ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίνων οἱ Λοκροὶ πανστρατιά, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβοηθῶσι
τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ξυνεπαγόντων Ῥηγίνων φυγά-
δων, οἱ ἦσαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. τὸ γὰρ Ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον
ἐστασίαζε, καὶ ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύ-

1. ἐκβολῆς F. συρράκουσίαν V. 2. ἐσπλεύσασαι h. λοκρίδος G. λοκρίδων R.
3. μεσσην K.L.O.W.i. ἐπαγομένων I.W.d.e. 5. συρράκουσίαι V. 6. προ-
βολὴν E. 7. αὐτῶν e. 9. τῶν ῤηγίνων K.Z. ῤηγινῶν V. ῤηγινων E.
10. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν c.f. 13. ἐπὶ om. G. πολὺ F. χρόνων a. 14. ἀδύνα-
τον g. τοὺς om. L.O.P.

1. περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν] Scholiast: σί-
του ἐκβολὴν τὴν τῶν σταγύων ἐκ τῶν
καλύκων γένεσιν φησιν: "The time of
"the corn's coming into ear."

6. προσβολὴν ἔχον] "Commands the

"approach to Sicily." Dr. Bloomfield.
Rather perhaps, "affords an approach;"
i. e. according to Götter's explanation,
quoted I. 9, 2. "contains in itself, or
"possesses, an approach to Sicily."

ATTICA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 νεσθαι, ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπετίθεντο. δρῶσαντες δὲ οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἀπεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ νῆες Μεσσήνην ἐφρούρου· καὶ ἄλλαι αἱ πληρούμεναι ἔμελλον αὐτόσε ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσεσθαι. II. ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ATTICA. χρόνους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σῖτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5 εἶναι, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικήν· (ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς·) καὶ ἐγκαθεζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς 10 τε τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπέστειλαν, ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ στρατηγούς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους Εὐρυμέδοντα καὶ Σοφοκλέα· Πυθόδωρος γὰρ ὁ τρίτος αὐτῶν ἤδη προαφίκτο

3 ἐς Σικελίαν. εἶπον δὲ τούτοις καὶ Κερκυραίων ἅμα παραπλέοντας τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμεληθῆναι, οἱ ἐλθστεύοντο ὑπὸ 15 τῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει φυγάδων· καὶ Πελοποννησίων αὐτόσε νῆες ἐξηκοντα παρεπεπλεύκεσαν τοῖς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τιμωροῖ, καὶ λιμοῦ ὄντος μεγάλου ἐν τῇ πόλει νομίζοντες κατασχέσειν 4 ῥαδίως τὰ πράγματα. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὄντι ιδιώτῃ μετὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τὴν ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας, αὐτῷ δεηθέντι εἶπον χρη- 20 σθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύταις, ἣν βούλῃται, περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. III. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο πλέοντες κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν COAST OF PELO- καὶ ἐπυνθάνοντο ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἐν Κερκύρα ἦδη PONNESUS. εἰσὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὁ μὲν Εὐρυμέδων He strongly urges the policy of occupying and fortify- καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἡπείγοντο ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ὁ 25

1. ἡ E. καὶ μᾶλλον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μᾶλλον καί. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι K. ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι B.c. 4. ποιήσασθαι V. 7. ὁ Ἄγρις B. 9. τὰς] om. P. 10. τε] om. L.N. P.V.Y. τὴν Σικελίαν c. 11. παρασκευάζ. Q. 12. πυθόδωρος δέ L. 13. προαφίκετο N.V.Y. πρὸ ἀφίκτο E. προαφίκτο K. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. 15. ἐπιμεληθῆναι I. 17. παρεπεπλεύκεσαν R.g. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c.f. παρεπλεύκεσαν K. 18. λοιμοῦ g. 20. τῆς ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας Y. δεηθέντι] δῆθεν τι K. 21. ταῖς ναυσὶ] om. H. βούλεται F. τὴν] om. A. 25. καὶ σοφοκλῆς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.W.X.Z.c.e.f.h.a. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ σοφοκλῆς. ἡπείγοντο] ἐπύγοντο N.V.X.g. ἐπείγοντο Y.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ing Pylus, on the coast of Messenia; but his colleagues ridicule the proposal, as wild and unprofitable.

δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον ἐκέλευε
σχόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ πράξαντας ἃ δεῖ τὸν πλοῦν
ποιεῖσθαι· ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ, κατὰ τύχην χει-
μῶν ἐπιγενόμενος κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον. καὶ ὁ
5 Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς ἡξίου τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ
γὰρ ξυνεκπεύσαι), καὶ ἀπέφαινε πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ξύλῳι τε
καὶ λίθῳι, καὶ φύσει καρτερόν ὄν καὶ ἔρημον αὐτό τε καὶ
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας· ἀπέχει γὰρ σταδίου μάλιστα ἢ Πύλος
τῆς Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους, καὶ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ
10 οὔσῃ γῇ, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κορυφάσιον. οἱ 3
δὲ πολλὰς ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄκρας ἐρήμους τῆς Πελοποννήσου,
ἣν βούλῃται καταλαμβάνων τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν. τῷ δὲ δι-
φορόν τι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐτέρου μᾶλλον, λιμένος
τε προσόντος, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ τὸ

1. ἐπὶ P.G. πρῶτον om. G. ἐκέλευσε Z. 2. ποιεῖσθαι τὸν πλοῦν f. 4. ἐς]
ἐπὶ C.G.L.O.W.Z.a.i. 5. τοῦτο A.B.E.F.G.I.K.V.W.X.Z.a.i. 6. ξυνέπλευσε
A.B.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.d.g.i. Parm. ξυνέπλευσαν E. 7. καὶ ante
φύσει om. B.h. καρτερόν L. κρατερόν i. καὶ ἔρημον om. G. αὐτῷ N.
τε] τότε A.B.E.F.G.H.L.N.Q.R.V.W.Y.h. τοῦτο X. 8. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ
πύλος d.i. ἀπέχει δὲ ἢ πύλος σταδίου τῆς σπάρτης μάλιστα τετρακοσίους L.O.
ἀπέχει γὰρ πύλος στ. τῆς σπ. μ. τ. P. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ πύλος τῆς Σπάρτ. σταδ. μάλ.
τετρακ. G. 12. τὸ δὲ B.F. διαφέρον c.e. 13. τοῦτο τὸ χωρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι G.
λιμένος δὲ e.

5. (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπεύσαι)]
"For with this view, or, in order to
"effect this object, he had sailed with
"them." Compare I. 74, 4. ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ
λοκῶν νέμεσθαι ἐβροθήσατε. Matthiae,
§. 585. Jelf, §. 634. 3. Add Xenoph.
Cyropæd. I. 6, 39. ἐπεπλήρητό σοι ἐπὶ
τούτῳ αἱ πάγαι.

8. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας] "For a con-
siderable distance." Compare c. 12, 3.
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς δόξης: and II. 76, 4,
note. 97, 5. IV. 100, 2.

10. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν—Κορυφάσιον]
"They call it," i. e. Pylus, "Corypha-
eum." Compare I 18, 3. V. 18, 6.

12. δαπανᾶν] Hoc est, inquit Suidas,
nostrium laudans, h. v. eis ἀναλώματα
μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. Duk. Göller thinks
that δαπανᾶν is here used in its usual
sense, and that the meaning is, "if he
"wished, by occupying them, that the
"state should exhaust its resources."

But in this sense καταλαμβάνων would
hardly be Greek. I prefer Suidas's in-
terpretation, that δαπανᾶν is here used
to signify eis ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβά-
λλειν. Compare Antiphon, de Cæde
Herodis, p. 719. Reiske: ἀνὴρ ὃν ἔδα-
πάνησαν, i. e. "whom they exhausted
"with tortures."

14. καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας]
Ἐνιοὶ ἤκουσαν καὶ Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους
ὄντας αὐτῷ τῷ Δημοσθένει· ἀμεινων δὲ,
αὐτῷ τῷ χωρίῳ. οἱ γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους ἐληλυθότες ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσ-
σηνιοὶ συγγενεῖς ὄντες τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πύ-
λον οἰκοῦσι Μεσσηνίους, καὶ ὁμόφωνοι
τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τυγχάνοντες, ἐμῶν,
ὁμώμενοι ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, πλείοντα βλά-
πτειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οὐ διαγινώσκόμενοι
διὰ τὴν ὁμοφώνίαν, εἴτε πολέμοι εἰσιν
εἴτε οἰκεῖοι. SCHOL. Non liquet, De-
mosthenem secum adduxisse Messenios
a Naupacto, quod hic dicit Scholiastes.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἀρχαῖον καὶ ὁμοφώνους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πλείστ' ἂν βλάπτειν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμωμένους, καὶ βεβαίους ἅμα τοῦ χωρίου φύλακας ἔσεσθαι. IV. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὕστερον καὶ τοῖς ταξιάρχοις κοινώσας, ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, 5.

PYLUS.
At length, the fleet
being accidentally
detained at Pylus

3. ἔσεσθαι] om. Q.
χαις P.R.Z.d.e.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις—μέχρι αὐτοῖς] om. Parm. ταξιάρ-

Eos postea demum ad illum venisse intelligitur e cap. 9. 1. et 32. 2. Messenios autem, qui Naupactum tenebant, cur οικείους Πύλῳ et Lacedæmoniis ὁμοφώνους esse dicat Thucydides, cognosci potest e Pausan. Messen. XXIV. et XXVII. Pro βλάπτειν Portus videtur maluisse βλάψειν, ut conveniat cum τῷ ἔσεσθαι. DUK.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις] Vide Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 4. HUDS. So little is known about the details of the Athenian army, that the office of these ταξιάρχαι can hardly be described in more than general terms. They must not be confounded with the ten officers of the same name chosen to command the infantry of Athens, divided according to the number of the tribes, whenever the whole force of the state marched out to battle together. Compare Demosthenes, Philippic I. p. 47. Reiske. Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 2, 19, and Schneider's note. Lysias against Agoratus, p. 498. and Taylor's note. Lysias against Alcibiades, II. p. 565. and Pollux, VIII. §. 94. These may be called *taxiarchs-general*; but, besides these, the name is applied to the inferior officers, who commanded the τάξεις, or elementary divisions, of the Athenian army. The long scale of subordinate commands which exists in the armies of modern Europe, was, in Greece, peculiar to Lacedæmon only: and Thucydides judged it worthy of particular notice, that in the Spartan army the gradations of rank and power were very numerous: (V. 66. 3, 4.) τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσι. In the Athenian army, as far as appears, there were only two ranks of officers, the στρατηγοί, or generals of the whole army, and the ταξί-αρχοί, or commanders of its subordinate divisions. Now the τάξεις in the

Athenian army seems to have corresponded with the λόχος in the Peloponnesian; that is to say, it was the principal element in the divisions of the troops; and its strength varied according to circumstances, being sometimes, and perhaps regularly, a hundred men; (compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. II. 1, 25. and Anabasis. III. 4, 21.) but in maritime expeditions, like the one mentioned in the text, where there were no soldiers but the epibatæ of the different triremes, it is probable that the numbers of each τάξις were smaller.

5. ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας] I cannot but think, after all, that this is the correct stopping of the passage, although Poppo, Göller, and Dr. Bloomfield have put a comma after ἡσύχαζεν, and join ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας with the following clause: "till the soldiers themselves, being kept in inactivity by the bad weather, were seized with a desire to fortify the place." But the position of ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας would then be so unnatural, that nothing but the clearest necessity would make me adopt such a construction. And surely it is good sense to say, that Demosthenes, after having tried in vain to prevail either upon the generals or soldiers, continued to remain quietly at Pylus, instead of prosecuting his voyage, owing to the bad weather, which would not let him put to sea. Ἠσύχαζεν also seems to be more naturally applied to "remaining" in the same place without moving," (compare VIII. 44, 4.) than to "desisting" from trying to persuade the generals." It may be added, that μέχρι, when used as a conjunction, is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, like ἔως; and that ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας μέχρι would be a very unusual arrangement of the words. "Saltem ἡσύχαζον. Sed "vix dubito quin delendum ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας

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by bad weather, the
seamen and soldiers
construct a fort for
their own amuse-
ment.

μέχρι αὐτοῖς τοῖς στρατιώταις σχολάζουσιν
ὀρμὴ † ἐσέπεσε † περιστάσιν ἐκτειχίσαι τὸ
χωρίον. καὶ ἐγχειρήσαντες εἰργάζοντο, σιδή-
ρια μὲν λιθουργὰ οὐκ ἔχοντες, λογάδην δὲ φέροντες λίθους,
καὶ ξυνετίθεσαν ὡς ἑκαστὸν τι ξυμβαίνει· καὶ τὸν πηλὸν, εἴ
που δέοι χρῆσθαι, ἀγγείων ἀπορία ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου ἔφερον,
ἐγκεκυφότες τε ὡς μάλιστα μέλλοι ἐπιμένειν, καὶ τῷ χεῖρι ἐς
τοῦπίσω ξυμπλέκοντες, ὅπως μὴ ἀποπίπτοι. παντὶ τε τρόπῳ
ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα

2. ἐσέπεσε A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.X.Z.f.g.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπέπεσε. "Sed
"ἐσπίπτειν cum dativo et de animi motibus a scriptore nostro non dicitur."
Porpo. ἐπέπεσε C.W.Y. Parm. περιστάσιν H.N.T.V. Parm. 48. περιστάσιν A.B.
vulgo περὶ στάσιν. περὶ στάσιν E. 3. ἐγχειρίσαντες K.N.V.f. 5. τε P.
ξυμβαίνειν R.X.g. ξυμβαίνει Z. εἰ ποί B.E.h. 6. νοσού α. 7. μέλ-
λει I.P.R. εἰς τοῦπίσω C. 8. συμπλέκοντες d.i. ὑποπίπτει L.O.
ἀποπίπτει d. ἀποπίπτει R. 9. ἐπιχώματά I. ἐπιμαχώτατα τε Z.

"et servandum ἡσύχαζεν." DOBREE. In what follows I have restored the reading *περιστάσιν*, with all the recent editors, on the authority of H. and several other MSS. which I have myself collated. But the sense still appears uncertain. Haack and Göller interpret it "*mutato consilio*," in the same sense of change in which *περίεστη* is used in chap. 12, 3. and *περιέστικε* in I. 32, 4. But I doubt whether *περιστάντες*, as applied to men, ever signifies their changing their mind; and the simpler meaning may, I think, be the true one, that the soldiers set to work, or came round on all sides, to carry on the fortification. Comp. Euripid. *Bacchæ*, 1104. Elmsley:

φέρει, περιστάσαι κύκλῳ,
πτόρθου λάβεσθε, Μαινάδες—
αἱ δὲ μυρίαν χέρα
προσέθεσαν ἅλῃ καὶ ξανόσπασαν χθονός.

4. λογάδην—ξυμβαίνει] "They picked the stones which they carried, and put them together as they happened to fit." The construction of this fort seems to have resembled, on a small scale, what is called the earliest style of Cycloped architecture, as exemplified in the walls of Tiryns. (See sir W. Gell's *Argolis*, plate 14.) There the interstices between the larger blocks of

stone were filled up with smaller stones; and such probably was the case at Pylus; and the cement, which Thucydides shews to have been only used in parts of the work, was required to fasten these smaller stones; the larger blocks, as is generally the case in ancient walls built of massy stones, being secured by their own size and weight. See "Remarks on the military Architecture of Greece," in Walpole's *Memoirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 316. The expression *ἑκαστὸν τι* resembles *πᾶς τις*: (see Viger, c. III. sect. 11. §. 14. note 15.) "Each thing, of whatever description." The use of the neuter gender is remarkable, when the substantive *λίθους* is in the masculine: but it is probably intended to express the miscellaneous materials used in the construction of the wall, "as each several thing happened to fit;" not only the large picked stones, but the smaller ones, rubbish, shingle, or whatever came in the way, and could be made serviceable.

9. ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι κ. τ. λ.] "They hastened to anticipate the Lacedæmonians, in completing the most accessible parts of the fort before they could arrive to defend their territory." *Ἐπιβοηθῆσαι* is translated by Dr. Bloomfield, "attack the place;" and he refers

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ἐξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τοῦ χωρίου αὐτὸ καρτερόν ὑπῆρχε καὶ οὐδὲν ἔδει τείχους. V. οἱ δὲ ἑορτὴν τινα ἔτυχον ἄγοντες, καὶ ἅμα πυνθανόμενοι ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὥς ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενούοντας σφᾶς ἢ ῥαδίως ληψόμενοι βία· καὶ τι καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ στρατὸς ἔτι ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὦν ἐπέσχε. τειχίσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ χωρίου τὰ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ ἅ μάλιστα ἔδει ἐν ἡμέραις ἕξ, τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην μετὰ νεῶν πέντε αὐτοῦ φύλακα καταλείπουσι, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι ναυσὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν 10 Κέρκυραν πλοῦν καὶ Σικελίαν ἡπείγοντο. VI. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι ὥς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίζοντες μὲν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς οἰκεῖον σφίσι τὸ περὶ τὴν 15 Πύλον· ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς, χειμῶν τε ἐπιγενόμενος μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν ἐπίεσε τὸ στρατεύμα. ὥστε πολλαχόθεν ξυνέβη ἀναχωρῆσαι τε θάσσον αὐτοὺς καὶ βραχυτάτην γενέσθαι τὴν 20 ἐσβολὴν ταύτην· ἡμέρας γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ.

1. ἐξεργάσμενοι L.O.P. 2. οὐδὲ g. 3. ἔχοντες h. 5. οὐχὶ μενούοντας I. 6. καὶ τι καὶ A.B.F.N.V.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τοὶ L. καίτοι R. vulgo καὶ τι. 7. ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοὺς K. 8. τοῦ χωρίου] om. c.f. 9. τὸν] καὶ d.i. δημοσθένη C. 13. τάχους W. 14. καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ Y. 16. προσβαλόντες E. 17. ἐσπάνιζοντο Q. 18. δὲ C.e. 20. θάττον e. αὐτοῖς E. 21. πέντε καὶ δέκα L.O.

to I. 126, 7. But *βοηθεῖν* and its compounds never lose their proper notion of "defensive movement," even when the particular or subordinate operation is offensive. Thus the attack on Pylus was in order to recover possession of their own country, which had been occupied by an invader: but the term *βοηθῆσαι* could not have been used had the Lacedæmonians been going to attack a fort in Attica, instead of one

occupied by the enemy in their own dominions. So in I. 126, 7, it is applied to the efforts of the Athenians to recover possession of their own citadel, which Cylon had surprised in order to make himself tyrant.

16. πρῶ—πολλοῖς] Thom. Magister. WASS.

18. χειμῶν] "Rough, stormy, and wet weather." See the note on III. 21, 5.

THRACE. PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης Μενδαίων ἀποικίαν,

THRACE. Eion, a Mendean colony betrayed to the Athenians, and retaken by the Chalcidians and Botticeans. πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνη ξυμμάχων πλῆθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐπιβοηθησάντων Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

VIII. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Πελοποννησίων, οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται αὐτοὶ μὲν καὶ οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν PYLUS. The Spartans prepare to attack Pylos by land and sea, and recall their fleet from Corcyra to cooperate with them. Description of the scene of action. The harbour of Pylos is formed by the little island of SPHACTERIA, which almost περιόικων εὐθὺς ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο ἡ ἔφοδος, ἄρτι ἀφικμένων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρατείας. περιύγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

1. σιμωνίδης ὁ ἀθηναίων ε. 2. ἡϊόνα A.F. Bekk. ἡόνα H.X.Z.a.c.f.g. τὴν] τῆς B.E.F.X. τῆς θράκης m. μενδαίων μὲν ἀποικίαν ε. ἀποικίαν om. A. 5. κατέλαβε προδιδομένην γ. 6. χαλκιδέων R.Z.d.e.g.i. 7. βοττιαίων γ. 9. τῶν om. d.i. 10. οἱ post καὶ om. G. ἐγγύτατοι d. 11. παροίκων c. 12. λακεδαιμονίων] πελοποννησίων d.i. 13. στρατίας R.a. 14. περιύγγελλον d.e. δὲ καὶ κατὰ B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καί. 16. τῇ om. L.O.i. 17. τῶν λευκαδίων E.X.

2. Ἡϊόνα] Where this place was is uncertain. Of course it cannot be confounded with the Eion near Amphipolis, which had belonged to Athens since the time of Cimon. See I. 98, 1. Eustathius says, Ἡϊὼν τρισυλλάβως πόλις ἐν Χερρόνησφ παρά Θουκυδίδῃ, but the Chersonesus is much too remote for the Chalcidians and Botticeans to have marched thither to recover a town. Stephanus of Byzantium mentions an Eion in Pieria, which Eustathius also acknowledges, but this also is too distant from Chalcidice; and besides belonged to Macedonia. And the other Pieria east of the Strymon, and mentioned II. 99, 3. was also inaccessible to the Chalcidians; as the only passage of

the Strymon was commanded by the Athenian town of Amphipolis. But as the name of Eion is a general one, signifying shore or beach, it may have belonged to another place besides the three already noticed; and the situation of the Eion here mentioned cannot be fixed more precisely, than by saying that it was probably on some point of that long and winding coast which is broken by so many projecting points, and extends from the Strymon to the Axios.

17. αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι, &c.] Quod hic Thucydides vocat ὑπερενεχθῆναι, Strabo (l. 8.) vocat ὑπερνεολκεῖν. naves enim non remigio, sed machinis hunc Isthmum superabant, qui quidem pluries

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closes up the mouth
of it. Sphacteria is
occupied by the Le-
cedemonians.

δίῳν ἰσθμὸν καὶ λαβοῦσαι τὰς ἐν Ζακύνθῳ
'Αττικὰς ναῦς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Πύλον· παρῇν
3 δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. Δημοσθένης δὲ προσπλεόντων
ἔτι τῶν Πελοποννησίων ὑπεκπέμπει φθάσας δύο ναῦς ἀγ-
γεῖλαι Εὐρυμέδοντι καὶ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν Ζακύνθῳ 5
4 Ἀθηναίοις παρεῖναι ὡς τοῦ χωρίου κινδυνεύοντος. καὶ αἱ μὲν
νῆες κατὰ τάχος ἔπλεον κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-
σθένους· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς τῷ τει-
χίσματι προσβαλοῦντες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν,
ἐλπίζοντες ῥαδίως αἰρήσειν οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἶργα- 10
5 σμένον καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἐνόντων. προσδεχόμενοι δὲ
καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν ἐν
νῷ εἶχον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πρότερον ἔλωσι, καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους τοῦ
λιμένος ἐμφράξαι, ὅπως μὴ ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐφορμίσασθαι
6 ἐς αὐτόν. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη τὸν τε 15
λιμένα, παρατείνουσα καὶ ἐγγὺς ἐπικειμένη, ἐχυρὸν ποιεῖ καὶ
τοὺς ἔσπλους στενοὺς, τῇ μὲν δυοῖν νεοῖν διάπλουν κατὰ τὸ
τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν

3. ἦδη om. a. 7. ἐπέπλεον N.V. 8. ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι V. 9. τε] om. Q.
κατὰ ante θάλ.] om. K. θάλατταν d.i. 11. ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων e. 12. καὶ] om. C.a.e.
ἀπὸ ζακύνθου A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. 13. ἔσπλους] εἴσπλους I. qui et infra εἴσπλους et
εἴσπλου. 14. ἐφορμίσασθαι V.c. 17. δυοῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.
e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δυεῖν. νεῶν G.L.O.e. 18. καὶ] κατὰ K.

mutavit faciem, modo rescissus et aper-
tus, ut compendium fieret circuituonis
totius Leucadiorum peninsulae, ut a
Cypselo Corinthio; postea vero per al-
luviones redditus pristinae formae. Vide
Plinium, l. 4. c. 1. Palmerius Exercit.
pag. 50. HUDS. Thucydides eodem,
quo hic, verbo, et de eadem re etiam
supra utitur III. 15, 2. Καὶ ὁλοὺς παρ-
εσκευάζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὡς
ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς
*Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν. Et III. 81, 1. Καὶ
ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς
ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν,
ἀποκομίζονται. DUKER.

7. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-
σθένους] Ammonius ἐπιστεῖλαι coarctat
ad litteras: 'Επιστεῖλαι μὲν, inquit, διὰ
γραμμάτων. Ἐπισκῆψαι δὲ διὰ λόγων.

Sed Thomas Magist. in 'Επετειλάμην :
'Επιστεῖλαι οὐ μόνον τὸ διὰ γραμμάτων,
ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοπροσώπως κελεύσαι, καὶ
ἐπιστολῇ ὡσαύτως. Et hunc usum τοῦ
ἐπιστεῖλαι recte ex hoc et alio loco
Thucydidis ostendit. Sic Aristoph.
Nubib. 608. 'Ἡ Σελήνη συντυχούσ' ἡμῖν
ἐπέστειλε φράσαι Πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν
'Αθηναίους. Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb.
1020. Οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπέσταλται
λέγειν. Plura de hoc, et de ἐπιστολῇ
Stanlei. ad Æsch. Prometh. v. 3.—
DUKER.

15. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλου-
μένη] For every thing relating to the
topography of the scene of action, the
reader is referred to the maps at the
end of the volume, and to the memoir
which accompanies them.

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ἄλλην ἥπειρον ὁκτὼ ἢ ἑννέα· ὑλώδης τε καὶ ἀτρυβὴς πᾶσα
 ὑπ' ἐρημίας ἦν, καὶ μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μά-
 λιστα. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώροις βύζην 7
 κλήσειεν ἔμελλον· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ταύτην φοβούμενοι μὴ ἐξ
 5 αὐτῆς τὸν πόλεμον σφίσι ποιῶνται, ὀπλίτας διεβίβασαν εἰς
 αὐτήν, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἥπειρον ἄλλους ἔταξαν. οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς 8
 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν τε νῆσον πολεμίαν ἔσεσθαι τὴν τε ἥπειρον,
 ἀπόβασιν οὐκ ἔχουσαν· τὰ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου ἔξω τοῦ
 ἔσπλου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀλίμενα ὄντα, οὐχ ἔξιν ὅθεν ὀρ-
 10 μώμενοι ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς αὐτῶν, σφεῖς δὲ ἄνευ τε ναυμα-
 χίας καὶ κινδύνου ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὸ εἶκος,
 σίτου τε οὐκ ἐνόντος καὶ δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατειλημ-
 μένου. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ διεβίβαζον ἐς τὴν 9
 νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀποκληρώσαντες ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λό-
 15 χων. καὶ διέβησαν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι πρότερον κατὰ διαδοχὴν,
 οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι καὶ ἐγκαταληφθέντες εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακόσιοι
 ἦσαν, καὶ Εἰλωτες οἱ περὶ αὐτούς· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐπιτάδας
 ὁ Μολόβρου.

3. ἀντιπρώροις F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.d.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ἀντιπρώροι A.B. ἀντιπρώρις E. vulgo ἀντιπρώρους ita etiam C.a. βύ-
 ζην] corr. F. om. A.B.G. βύζειν a.i. βύσζειν d. βύσειν margo d.i. σβύζην P.
 σβύζειν I. 4. συγκλήσειεν A.B. κλείσειεν I.V.Y.Z.e.f.g.i. ἀθρόως κλήσειεν W.
 5. διεβίβαζον Q. διεβίβασεν d.i. 6. παρὰ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.
 a.c.f.g. Haack. Popp. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. γὰρ] καὶ d. 7. νῆσον ταύτην
 φοβούμενοι πολεμίαν K. 8. τὰ] καὶ B. τῆς] om. Y. 9. οὐχ ἔξιν] οὐκ ἔξην
 A.B.E.F.h. 10. τοὺς] τὰς G.d. ταῖς e. τοὺς αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.V.g.m. ["et haud
 dubie plures," Poppo.] Poppo. σφᾶς d.i. τε] τῆς d. 11. κατὰ] ὡς L.O.P.Y.
 12. προκατειλημένου R.Y. "an κατειλημένου;" Bekk. 13. τ' Q. καὶ] om. P.
 14. πάντων] σάντων d.i. 15. καὶ post μὲν] om. P. 16. καὶ] om. d. ἐγκατα-
 λεφθέντες C.E.F.G.H.N.V.W.Z.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατα-
 λειφθέντες. 17. δι' αὐτῶν C.E.F.H.K.V. Poppo. Vulgo, Bekk. Goell. δ' αὐτῶν.
 18. μολοβροῦ A.B.F.H.L.O.P.V.

3. βύζην κλήσειεν] Ἀθρόως· ὅλον βύ-
 σταντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν ἔσπλον. SCHOL.
 "To stop up the two inlets by ships
 "placed close together, with their
 "heads looking outwards."

12. δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς] Verte,
 "cum non sibi diu occupatum esset, ut
 "dece manipulum esse posset." DOBREE.

13. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει—καὶ διεβίβαζον] This

sentence, where the apodosis is in διε-
 βίβαζον, is exactly similar to the begin-
 ning of chap. 21. book II. and seems
 to confirm the interpretation of that
 passage given in the note upon it.

14. ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόγων.] Λόχοι
 Λακεδαιμονίων πέντε, Αἰδώλιος, Σίνης,
 Σαρίνας, Πλόας, Μεσσοάτης. SCHOL.—
 [See V. 68, 3, and the note.]

IX. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὄρων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μέλλοντας
προσβάλλειν ναυσί τε ἅμα καὶ πεζῷ, παρεσκευάζετο καὶ
αὐτὸς, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις αἵπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ
τῶν καταλειφθεῖσων ἀνασπάσας ὑπὸ τὸ τεί-
χισμα προσεσταύρωσε, καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἐξ
αὐτῶν ὥπλισεν ἀσπίσι τε φαύλαις καὶ οἰσυνῆαις ταῖς πολ-
λαῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅπλα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ πορίσασθαι, ἀλλὰ
καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ ληστρικῆς Μεσσηνίων τριακοντόρου καὶ κέ-
λητος ἔλαβον, οἱ ἔτυχον παραγενόμενοι. ὀπλιταὶ τε τῶν
Μεσσηνίων τούτων ὡς τεσσαράκοντα ἐγένοντο, οἷς ἐχρήτο
μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς τῶν τε ἀόπλων καὶ
ὀπλισμένων ἐπὶ τὰ τετειχισμένα μάλιστα καὶ ἐχυρὰ τοῦ
χωρίου πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον ἔταξε, προειπὼν ἀμύνασθαι τὸν
πεζόν, ἣν προσβάλλῃ· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπολεξάμενος ἐκ πάντων
ἐξήκοντα ὀπλίτας καὶ τοξότας ὀλίγους ἐχώρει ἔξω τοῦ τεί-
χους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣ μάλιστα ἐκείνους προσεδέχετο
πειράσειν ἀποβαίνειν ἐς χωρία μὲν χαλεπὰ καὶ πετρώδη
πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τετραμμένα, σφίσι δὲ τοῦ τείχους ταύτη
ἀσθνεστάτου ὄντος ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο προθυμή-

4. καταληφθεῖσων A.E.F.h. 6. τοὺς πολλοὺς e. 8. καὶ] om. e. λη-
στρικῶν L.P. τριακοντόρου G.I.V.e.m. 11. καὶ τῶν ὀπλισμένων K. 12. καὶ
om. d. ὀχυρὰ g. 13. ἀμύνεσθαι d. 14. προσβάλλῃ B.F.H.N.Q.V. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσβάλῃ. ἀποδεξάμενος I. 19. ἐπισπάσθαι d.
προθυμήσασθαι G.

4. 'Ανασπάσας] Vide Suid. in ἀνα-
σπῇ. WASS.

5. προσεσταύρωσε.] ξύλοις ὀρθοῖς
προσχωρῶσεν αὐτάς. SCHOL. Nam,
quod Duker. animadvertit, etiam VII.
25, 4. dicit, Syracusanos Vallos in mari
defixisse, ut intra illos naves suæ sta-
tionem haberent: eamque munitionem
σταύρωσιν vocat. Et ibidem cap. 38, 2;
Niciam ante naves suas σταυρώμα in
mari defixum habuisse, quod iis pro
portu clauso esset. GÖLLER. Com-
pare Appian, Civil Wars, V. 33. τὰς
τάφρους προσεσταύρου. "Strengthened
the trenches with additional stakes,
"as a chevaux de frise." Dr. Bloom-
field and Dobree wish to read προε-

σταύρωσε or προῦσταύρωσε, comparing
VI. 75, 2. τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν,
but the alteration seems unnecessary.
The present text signifies, "he hauled
"his ships up under the fort, and set
"a stockade close to them," "upon
"them," i. e. "to cover them."

τοὺς ναύτας] "The rowers;" for the
epibatæ had regular arms of their own.

19. ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο, κ.τ.λ.]
Ἐφελκύσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο εἰς προθυ-
μίαν ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος. SCHOL. But then
we must read ἐπισπάσεσθαι and προ-
θυμήσασθαι, for "he thought it would
"draw them on" must require the in-
finitive future, and not the aorist; and
on the other hand προθυμήσασθαι must

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σεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντές ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθή-
σεσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν ἐτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίγνεσθαι. κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν³
πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν χωρήσας ἔταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὡς
5 εἶρξων ἦν δύνηται, καὶ παρεκελεύσατο τοιαῦδε.

X. "ΑΝΔΡΕΣ οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου,
" μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἀνάγκῃ ξυνητὸς βουλέσθω
His address to his men "δοκεῖν εἶναι, ἐκλογιζόμενος ἅπαν τὸ περι-
on the sea-shore, when "εστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινὸν, μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέ-
ready to receive the "πτως εὐέλπιδι ὁμόσε †χωρῆσαι† τοῖς ἐναν-
10 attack. "τίοις, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. ὅσα γὰρ ἐς ἀνάγκην
" ἀφίκται ὥσπερ τάδε, λογισμὸν ἡκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα κινδύνου

1. κρατηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.X.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κρατήσεσθαι.
2. τῇ] om. O. 4. θάλατταν K. χωρήσας A.B.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.
Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χωρίσας. 5. δύνωνται d. 6. ξυναρά-
μενοι E. 7. τῇ] om. c. βουλεύεσθω I. 8. περιστὸς C.E.K.a. Bekk. Goell.
περιστὸς G. 9. δ' L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.f.g. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. om.
A.B.C.F.G.H.K.N.R.e. Vulgo et Bekk. ἡ. 10. χωρήσας C.G.L.N.O.P.V.Z.a.c.
f.h.i. 11. περιγενόμενος G. ἐς] ἐπ' G.L.d. 12. τοιαύτε K. τότε Stobæus.

be in the aorist, as Dobree saw, and proposed accordingly to correct the tense, or else to read ἐπιπάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἵκετο, and to leave out προθυμήσεσθαι.

2. ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις κ. τ. λ.] Ἐλπίς ἦν δηλονότι. SCHOL. That is, ἐλπίς ἦν must be supplied from the preceding participle ἐλπίζοντες, "and they, if they could but force a landing, calculated that the place might be taken."

3. κατὰ τοῦτο. Verto *quamobrem*, ut ἥδες δὲ κατὰ τί; Nub. 240. DOBREE.

7. ξυνητὸς βουλέσθω—δεινόν] Compare III. 82, 6. τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνητὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἄργον.

9. μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέπτως] The common reading here is μᾶλλον ἢ; the best MSS. omit ἢ, and several, including all those in the library of St. Mark, supply its place with δέ, which Haack and Poppo have adopted. The omission appears clearly to be a mere oversight, as some conjunction is absolutely necessary; but δέ appears to me to rest on better authority than ἢ; and its omission can more easily be ac-

counted for by the resemblance of the δ to the α in the beginning of the following word. The construction of what follows is difficult, but I believe that βουλέσθω alone is to be repeated, μᾶλλον δὲ βουλέσθω ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἀπερισκέπτως εὐέλπιδι καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. "Let him choose rather to go straight to meet his enemies with an unconsidering cheerful hope, and thus likely to get over the danger." Several MSS. read χωρήσας, and if we prefer this reading, the sense will be, "but rather let him choose to be thought wise, by having gone straight against his enemies, and by having thus in all likelihood got over the danger." And this would agree with Hermann's rule, that "participles of the aorist with ἂν can never have any other than a past signification." See notes on Viger, note 281. But this rule will not always hold good, and Elmsley considers the expression λιποῦσ' ἂν as almost equivalent to the future. Notes on Medea, 764, 5. See also Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Jelf. §. 429. 3.

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- 2 " τοῦ ταχίστου προσδεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰ πλείω ὁρῶ πρὸς
 " ἡμῶν ὄντα, ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μῆναι καὶ μὴ τῷ πλήθει αὐτῶν
 " καταπλαγέντες τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσω καταπροδοῦναι.
 3 " τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἡμέτερον νομίζω, ([δ]
 " μενόντων ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καί-5
 " περ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος· καὶ τὸν
 " πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν μὴ *ράδιως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης

1. καὶ] om. Q. 2. ἡμᾶς K. θέλωμέν I.d.e. ἐθέλομεν C.Q.a. εἰ ἐθέλομεν Y.
 4. δ] om. A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.b.d.e.f.g.h.i. 48. ὅτι
 Parm. δ Bekk. 5. μενόντων μὲν E. Dionys. γίγνεσθαι K.d. καὶ πρὸ Parm.
 6. ἔσται] ἄτε A.V. 7. ραδίως B.E.F.H.K.N.b.h. Poppo. Goell. Vulgo, Haack.
 Bekk. ραδίας. πάλιν αὐτῷ B.Q.i. αὐτῷ] om. d.

2. ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μῆναι] The conjunction is out of its place, and the sense is μῆναι τε καὶ μὴ—καταπροδοῦναι.

4. τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction in these words is answered by the τε a few lines below, τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄναι δεῖ φοβείσθαι. See Poppo, Observatt. Critic. p. 24. The relative δ is omitted by all the best MSS. but is acknowledged by Dionysius. (De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt, c. 12.) If it should be struck out, the verb γίγνεται would be better omitted, and the construction then would be uninterrupted. But γίγνεται is acknowledged by every MSS. and by Dionysius; and although the conjunctions μὲν γὰρ are harshly omitted after μενόντων, yet this harshness is more likely to be the genuine writing of Thucydides, than it is probable that almost every MS. hitherto collated, to which I may now add the five in the library of St. Mark at Venice, should have omitted the relative δ by accident. The authority of Dionysius is of less weight in its favour, because he still further improves the sentence in his quotation of it, by inserting μὲν after μενόντων.

[The conjunction μὲν is acknowledged by the Palatine MS. E. as well as by Dionysius. If we admit this, and read merely, μενόντων μὲν ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, the construction will not be unlike that in I. 40, 4. Κορινθίους μὲν γε ἐσπονοδοί ἐσσε, κ. τ. λ.]

6. καὶ τὸν πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν]

Ἡ διάνοια τοιαύτη. οἱ πολέμοι (φησὶν) ὑποχωρησάντων ἡμῶν, ἀποβάντες τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐπελθόντες τῷ τείχει, χαλεπότεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. εἰδότες γὰρ ὅτι, ἂν μὴ κρατήσωσιν, οὐ ραδίως ἀποχωρήσας δινήσονται ὅπως διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τοῦ χωρίου, μετὰ ἀπονοίας ἡμῖν μαχοῦνται, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ζητούντες ἢ κρατῆσαι τοῦ χωρίου. ῥᾶστον γὰρ (φησὶν) ἔστιν ἔτι αὐτοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀμύνασθαι. SCHOL. Poppo insists that there is no such thing as a dative absolute, and that therefore Thucydides must have written ὑποχωρησάντων. I believe that the dative here affords another instance of what is called the dative of relation, such as it has been explained in the note on III. 98, 1. "But if we retreat, we shall find that the ground, though difficult in itself, will yet be very practicable, if there is no one to hinder." Of course he means that although it was in itself difficult to the enemy, yet it would be practicable to them; but this is so self-evident, that it was perfectly needless to insert τοῖς πολεμίοις. But the easiness of the ground to the enemy is spoken of not absolutely, but as a disadvantage to the Athenians; and therefore we have the dative ὑποχωρήσας prefixed to the sentence to show that the fact, τὸ δυσέμβατον καίπερ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος, is taken as bearing upon the Athenians, and so far as it affects them.

7. μὴ *ράδιως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης] Pro ραδίως, quod dedi ex B.F.H.K.N. b.h. ceteri codices habent ραδίας. Al-

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“ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, ἣν καὶ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν βιάζονται· ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς
 “ ναυσὶ ῥᾶστοί εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐν τῷ ἴσφ
 “ ἡδῇ) τό τε πλῆθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι· κατ’
 “ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται καίπερ πολὺ ὃν ἀπορία τῆς προσορ-
 5 “ μίσεως, καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστιν ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου μέζων,
 “ ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ
 “ ξυμβῆναι. ὥστε τὰς τούτων ἀπορίας ἀντιπάλους ἡγοῦμαι 4
 “ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, καὶ ἅμα ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας
 “ καὶ ἐπισταμένους ἐμπειρίᾳ τὴν ναυτικὴν ἐπ’ ἄλλους ἀπό-
 10 “ βασιν, ὅτι εἴ τις ὑπομένοι καὶ μὴ φόβῳ ῥοθίου καὶ νεῶν
 “ δεινότητος κατάπλου ὑποχωροίη, οὐκ ἂν ποτε βιάζοιτο, καὶ

2. δ' ἐν C. 4. προσορμήσεως E.F.Q.d.i. 6. ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν C.a. 8. τῶν
 ἡμετέρων E. ἀξιῶ ἅμα h. ἡμᾶς K. 10. ὅτι] δ α. ὑπομένει R.e. ῥή-
 θιου V. καὶ τῶν νεῶν δεινότητος e. καὶ δεινότητος νεῶν f.

terum exquisitis visum est. Nam etiam
 ubi εἶναι et γίγνεσθαι copulæ sunt, quæ-
 dam adverbia, maxime δίχα et χωρὶς at-
 que etiam οὕτως (ut II. 47, 4. οὐδὲ φθορὰ
 οὕτως ἀνθρώπων ἐμνημονεύει γενέσθαι.)
 ὁμοία et ἴσα (vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I.
 p. 104.) iis adduntur, ut hic ῥαδίως.
 Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 427, 889. (§. 308,
 604. Eng. Trans.) Poppon. I. p. 169.
 Kuster. (Reisig.) ad Xenoph. Œconom.
 p. 74. Viger. p. 376. Et sic Latini,
 velut Cicero pro Rosc. Amerin. c. 5.
*Omnes hanc questionem te prætoris de
 manifestis maleficiis quotidianoque san-
 guine remissionis sperant futuram.* Sal-
 lust. Jugurth. 73. *Ea res frustra fuit,*
 et sic abunde. Catil. 58. Jugurth. 14.
*Ut ubi vis tutius quam in regno meo es-
 sem.* 87. *Romanos laxius licentiusque
 futuros.* 94. *Uti prospectus nissusque
 per saxa facilius foret, quod exemplum
 nostro simillimum est.* Tacit. Annal.
 I. 72. *Facta arguebantur, dicta impune
 erant.* Adde Thiersch. Gr. §. 307, 5.
 Bast. ad Gregorium Corinthium, p. 83.
 Schæfer ad Dionys. de Compos. Ver-
 bor. p. 76. GÖLL.

3. καὶ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται] “ It will
 “ only have a small force engaged.”
 Compare V. 9, 1. τὸ κατ’ ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ
 ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν.

5. καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστιν κ. τ. λ.]
 “ And we have not to do with an
 “ army on shore, superior in numbers,
 “ while it is on equal terms in other
 “ respects; but with an army fighting
 “ from its ships; and ships at sea re-
 “ quire many favourable accidents in
 “ order to act with effect.” Dr. Bloom-
 field objects to this interpretation of
 καίρια, because, he says, it requires so
 much to be supplied. But in VI. 23,
 3. the same ellipsis, if it can be called
 one, occurs, πολλὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς δέον βου-
 λεύσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι,
 where we must equally supply, “ if
 “ we would accomplish our object.”
 And I think τὰ καίρια, simply, is more
 naturally to be understood of *lucky
 accidents* than of *critical and fatal
 accidents*.

6. αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια] Αἷς τισὶ πολ-
 λῶν χρεῖα τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, ὅσον εἰπεῖν,
 ἀνέμου καὶ χωρίων φιλανθρώπων καὶ εἰ-
 ρεσίας εὐκαιρου, ἵνα δυνηθῶσιν ἀντιτα-
 χθῆναι τοῖς ἐν γῇ. SCHOL.

8. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει] “ Our num-
 “ bers,” an expression which, like πλῆ-
 θος, generally signifies a large number,
 but may be also used, like it, to signify
 the amount of any number, whether it
 be large or small.

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“ αὐτοὺς νῦν μείναι τε καὶ ἀμυνομένους παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ῥα-
 “ χίαν σώζειν ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ χωρίον.”

XI. Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Δημοσθένους παρακελευσαμένου οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθάρσησάν τε μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικαταβάντες ἐτάξαντο.
 2 Description of the παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμό- 5
 attack. Brasidas
 greatly distinguishes
 himself. νιοι ἄραντες τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέ-
 βαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι καὶ ταῖς νανσὶν ἅμα,
 οὔσαις τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρισὶ νάυαρχος δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπέπλει
 Θρασυμηλίδας ὁ Κρατησικλέους Σπαρτιάτης. προσέβαλλε
 3 δὲ ἵππερ ὁ Δημοσθένης προσεδέχετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 10
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἕκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἡμύνοντο· οἱ δὲ
 κατ’ ὀλίγας ναῦς διελόμενοι, διότι οὐκ ἦν πλείοσι προσσχεῖν,
 καὶ ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ἐποιοῦντο, προ-
 θυμία τε πάσῃ χρώμενοι καὶ παρακελευσμῷ, εἴ πως ὥσά-
 μενοι ἔλοιεν τὸ τεῖχος. πάντων δὲ φανερώτατος Βρασίδας 15
 4 ἐγένετο. τριηραρχῶν γὰρ καὶ ὀρῶν τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ
 ὄντος τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ κυβερνήτας, εἴ πη καὶ δοκοίη
 δυνατὸν εἶναι σχεῖν, ἀποκνοῦντας καὶ φυλασσομένους τῶν
 νεῶν μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν, ἐβόα λέγων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ξύλων
 φειδομένους τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ περιδεῖν τεῖχος 20

1. ῥαχίαν καὶ σώζειν L.O.P. 2. ὑμᾶς Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 4. ἐθάρρησάν h.
 5. ἐαυτὴν B.E.F.h. om. i. cum Thoma M. v. παρά. 6. ἄραντες] om. d. προσ-
 έβαλον G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.g. 9. προσέβαλε G.K.L.O.V.c.d.e. 11. ἀμ-
 φοτέρωθεν] om. f. τε] τῆς P. τε τῆς K. ἐκ] om. Q. 14. δὲ K. πα-
 ρασκευασμῷ P.e. ὅπως V. παρωσάμενοι L.O.P. 15. βρασίδης A.B.C.
 E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ βρασίδης. 16. γὰρ]
 δὲ g. om. d. 17. εἴ πη A.B.E.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴ που.
 18. δυνατὸν] χαλεπὸν c.f.g. 19. συντρίψωσιν Q.g. εἰη εἰκὸς K.

1. ῥαχίαν] Ita MSS. et Suidas. He-
 rodotus τὴν πλημμύραν p. 319. ῥήχιν
 vocat. vid. Galenum in Lex. et Fœ-
 sium. de terra utitur D. Halicarn.
 WASS. Cap. 9, 2. hæc dixerat χω-
 ρία χαλεπὰ, καὶ περὶ ὁδὸν πρὸς τὸ πελά-
 γος τετραμμένα. Schol. Æschyli Pro-
 meth. v. 712. ῥαχίαις, θαλασσίαις πέ-
 τραις. Scholiastes Morelli in Dion.
 Chrysostomi Orat. VII. Ῥαχία, ὁ τρα-
 χὺς καὶ λιθώδης αἰγιαλός· καὶ ἴσως ἀπὸ
 τοῦ ἐκέϊσε τὸ προσκλίζον κύμα οἶονεἰ

ῥήγνυσθαι. Add. Eustath. ad Homer.
 Odys. ε'. p. 1540. Respicit huc Plu-
 tarch. de Glor. Atheniens. p. 618. Ὁ
 παρὰ τὴν ῥαχίαν αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου παρα-
 τάττων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Δημοσθένης.—
 DUKER.

13. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει.] I have
 followed Poppo in placing the comma
 after μέρει instead of after ἀναπαύοντες;
 “Relieving each other in turn.” Com-
 pare Xenophon, Hellen. VI. 2, 29.
 κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναῦτας ἀνέπαινε.

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πεπονημένους, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνύναι ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς μὴ ἀποκῆσαι ἀντὶ μεγάλων εὐεργεσιῶν τὰς ναῦς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐπιδοῦναι, ὁκείλαντας δὲ καὶ παντὶ στροφῇ ἀποβάοντας τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ χωρίου κρατῆσαι.

XII. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κυβερνήτην ἀναγκάσας ὁκείλαι τὴν ναὺν ἐχώρει ἐπὶ

τὴν ἀποβάθραν· καὶ πειρώμενος ἀποβαίνειν ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τραυματισθεὶς

10 pulsed.

πολλὰ ἐλειποψύχησέ τε, καὶ πεσόντος αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν ἢ ἀσπίς περιερρή ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν,

I. ποιούμενους O. πεποιημ. τεί. V. 2. ἐπίβασιν e. καταγνύναι I.K.P.R.g. καταγνύναι E. ἐκέλευσε Q.R. 4. ἀποδοῦναι P.e. 10. ἐλειποψύχησε E.F.K.R. ἐλειποθύμησε G.I.L.P.d.e. ἐλυποθύμησε O. 11. περιερρήναι L. ἀπερρῆναι O. ἐς] ἐπὶ Q.R. εἰς C.

I. πεπονημένους] For this form and signification of the participle, exactly corresponding to the participles of what are called deponent verbs in Latin, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 493.

7. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν] Ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἔξοδος, ἀποβάθρα καλεῖται. SCHOL.

9. ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] Nothing shews more forcibly the unrivalled truth of the narrative of Thucydides than to contrast it, as we have here an opportunity of doing, with that of an ordinary historian such as Diodorus Siculus. For instance, Thucydides, well aware of the studied secrecy observed in such matters by the Lacedæmonian government, does not pretend to state the number of the Spartan land forces employed at the siege of Pylus. Diodorus, however, states it without hesitation at "twelve thousand." The soldiers sent over to Sphacteria were, according to Thucydides, drafted by lot from the several Lochi; Diodorus, to enhance the glory of the Athenians, represents them as "picked men, chosen for their valour." The siege of Pylus, Thucydides tells us, lasted during one whole day and part of the next: Diodorus carries it on through "several days." Lastly the heroic courage of Brasidas, and his

bold though unsuccessful attempt to force a landing, are told by Thucydides with equal force and simplicity; while Diodorus, in his clumsy endeavours to exalt the effect of the story, makes it only ridiculous: for he describes Brasidas as repelling a host of enemies, and killing many of the Athenians in single combat, before he was disabled. No wonder that we hear complaints of the uncertainty of history, when such a writer as Diodorus is only a fair specimen of by far the majority of those whom the world has been good-natured enough to call historians.

11. ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν] Παρεξαιρεσία ἐστὶν ὁ ἔξω τῆς εἰρεσίας τῆς νεῶς τόπος, καθ' ὃ μέρος οὐκέτι κόπαις κέχρηται. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρότατον τῆς πύρμνης καὶ τῆς πρώρας. SCHOL.

περιερρῆν] "Slipped from around," i. e. from round his arm. So περιαιρεῖν is, "to take from around;" as περιαιρεῖν τεῖχος, "to take away a wall from around a city." IV. 51. 133, 1. I. 108, 2. Compare also τοῦ ἄλλου περιερρημένου, III. 11, 4. and the note there. So in Herodotus, III. 128, 4. τῶν βιβλίων ἐν ἑκάστῳ περιαιρούμενος, "taking the rolls one by one from round the stick on which they were rolled." Thus also the word "circumscindere" in Latin; as in Livy, II. 55. "circum-

καὶ ἐξενεχθείσης αὐτῆς ἐς τὴν γῆν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνελόμενοι
 ὕστερον πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο ὃ ἔστησαν τῆς προσ-
 2 βολῆς ταύτης. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προὔθυμοῦντο μὲν ἀδύνατοι δ'
 ἦσαν ἀποβῆναι, τῶν τε χωρίων χαλεπότητι καὶ τῶν Ἀθη-
 3 ναίων μενόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποχωρούντων. ἐς τοῦτό τε περι- 5
 ἔστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης
 Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους
 δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὔσαν ἐπ' Ἀθη-
 ναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε
 τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ περὶ κρατίστοις, 10
 τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλείστον προέχειν.

XIII. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὑστεραίας
 μέρος τι προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπαντο· καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ
 The Athenian fleet ἐπὶ ξύλα ἐς μηχανὰς παρέπεμψαν τῶν νεῶν
 returns from Zacyn-
 thus, and prepares to
 attack the Lacedæ-
 monians in the har-
 2 bour of Pylus. 15
 τινὰς ἐς Ἀσίην, ἐλπίζοντες τὸ κατὰ τὸν
 λιμένα τεῖχος ὕψος μὲν ἔχειν, ἀποβάσεως δὲ
 μάλιστα οὔσης ἐλεῖν μηχαναῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ
 αἱ ἐκ τῆς Ζακύνθου νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραγίγονται

1. ἀνελόμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι e. 2. τρόπαιον V. 5. τε] δὲ d. τότε c.f.g.
 6. μὲν] om. K. 8. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν c. 9. ἐπῆει L. 13. καὶ τρίτῃ R.
 17. ἐκ τούτου δὲ C.a.

“scindere et spoliare licitor.” “To
 “tear a man’s clothes from about
 “him.” The words in Diodorus, when
 describing the loss of Brasidas’ shield,
 are, ὁ μὲν βραχίων προέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς
 νεῶς, ἡ δ’ ἀσπίς περιρρυείσα καὶ πεσοῦσα
 εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, κ. τ. λ. Diodorus,
 XII. p. 318. Compare Plato, Critias,
 p. 111. περιερρυγκίας τῆς γῆς, speaking
 of the covering of soil being washed
 off from the hills, and leaving the rock
 bare.

9. ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης
 κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ assigns
 the explanation of the word περίεστη:
 “I call it a remarkable revolution in
 “their circumstances; for it formed at
 “that time the main glory of the La-
 cedæmonians, that they were peculi-
 “arly an inland people, and most dis-

tinguished for their military prowess;
 “and of the Athenians, that they were
 “a nation of sailors, and unrivalled in
 “their naval power.” Ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει
 τῆς δόξης seems to be the same thing as
 if it were, πολὺ μέρος τῆς δόξης ἐποίει.
 Compare II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδο-
 μήματος ἐπὶ μέγα κατέσχευε, i. e. μέγα
 μέρος τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Compare also
 IV. 100, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀσίην] Asine was a city of
 Dryopian origin, (Herodot. VIII. 73. 3.
 Pausan. IV. 34.) situated on the western
 side of the Messenian bay; Col. Leake
 believes its site to be occupied by the
 modern village of Saratza, 3½ geogra-
 phical miles from Gallo, anciently called
 cape Acritas. See Col. Leake’s Travels
 in the Morea, vol. I. p. 443.

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τεντήκοντα προσεβοήθησαν γὰρ τῶν τε φρουρίδων τινὲς αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ Χίαι τέσσαρες. ὥς δὲ εἶδον 3 τὴν τε ἡπειρον ὀπλιτῶν περίπλεων τὴν τε νῆσον, ἔν τε τῷ λιμένι οὔσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ οὐκ ἐκπλεούσας, ἀπορήσαντες ὅπη 5 καθορμίσωνται, τότε μὲν ἐς Πρωτὴν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχει ἔρημος οὔσα, ἔπλευσαν καὶ ἠύλισαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀνήγοντο, ἣν μὲν ἀντεκ- πλείν ἐθέλωσι σφίσιν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐπεσπλευσούμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀντανήγοντο οὔτε ἂ διε- 4 νοήθησαν, φράξαι τοὺς ἔσπλους, ἔτυχον ποιήσαντες, ἥσυ- χάζοντες δ' ἐν τῇ γῇ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπλήρουν καὶ παρεσκευά- ζοντο, ἣν ἔσπλῃ τις, ὥς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ ναυμα- χήσαντες. XIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν 5 BATTLE IN THE HARBOUR OF PYLUS. The Lacedaemonians are defeated, and their. ἔσπλουν ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰς μὲν πλείους καὶ μετεώρους ἤδη τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀντι- πρώρους προσπεσόντες ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν,

1. πεντήκοντα N.V. quae erat conjectura Aem. Porti. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. τεσσαράκοντα. 2. τέσσαρες νῆες R. 3. τῷ] om. L.O.P.
4. πλεούσας b. ὅποι Q. 5. καθορμίσονται I.Q. 6. πρωτὴν F.H.V. Poppo. (Steph. Byz. in voce.) Vulgo, et Bekk. πρώτῃν. 7. ἦν] ei K.R. ἀντι- πλείν c. 11. τε om. N.V. 12. μικρῷ K.N. Goell. ναυμαχῆσαντες F.e.i.
15. ἀντιπρώρους E.

1. [†πεντήκοντα†] This is the reading of the MS. N. or the Clarendon MS. now in the public library at Cambridge, and of the best of the Venetian MSS. in the library of St. Mark, which I have designated by the letter V. It had been conjectured by Portus, and has been admitted into the text by Poppo. Forty ships had originally sailed from Athens; (c. 2, 2.) and out of the five of these which had been left at Pylus with Demosthenes, (c. 5, 2.) two had since rejoined the main body; so that there were thirty-seven ships at Zacynthus, which with the addition of four Chian ships, and some from the squadron at Naupactus, must have made in all a greater number than forty. Besides, it is said expressly in c. 23, 2. that a reinforcement of twenty ships from Athens raised the total amount of the

fleet to seventy, a number exactly confirming the present reading; for it is probable that the three ships, drawn up by Demosthenes under the walls of the fort, were still kept there, as contributing to the defence of the place, and were not again employed afloat.

7. [ἣν μὲν ἀντεκπλείν ἐθέλωσι κ. τ. λ.] The Scholiast considers the apodosis to this first clause to be wanting; as in a similar passage, III. 3, 3. καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἢ πείρα. See the note on III. 31, 1. The words ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν easily suggest the repetition of ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ. "They got under weigh, prepared to fight, should the enemy choose to sail out to meet them in the open sea, (to fight in the open sea,) if not, intending to sail in and attack them."

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men in Sphacteria are cut off from all communication with the main land.

καὶ ἐπιδιώκοντες ὡς διὰ βραχέος ἔτρωσαν μὲν
πολλὰς, πέντε δ' ἔλαβον, καὶ μίαν τούτων
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ
καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐνέβαλλον· αἱ δὲ καὶ πληρούμεναι ἔτι πρὶν
ἀνάγεσθαι ἐκόπτοντο· καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἀναδούμενοι κενὰς εἰλκον
2 τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς φυγὴν ὠρμημένων· ἃ ὀρώντες οἱ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι καὶ περιαλοῦντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτι περ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες
ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες
ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀνθεῖλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι
τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος ᾧ μὴ
3 τινι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῆν. ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ
ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἐκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἳ τε
γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἶπεῖν
ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες
καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρουσίᾳ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐπεξελθεῖν
4 ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπεζομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλή-

1. διὰ βραχέως E. διαβραχέως F. 2. πέντε δὲ ἔλαβον C.E.H.K.L.O. Porpo.
4. ἐνέβαλλον E.Q.e. καὶ post δὲ om. c.f.g. 6. ὠρμημένων e. 7. περ] παρ' P.Q.
9. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. 10. μὴ τινι] πανυλτ Porpo μὴ τις.
12. ἐκατέρου K.g. 14. ἐκ τῆς γῆς e.i. 15. ὡς] om. O.

1. ὡς διὰ βραχέος] "As well as they
"could, considering the short distance
"which the Peloponnesians had to pass
"over, before they got to shore and
"were in comparative safety." Com-
pare Xenophon, Anab. III. 3, 9. οὗτε
οἱ περὶ τοὺς περὶ τοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγον-
τας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ
χωρίῳ.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις] Similia
prorsus nostro loco sunt Platonica, So-
phist. pag. 260. c. H. Steph. τὸν δὲ γε
σοφιστὴν ἔφαμεν ἐν τούτῳ πῶς τῷ τόπῳ
καταπεφευγῆναι, ubi Heindorf. p. 427.
confert Xenophont. Histor. Græc. IV.
5, 5. οἱ δὲ ἐν ἱφ' Ἡραῖφ καταπεφευγότες
ἐξήσαν. GÖLLER. Compare however,
III. 106, 1. τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις ἤκοντας, and
the note there. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις
ἐνέβαλλον seems a condensed expression
for ἐν τῇ γῇ οὐσαῖς, καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐς
αὐτήν, ἐνέβαλλον. Compare VII. 63, 1.
τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας

ἀπαράξετε. This seems the simplest
mode of explaining the expression;
yet καταπεφευγῆναι, which properly
signifies "to have taken refuge," may
be used with the preposition ἐν, in
the sense of, "to have taken refuge
"in or at a place;" and Heindorf
says that we do not find the expres-
sion καταφεύγειν ἐν, but only καταπε-
φευγῆναι ἐν.

10. ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος]
Vid. ad II. 8, 6. DUKE. i. e. ἕκαστος
ἐδόκει κεκωλῦσθαι τὸ ἔργον ᾧ τινὶ ἔργῳ
μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆν. Compare Herodot.
VII. 151, 3. εἰ σφί ἐτι ἐμμένει τὴν πρὸς
Ἰέρξεα φιλίην συνεκράσαντο. See also
Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 474. b. Porpo ob-
jects to the insertion of the negative
between ᾧ and τινι, and wishes to read
μὴ τις. But ᾧ μὴ is an expression by
itself, and ᾧ μὴ τινι is exactly equiva-
lent to εἰ μὴ τινι. So ᾧ τινί, III. 59, 1.
is equivalent to εἰ τινι.

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λοῖς καὶ τραυματίσαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλήν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθεισῶν διέσωσαν.
καταστάντες δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν τροπαῖόν 5
τε ἔστησαν καὶ νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν καὶ ναυαγίων ἐκράτησαν,
5 καὶ τὴν νῆσον εὐθὺς περιέπλεον καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχον ὡς τῶν
ἀνδρῶν ἀπειλημμένων· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι
καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες ἔμενον κατὰ χώραν ἐπὶ
τῇ Πύλῳ.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ὡς ἡγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα
10 περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐπὶ ξυμφορᾷ μεγάλη τὰ τέλη
καταβάοντας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον βουλευεῖν πα-
ραχρήμα ὀρώντας ὃ τι ἂν δοκῇ. καὶ ὡς εἶδον 2
ἀδύνατον ὄν τιμωρεῖν τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ κινδυ-
νεύειν οὐκ ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ τι παθεῖν
αὐτοὺς ἢ ὑπὸ πλήθους βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι,
ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἦν
ἐθέλωσι, σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους τὰ περὶ Πύλον, ἀποστεῖλαι

2. καινὰς B.h. τὸ πρῶτον] πρῶτων L.O. διέσωσαν E. 3. τρόπαιον E.V.
4. τε] om. L.O. ναυγίων f. 6. οἱ δ' οὐδ' Q. 7. βεβοηκότες b. 9. σπάρ-
την] om. E. περὶ τὴν πύλον G.L.O.P.d.m. 10. συμφορᾷ V. καταβάοντας B.
11. ἐς] ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.d.e.i. παραχρήμα A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.Q.V.W.
X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. Dindorf. Goell. πρὸς
τὸ χρήμα. 14. ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt ἢ. λοιμοῦ P.
15. βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι C.I.L.O.P.Q.a.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Goell. Bekk.
βιασθέντες κρατηθῆναι c. βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθῆναι A.B.F.G.H.N.V. vulgo βιασθέν-
τας ἢ κρατηθέντας. Porpo, βιασθέντας [ἢ] κρατηθῆναι habet. 16. αὐτοὺς c.f.g.
17. θέλωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.

7. ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες]
Compare c. 8, 1. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαι-
μονίων βραδυτέρᾳ ἐγένετο ἡ ἔφοδος—
περιγγέλλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόν-
νησον βοηθεῖν.

11. πρὸς τὸ χρήμα] Valla legit παρα-
χρήμα: nam vertit, *quapropter*. Et
sic plerique MSS. Πρὸς τὸ χρήμα Por-
tus vertit ex tempore. WASS. Pro *tempore*:
quod III. 29, 3. est βουλευέσθαι ἐκ
τῶν παρόντων. Βουλευεῖν πρὸς τι etiam
est *deliberare* et *statuere de re aliqua*,
etsi hoc frequentius dicitur περὶ τινος
βουλευεῖν. Thucyd. I. 71, 7. et IV. 87, 4.
πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ. Æschyl. Pro-

meth. 1029. πρὸς ταῦτα βούλετε. Duk.
παραχρήμα] The concurrence of al-
most all the best MSS. in favour of
this reading has determined me to adopt
it; nor is παραχρήμα βουλευεῖν a need-
less command, when we consider that
it was addressed to Lacedæmonians.
But the old reading πρὸς τὸ χρήμα
ὀρώντας is in itself defensible, either as
explained by Duker (see his note) or
by Dindorf, (see Gölter's note,) who
joins the words πρὸς τὸ χρήμα ὀρώντας,
as in Dionysius, de Structura Verbo-
rum, κατασκευάζουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πρὸς
χρήμα ὀρώντες.

ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις περὶ ξυμβάσεως, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
ὥς τάχιστα πειρᾶσθαι κομίσασθαι. XVI. δεξαμένων δὲ
τῶν στρατηγῶν τὸν λόγον ἐγίνοντο σπονδαὶ
τοιαίδε, Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς
ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πάσας, ὅσαι ἦσαν μακრაὶ, παραδῶναι κομίσαντας ἐς
Πύλον Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ
τειχίσματι μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε κατὰ θάλασσαν,
Ἀθηναίους δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδράσι
σίτον ἑᾶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους †ἐκπέμπειν†¹⁰
τακτὸν καὶ μεμαγμένον, δύο χοίνικας ἐκάστῳ Ἀττικὰς ἀλφί-
των καὶ δύο κοτύλας οἴνου καὶ κρέας, θεράποντι δὲ τούτων
ἡμίσει· ταῦτα δὲ ὀρώντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐσπέμπειν καὶ
πλοῖον μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν λάθρα· φυλάσσειν δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον
Ἀθηναίους μηδὲν ἥσσειν, ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ¹⁵
ἐπιφέρειν τῷ Πελοποννησίῳ στρατῷ μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε

3. στρατιωτῶν C.G.K.L.O.P.a.c.f.g.
5. τῇ] om. N.V. 7. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα Q.
ἐν νήσῳ Q. 10. ἐὰν πρὸ ἑᾶν E. τοὺς] om. d.i.
"ἐσπέμπειν, ut mox lin. 36 [infra l. 13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.
11. ἀλφίτου d. 14. λάθρα Bekk. 22. κοτύλας g. 13. πέμπειν Q.
14. πλοῖον μὲν μηδὲν Q. πλείον μηδὲν I.K.e. 15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.
16. πελοποννησίῳ A.B.F.H. et V. sec. man.

ἐγίνοντο V. 4. τοιαίδε E.
8. βάλατταν K. 9. τοὺς ἐν d.i.
†ἐκπέμπειν†] "Lege
13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.
13. πέμπειν Q.
15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.

10. σίτον—μεμαγμένον] Thucydides, by adding δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, shews that the words σίτον μεμαγμένον are to be understood of barley flour; just as μάζα, or cake, is always to be understood of barley cake; on the same principle that "cake" in Scotland means oat cake; because barley was the grain most commonly used for food in Greece, as oats are in Scotland. Ἄπρος, on the other hand, is to be understood of wheaten bread. See Xenophon, Economic. VIII. 9. The chœnix was one forty-eighth of the medimnus, or one eighth of the Roman modius; i. e. about two pints, English corn measure. The allowance of two chœnices of barley meal daily to a man was the ordinary allowance to a Spartan at the public tables: (see Herodot. VI. 57, 3.) but the two cotylæ of wine were double of their home allowance. The cotyle was

one fourth part of the chœnix, or about 17 sol. inches, or something more than four sevenths of a pint, wine measure. In the time of Polybius the Roman soldier's rations were only one chœnix a day, but this was of wheat. Polyb. VI. 39. Herodotus certainly speaks as if he considered a chœnix of barley meal the minimum that could be fixed for a soldier's daily provision: it was the common allowance made to a slave. Still, two chœnices were, no doubt, a liberal provision; but of course the Spartans would stipulate for the largest possible allowance, and their common allowance at home furnished them with an excuse for demanding more than would have been ordinarily granted to men in their circumstances.

15. ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας] See the note on l. 111, 2.

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κατὰ θάλασσαν. ὁ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἐκάτεροι²
καὶ ὀτιοῦν, τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. ἐσπείσθαι δὲ αὐτὰς
μέχρι οὐδ' ἐπανέλθωσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμονίων
πρέσβεις· ἀποστεῖλαι δὲ αὐτοὺς τριήρει Ἀθηναίους καὶ πάλιν
5 κομίσαι. ἐλθόντων δὲ τὰς τε σπονδὰς λελύσθαι ταύτας καὶ
τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι Ἀθηναίους ὁμοίας οἷαςπερ ἂν παραλά-
βωσιν. αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ νῆες³
παρεδόθησαν οὖσαι περὶ ἐξήκοντα, καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπεστά-
λησαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

10 XVII. "ΕΠΕΜΨΑΝ ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,
" περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας ὁ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε
ATHENS. " ὠφέλιμον ὂν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς
SPEECH OF THE " τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον
LACEDÆMONIAN " μάλιστα μέλλη οἴσῃς. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μα-
AMBASSADORS. 2
(17-20.)
15 We are not departing " κροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηχανοῦμεν,
from the spirit of our " ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὂν ἡμῖν οὐ μὲν βραχεῖς
institutions by ad- " ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν
dressing you in a re- " ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ἢ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προὔργου
gular speech: for it is " λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς³
not length of speaking, " μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὥς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,
but length of speaking
20 we are taught to avoid.

1. ὅτε L.O.P.d.i. 3. οἱ] om. c.f.g. ἀθηναίων E.b. λακεδαιμόνιοι G.
5. τε] om. B. ταύτας] om. g. 6. ἂν] om. c. 8. οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις Q.
10. ἡμᾶς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι N.V. 11. πράξαντας A.B.F.Q.g. ἡμῖν τε e.
13. παρόντων] παραδόντων I. 14. μέλη F.R. λόγοις] om. h. 16. ὂν]
om. L.O.P. μὲν ἂν βραχεῖς Dissen. p. 19. 17. ἀρκῶσι Q.R. 18. καιρὸς
ἀν G. 20. πολεμίως c.

1. ὁ τι δ' ἂν—παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λε-
λύσθαι] i. e. "By any violation of these
"terms on either side, in any particu-
"lar, the truce should be *that instant*
"considered as at an end." Ὅτε is a
needless attempt at correction, to be
found only in the worst MSS.

8. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις] Vide Palmer. Ex-
ercit. p. 51. et 727. ad Schol. Aristoph.
Equit. v. 791. DUKER.

14. τοὺς δὲ λόγους—πράσσειν] "Nor
"will our speaking at length be a de-
"parture from our national practice;
"on the contrary, it is our rule to use
"many words when many are needed,

"and only to prefer shortness when it
"will answer the end required just as
"well." The Lacedæmonian love of
brevity was probably exaggerated by
the other Greeks, and sometimes made
a joke of; as appears to be the case in
the story told by Herodotus, III. 46.

18. διδάσκοντας κ. τ. λ.] "When it
"is the time for impressing by words
"something that is of importance, in
"order to effect our object." Τι τῶν
προὔργου is illustrated by III. 109, 2.
τὸ ἐαυτῶν προὔρργαίτερον ἐποιήσαντο.
"Προὔργου, Aristoph. Plut. 623." Do-
BREE.

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We offer you now a most precious opportunity of establishing your prosperity on a solid and lasting basis, by not abusing it; and surely we both know better than to rely on its most uncertain favour.

“ ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλευσασθαι πρὸς
 “ εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν
 “ παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν
 “ ὧν κρατεῖτε, προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ
 “ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τι 5
 “ ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· αἰεὶ γὰρ
 “ τοῦ πλείονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα
 5 “ ἀδοκῆτως εὐτυχῆσαι. οἷς δὲ πλείστα μεταβολαὶ ἐπ’
 “ ἀμφοτέρα ξυμβεβήκασι, δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι
 “ ταῖς εὐπραγίαις. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι’ ἐμπειρίαν καὶ 10
 “ ἡμῖν μάλιστ’ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσείη. XVIII. γνῶτε

If other examples were wanting, our own disasters in this present war may sufficiently prove how little fortune can be trusted, and how wise is the policy of stopping in time, and endeavouring to secure the advantages which we have gained.

“ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς ἡμετέρας νῦν ξυμφορὰς ἀπιδόν-
 “ τες, οἵτινες ἀξίωμα μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 “ ἔχοντες ἤκομεν παρ’ ὑμᾶς, πρότερον αὐτοὶ
 “ κυριώτεροι νομίζοντες εἶναι δοῦναι ἐφ’ ἃ νῦν 15
 “ ἀφιγμένοι ὑμᾶς αἰτούμεθα. καίτοι οὔτε δυ-
 “ νάμεως ἐνδεία ἐπάθομεν αὐτὸ οὔτε μείζονος
 “ προσγενομένης ὑβρίσαντες, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰεὶ
 “ ὑπαρχόντων γνώμῃ σφαλέντες, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τὸ

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. βουλευέσθαι h. | 5. οἱ] om. e. | ἀθής B. h. | 6. τῶν] om. A. |
| 7. πλείονος B. L. O. R. c. g. h. | πλείονας d. | 8. εὐτυχεῖσθαι A. | 9. εἶναι] om. A. |
| 10. ἡμετέρα R. | 11. ἡμῖν] ὑμῖν e. | μάλιστα ἂν V. | ἐκ τοῦ] om. e. |
| εἰκότως I. L. M. O. | προσῆι Q. R. | γνῶναι I. | γνῶτε—ἀπιδόντες om. B. h. |
| 12. ἡμετέρας] om. L. O. P. | νῦν] om. A. E. F. H. N. V. | ante ἡμετέρας ponit Q. | |
| ἀποδιδόντες d. | 14. πρότεροι c. | 15. νομίζ. κυριώτεροι R. | κυριώτεροι V. |
| κυριώτερον g. | δοῦναι] om. G. K. | 18. προσγεγνημένης R. | 19. γνώμης I. |

7. ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται] “ Hope makes “ them desire.” Compare, both for the construction and sentiment, III. 45, 4. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τὸλμαν παρέχουσα κ. τ. λ.

9. δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι κ. τ. λ.] “ May be most justly expected to be “ also most mistrustful of prosperity.” Compare III. 40, 4. ἔλεος δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι. The conjunction καί, which the Scholiast calls “ superfluous,” implies that, “ with their various experience,” they may be expected to have “ learnt also to mistrust prosperity;” i. e. “ the very circumstance of their

“ experience ought to have taught it “ them.”

10. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει κ. τ. λ.] “ And this may most fairly be supposed “ to be the case both with your city, “ owing to its experience, and with “ ours.” The words δι’ ἐμπειρίαν are meant to refer equally to both cities; for the speaker goes on to shew how Lacedæmon had experienced reverses of fortune as well as Athens.

16. δυνάμεως ἐνδεία] “ It was not, on “ one hand, from a decay of our power; “ nor, on the other, from any large and “ sudden increase of it; but finding

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- “ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως ὑπάρχει. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς διὰ τὴν παροῦ- 3
 “ σαν νῦν ῥώμην πόλεως τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων καὶ
 “ τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶεσθαι ἀεὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν ἔσσεσθαι. σωφρόνων 4
 “ δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἵτινες τάγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο·
 5 “ καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέ-

1. ὥστε] οὔτε B. ὑμᾶς] om. c.f.g. 2. ῥώμην νῦν V. προσγεγενημένων I.O.
 προσγεγενημένης L. 3. ἀεὶ] om. c.f.g. 4. οἵτινες] om. i. ἐς] ἐπ' K. 5. εὐξυν-
 ετώτεροι i. ἀξυν. R. ἂν] αὐ G.

“ that we had miscalculated upon our
 “ ordinary resources, a thing to which
 “ all men alike are liable.” The sense
 of ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων seems to be,
 “ proceeding to argue from our ordi-
 “ nary state and resources;” or, “ ar-
 “ guing upon them.” Compare II. 62,
 5. γνώμη ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πιστεύει.

2. τῶν προσγεγενημένων] “ Its acces-
 “ sions.” Compare just above, μείζονος
 προσγεγενημένης. For τὸ τῆς τύχης com-
 pare τὸ τῆς γνώμης, II. 87, 3. τὰ τῆς
 ὀργῆς, II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, IV.
 54, 3. τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὸ τῆς
 ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

3. σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν κ. τ. λ.] Σώ-
 φρονές εἰσιν, οἵτινες, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ
 αποησομένου, ἐκ τῆς παρούσης εἰπρα-
 γίας ἐπὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ῥέπουσι, καὶ οὐκ
 ἐξυβρίζουσιν, ὥς παραμενούσης αὐτοῖς
 ἀεὶ τῆς εἰπραγίας, ἀλλὰ συμβαίνουσι τοῖς
 ἐναντίοις. SCHOL. Compare III. 45, 7.
 πολλῆς εὐφροσύνης ὅστις οἴεται, the expres-
 sion being confused between σώφρονες
 δὲ ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἔθεντο and σωφρόνων
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θέσθαι. See the note on
 II. 44, 1. The construction, according to
 Poppo, is, οἵτινες ἔθεντο, νομίσωσι τε,
 passing from the indicative to the sub-
 junctive, as, elsewhere, from the sub-
 junctive to the indicative. See Poppo's
 Prolegom. I. p. 271. and the examples
 there quoted. The words καὶ ταῖς ξυμ-
 φοραῖς—προσφέροντο are inserted, as a
 sort of parenthesis, in the midst of the
 sentence. For the omission of ἂν, with
 the subjunctive mood νομίσωσι, see
 Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 527. obs. 2. Jelf,
 §. 830. Brunck on Œdip. Colon. 395.
 ed. Gaisford; and Elmsley on Euripid.
 Medea, 503. In the words immediately
 following, τοῦτ' refers to μέρος; as if it
 were, οὐ τοῦτ' τῷ μέρει ξυνεῖναι, καθ'
 ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ βουληταί μεταχειρίζε-
 ναι. Τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι seems to signify, “ to

“ abide with, rest in, or confine itself
 “ to, that part which we require.” As
 νόσῳ ξυνεῖναι signifies “ to be sick,” so
 μερεὶ ξυνεῖναι would signify “ to be
 “ partial.” Compare VI. 18, 3. ταμεί-
 εσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν; and
 VI. 87, 3. καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμε-
 τέρας πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ
 αὐτὸ ξυμφέροι, τοῦτ' ἀπολαβόντες χρῆ-
 σασθε. Finally, the genitive αὐτῶν is
 variously interpreted: Poppo refers it
 to the plural μέρη, which must be re-
 peated from the preceding μέρος; as if
 Thucydides meant, “ As the fortunes
 “ of those several parts should direct.”
 Others refer it to σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν, in
 the earlier part of the sentence; “ As
 “ their several fortunes should direct.”
 I believe that Poppo is in the right.
 The whole passage then I would thus
 translate: “ They are sound-minded
 “ men, who, following a safe system,
 “ hold their good things as winnings
 “ that may be lost again; (and when
 “ they lose also, these same men would
 “ conduct themselves more discreetly;)
 “ and who do not think that war will
 “ suit itself to that scale on which they
 “ wish to meddle with it, but will go
 “ on even as its accidents may lead the
 “ way. τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι forsan delenda:
 “ vel, quod malim, leg. οὗτ' ξυνεῖναι.”
 DOBREE.

[The words τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι are so diffi-
 cult, (for I allow that the interpretation
 given of them above is scarcely satis-
 factory,) that I should be glad to accept
 Dobree's conjecture. If the present
 text be genuine, I cannot see however
 that τοῦτ' can be made to refer to any
 other word than μέρος.]

5. καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ] Καὶ
 γὰρ τὰς συμφορὰς οὗτοι δεξιώτερον ἂν
 καὶ ὥς συνετοὶ προσδέχοντο τε καὶ φέ-
 ροιεν. SCHOL.

“ ροιντο· τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις
 “ αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ’
 “ ὥς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ
 “ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθομένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύ-
 “ οντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύουσιντο. 5
 5 “ ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καλῶς ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς πράξαι, καὶ
 “ μήποτε ὕστερον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πειθόμενοι σφαλῇτε, ἃ πολλὰ
 “ ἐνδέχεται, νομισθῆναι τύχῃ καὶ τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα
 “ κρατῆσαι, ἐξὸν ἀκίνδυνον δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως ἐς
 “ τὸ ἔπειτα καταλιπεῖν. XIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προ- 10

We invite you then
 to conclude a lasting
 peace; to ensure our
 perpetual friendship
 by not abusing your

“ καλοῦνται ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου,
 “ διδόντες μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ
 “ ἄλλην φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οἰκειότητα ἐς

2. βούλεται] A.F.H.Q.R. τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι] om. A. τούτῳ ἐξεῖναι d. 4. διὰ
 —πιστεύοντες] om. F.H. habet in margine F. τῷ] om. G.d.i. αὐτοῦς A.B.
 E.R. et marg. F. 5. μάλιστα ἂν c.f.g. 6. ἡμῖν P. 7. om. F.V.c.g.
 ὑμᾶς R. 7. σφαλῇται I. 8. προχωρήσαντα f. 10. προσκαλοῦνται g.
 παρακαλοῦντες d.i. om. G. 13. πολλὴν] om. L.O.P.

1. τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσιν] Ἀπὸ
 κοινοῦ τὸ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες
 “ ἂν,” μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων” [καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.] ἡ
 δὲ διάνοια, σώφρονες εἰσιν, οἵτινες οἶον-
 ται τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολέμων μὴ κατὰ προαί-
 ρεσιν ἡμετέραν ἀποβαίνειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ
 τύχην. ἐνιοὶ δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον ἐξηγή-
 σαντο· σώφρονες εἰσιν οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν
 πόλεμον, τουτέστι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου
 νίκην, μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ μετα-
 χειρίζεται, οἷον ναυμαχῶν ἢ πεζομαχῶν,
 κατὰ τοῦτο συντυγχάνειν, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἂν ἡ
 τύχῃ ἡγήται τοῦ πολέμου. SCHOL.

3. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίνον-
 τες] Οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον
 εὐπραγίαις· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοῦμενον τὴν εὐπρα-
 γίαν λέγει. οὗτοι (φησὶν) ἐλάχιστα πταί-
 ουν ἂν οἱ τὸν πόλεμον ἐν τῷ εὐπραγεῖν
 αὐτοὶ κατατιθέμενοι. ἐξηγητικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ
 τοῦτο τοῦ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες
 “ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεν-
 “ το.” SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν] Ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰ εὐτυ-
 χοῖεν. SCHOL.

καταλύουσιντο] Αναπαύουσιντο. SCHOL.

6. δ] Ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ καταλύσασθαι, ἀπὸ
 τοῦ ἀποθέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. SCHOL.

δ νῦν ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.] “ This ye have
 “ now a fair occasion for doing towards

“ us, and so to escape being thought
 “ hereafter (if ye hearken not to us,
 “ and meet with disasters, which may
 “ full well be) to have won by good
 “ luck only even your present succes-
 “ ses; when you might leave behind
 “ you a character for power and for
 “ wisdom which no after-chances could
 “ endanger.” He who knows not how
 to improve and preserve an advantage,
 may be thought not to have known
 how to gain it, but to have been in-
 debted for it only to fortune.

6. καὶ μήποτε ὕστερον νομισθῆναι] In-
 finitivus νομισθῆναι pendet a præceden-
 tibus καλῶς ἔχει, ut hæc conjungantur,
 καλῶς ἔχει ὑμῖν πράξαι, καὶ μήποτε νομι-
 σθῆναι. DUKE. Ἴνα μὴ, ἐάν ποτε
 σφαλῇτε ὕστερον, ἀπιθῆσαντες ἡμῖν, (ἐν-
 δεχεται γὰρ) νομισθῇτε καὶ τὰ νῦν ἄλλως
 ἡτύχηκεναι καὶ χωρὶς συνέσεως, ἐξουσίας
 ὑμῖν οὐσης, εἰρήνης γενομένης ἀνευ κινδύ-
 νων, εὐβουλίας τε καὶ ἀνδρίας δόξαν τοῖς
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνθρώποις καταλιπεῖν, ἰσχύος
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ μέναι ὑμῖν τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ
 μὴ μεταβληθῆναι, εὐβουλίας δὲ, ὅτι ἐσπεύ-
 σασθε ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν, εἰδότες τὸ τῆς τύ-
 χης ἄστατον. SCHOL.

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present success: for "ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, ἀνταιτῶντες δὲ τοὺς ἐκ
no peace can be dur- "τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας, καὶ ἄμεινον ἡγούμενοι
able which leaves in "ἀμφοτέροις μὴ διακινδυνεύεσθαι, εἴτε βία
one of the parties a "διαφύγοιεν παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας
rankling sense of hu-
miliation and injury. "εἴτε καὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντες μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθείεν. νομίζομέν²
"τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστα ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως,
"οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμυνόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ
"πολέμου κατ' ἀνάγκην ὄρκοις ἐγκαταλαμβάνων μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ
"ἴσου ξυμβῇ, ἀλλ' ἦν παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-
10 "εἰκὲς καὶ ἀρετῇ †αὐτὸν† νικήσας, παρὰ ᾧ προσεδέχετο,

3. ἀμφοτέροι E.h. κινδυνεύεσθαι K. ἦν E. 4. παρασχούσης G.
5. νομίζοντες e. 6. διαλύσασθαι d.i. 9. παρὸν] παρὰ K. 10. †αὐτὸν†
K.d.h.i. αὐτὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.N.P.Q.V.X.a.c.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
Bekk. Goell. vulgo αὐτός. περὶ M.b.e.

1. ὑπάρχειν] This word keeps its proper meaning. "That there should
"subsist a general, friendly, and inti-
"mate feeling between us, which would
"always dispose us on every particular
"occurrence to support and cooperate
"with one another;" "the general
"feeling should always be at hand to
"influence and determine our particu-
"lar practice."

5. νομίζομέν τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας
κ. τ. λ.] "And we think that great en-
"mities would be most effectually re-
"conciled, not if one party acting on
"the principle of retaliation, and be-
"cause he has been generally success-
"ful in the war, were to bind his ad-
"versary by compulsory oaths, and
"conclude a peace with him on un-
"equal terms; but if, when he might
"do all this, he were to consult hu-
"manity and moderation, and having
"conquered him by his virtue, were,
"contrary to his expectations, to make
"peace with him on moderate condi-
"tions." Dr. Bloomfield has antici-
pated me in reading αὐτὸν νικήσας in-
stead of αὐτὸ or αὐτός: and in suppos-
ing that the ν was lost from the re-
currence of the same letter in the
beginning of νικήσας. I cannot think
that ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας can mean, as
the Scholiast explains it, τῇ φιλανθρω-
πιά αὐτὸ τὸ πλεονεκτικὸν κατακρατήσας:
for this seems to me neither to resemble

the spirit nor the language of Thucy-
dides. The parts of the different mem-
bers of the antithesis are as usual
exactly opposed to one another: thus
ἀνταμυνόμενος is opposed to πρὸς τὸ
ἐπικρατῆσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέ-
μου τοῦ ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας: and κατ'
ἀνάγκην—ξυμβῇ τοῦ παρὰ δ—ξυναλλαγῇ.
The words πρὸς τὸ ἐπικρατῆσας, i. e. σκοπῶν
πρὸς τὸ ἐπικρατῆσας, (Compare Matth. Gr.
Gr. §. 591. d.) almost exactly answer to
our expression, "consulting humanity."
If αὐτὸν be admitted as the true read-
ing, the nominative case to προσεδέχετο
is supplied at once; but in any case it
is easier to understand αὐτός from the
whole context, than to imagine, with
Poppo, that προσεδέχετο can bear a pas-
sive sense. For the accusative αὐτὸν,
the words "his enemy" are so evidently
implied after ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, that there
seems no difficulty in referring to a
substantive so clearly and necessa-
rily understood. The expression ἀρετῇ
νικήσας is illustrated by Dr. Bloomfield
by quotations from several writers: for
instance, Euripid. Hercul. Fur. 339.
ἀρετῇ σε νικῶ, θνητὸς ὢν, θεὸν μέγαν.
Compare also the words of the Falisci
to the Romans, when submitting to
them in consequence of the generosity
of Camillus. οὐ τοσοῦτον τῇ δυνάμει λεί-
πεσθαι δοκοῖντας ὅσον ἡττᾶσθαι τῆς ἀρε-
τῆς ὁμολογοῦντας. Plutarch, Camillus,
c. 10.

- 3 “μετρίως ξυναλλαγή. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη ὁ ἐναντίος μὴ ἀντα-
 “μύνεσθαι ὥς βιασθεῖς ἀλλ’ ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετὴν, ἐτοιμό-
 4 “τερός ἐστὶν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο. καὶ μᾶλλον
 “πρὸς τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς τοῦτο δρῶσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ
 “πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέτρια διενεχθέντας· πεφύκασί τε τοῖς μὲν 5
 “ἐκουσίως ἐνδοῦσιν ἀνθισσᾶσθαι μεθ’ ἡδονῆς, πρὸς δὲ τὰ
 “ὑπεραυχούντα καὶ παρὰ γνώμην διακινδυνεύειν. XX.
 Let us make peace before some irreparable loss on our part renders reconciliation impossible; and entitle yourselves to the gratitude of Greece, by terminating generously this fatal war, when ambition might tempt you to continue it.
 “ἡμῶν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτὲ, ἔχει ἀμφοτέροις
 “ἡ ξυναλλαγή, πρὶν τι ἀνῆκεστον διὰ μέσου
 “γενόμενον ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν, ἐν ᾧ ἀνάγκη 10
 “αἰδίων ὑμῶν ἐχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν
 “ἔχειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-
 “λούμεθα. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν
 “δόξης καὶ ἡμετέρας φιλίας προσγιγνομένης,

1. ἤδη] om. Q. ἀνταμύνασθαι B.h. 3. τις αἰσχύνῃ d.i. 4. τοὺς] om. P.
 5. τοὺς μέτρια C.G.K.c.e.f.g. τοὺς μετρίως d. 6. ἐκουσίως] ἐκούσιν Lex. Seg.
 p. 126, 1. ἀντίσασθαι Q. 10. καταλαμβάνειν V. 12. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.F.H.
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 14. προ-
 γιγνομένης i. προσγεγενημένης L.

1. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη κ. τ. λ.] Compare the sentiments of the Privernates before the Roman senate, Livy, VIII. 21.

2. βιασθεῖς] Vid. Suidam in ἐβιάζοντο. ἐβιάζοντο alibi ἐπὶ τῶν πασχόντων. Homerus: Αἴας δ’ οὐκέτ’ ἔμμενε· BIA’ZETO γὰρ βελέεσσι. D. Halic. βεβιασμένα σχήματα: Interpres, per vim figuras. immo, figuras coactas. Ὀφείλων—ἀρετὴν Thom. Mag. in βούλομαι, qui ἀνταμύνασθαι habet. WASS.

6. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ὑπεραυχούντα] Of this use of the neuter instead of the masculine, which is common enough in Thucydides, Poppo has collected a number of examples, Prolegom. I. p. 103. ch. viii.

11. ἐχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν] That is, “we shall hate you not only “nationally, for the wound you will “have inflicted on Sparta; but individually, because so many of us will “have lost our own near relations by “your inflexibility.” The Spartan

aristocracy would feel it a personal wound to lose at once so many of its members, connected by blood or marriage with its principal families. Compare Thucyd. V. 15, 1.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκαλούμεθα] i. e. τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου φίλους γίνεσθαι βεβαίως, τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν προσλαβόντας.

13. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Ἐτι δὲ ὄντων ἀδιακρίτων καὶ ἀμυβύλων τῶν πραγμάτων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σφακτηρίαν, εἴτε ἀλίσκονται οἱ ἄνδρες εἴτε διαφεύγουσι, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν δόξης προσγιγνομένης καὶ φιλίας παρ’ ἡμῶν, ἐὰν σπεισώμεθα ὥσπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, ἡμῶν δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρὶν αἰσχροῦ τινὸς πειραθῆναι (ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὶν ἀλῶναι τοὺς ἄνδρας) τῆς συμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, διαλπαγώμεν.—SCHOL.

ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Things being yet “undecided.” Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. οὗτε ἐπιγεφύλων ὄντων, and Thucyd. I. 7. πλοῖμαστρων ὄντων, and the note there.

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- “ ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸ αἰσχροῦ τινὸς ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθε-
 “ μένης, διαλλαγώμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην
 “ ἐλώμεθα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσιν ἀνάπασιν κακῶν
 “ ποιήσωμεν· οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται.
 5 “ πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς ὁποτέρων ἀρξάντων· κατα- 3
 “ λύσεως δὲ γιγνομένης, ἧς νῦν ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεόν κύριοι ἐστε,
 “ τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν. ἣν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμο- 4
 “ νίοις ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, οὐτῶν τε
 “ προκαλεσαμένων, χαρισαμένοις τε μᾶλλον ἢ βιασαμένοις.
 10 “ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ σκοπεῖτε ὅσα εἰκὸς εἶναι· 5
 “ ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνι-
 “ κὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδέεστερον ὄν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει.”

- XXI. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοσαῦτα εἶπον, νομίζοντες
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ σπονδῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν,
 15 The Athenians, at the σφῶν δὲ ἐναντιουμένων κωλύεσθαι, διδομένης
 instigation of Cleon,
 insist on such hard δὲ εἰρήνης ἀσμένους δέξεσθαι τε καὶ τοὺς

1. πρὸς I. συμφορᾶς c.h. διατιθεμένης d.i. 3. ἀνάπασιν b. καλῶν e.i.
 4. ποιήσωμεν E.F.H. ἡγήσονται B. 5. πολεμοῦντων e. πολεμοῦντας f.
 μὲν addidi sumptum ex A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σαφῶς P. 6. γιγνομένης A.B.E.F.H.X.h. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo γενομένης. 8. βεβαίους K. 9. βιασαμένων C. 10. εἶναι] om. G.
 11. ταῦτα F. τότε A.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.h.i. 12. ὅτι] om. F. 13. οὖν]
 om. L.O.P. 15. διδομένης εἰρήνης d.i. 16. τε εἰρήνης Parm. ἀσμένους
 δέξεσθαι I.K.X.c.f.g. Poppo. ἀσμένως δέξεσθαι L.O.P. Parm. Bekker. Goell.
 ἀσμένως δέξασθαι H.R.e.m. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι C.E.F.G.Q.V.a.e. Haack. ἀσμέ-
 νως δέχεσθαι A.h. ἀσμένους δέχεσθαι B. vulgo δέξεσθαι τε ἀσμένως.

1. ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης]
 These words admit of two interpreta-
 tions; either, “our disaster being set-
 tled on tolerable terms,” in the sense
 in which *καταθῆσθαι πόλεμον* is used by
 Demosthenes and Lysias, that is, “to
 lay down or terminate a war,” (De-
 mosth. Fals. Legat. p. 425. Reiske. Ly-
 sias, Olymp. p. 914. Reiske,) or else,
 “our misfortune being laid upon us
 lightly;” taking *καταθῆσθαι* in the
 sense of bestowing or rendering. So
 Xenophon, Venat. X. 8. *εἰς τοῦτον τὴν
 ὀργὴν κατέθετο*. “Vents or bestows all
 his anger upon him.” Compare also
 Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. 1215. *αἱ μακρὰ
 ἡμέραι κατέθετο δὴ Λύπας ἐγγυτέρω*.

4. οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς] Ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

γενέσθαι δηλονότι τὴν εἰρήνην, ὑμᾶς νο-
 μοῦσιν αἰτιωτέρους. ἀπὶ τοῦ, πλεόν τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὑμῖν τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης
 ὁμολογήσουσιν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σύνδεσμος οὐ
 περιττῶς κεῖται, ἀλλ’ ἀναγκαίως. λέγει
 γὰρ ὅτι τούτῳ τε νομίσαι ὑμᾶς νενικηκέ-
 ναι, καὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ὑμᾶς
 μέλλουσιν ἀνεπεγκεῖν. SCHOL.

5. πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς] Πο-
 λεμοῦνται γὰρ, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ πράγμα-
 τος, τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προκαταρξάμενος τοῦ πο-
 λέμου, εἴτε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἴτε ὁ Ἀθη-
 ναῖος, καὶ τὰ ἔξης. SCHOL.

7. ἣν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμονίοις] Ἄν τε
 πεισθῇτε, ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις φί-
 λους γενέσθαι, χάριν δοῶν μᾶλλον, ἢ περ
 βιασθεῖσιν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

12. τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει] Either, “will

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2 terms, that the Lacedæmonians, after trying in vain to be allowed to negotiate with a certain number of plenipotentiaries, instead of discussing the terms before the assembly of the people, at last break off the negotiation.
21, 22.

ἀνδρας ἀποδώσειν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς, ἔχοντες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ὅπταν βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, τοῦ δὲ πλέονος ὠρέγοντο. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνήγε Κλέων ὁ Κλεαινέτου, 5 ἀνὴρ δημαγωγὸς κατ' ἐκείνους τὸν χρόνον ὧν καὶ τῷ πλήθει πιθανώτατος· καὶ ἔπεισεν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὡς χρὴ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ παραδόντας πρῶτον κομισθῆναι Ἀθήναζε, ἐλθόντων δὲ, ἀποδόντας Λακεδαιμονίους Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζήνα 10 καὶ Ἀχαΐαν, ἃ οὐ πολέμῳ ἔλαβον ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ξυμβάσεως, Ἀθηναίων συγχωρησάντων κατὰ ξυμφορὰς καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε δεομένων τι μᾶλλον σπονδῶν, κομίσασθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ χρόνον ἀμφοτέροις. XXII. οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν 15 ἀντεῖπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι, οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου ξυμβήσονται κατὰ 2 ἡσυχίαν ὃ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκειν μὲν καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτοὺς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, οἵτινες τῷ 20

3. βούλονται F.H.c. πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι G.h.m. 5. μᾶλλον L. κλεαινέτα P. 7. πιθανώτατος E. καὶ] om. Q. εἶπεν ἀποκρίνεσθαι d. 8. σφᾶς E. 9. πρῶτον] om. d.i. 10. νίκαιαν P. τροιζήνα B.E.F.G.H. K.V.h. 11. ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ C.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Porpo. 12. συγχωρησάντων C. κατὰ ξυμφορὰς e. κατὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς L. 14. ὅποσον I. 16. ἐκέλευον] om. A. 18. δὴ] om. d. δεῖ E.F. 19. γινώσκειν V. καὶ] om. P. οὐδὲ d. ἐν νῷ] om. e. 20. ἔχοντας d.e. σαφεῖς d. σαφὲς εἶδέναι V.

"honour us in the highest degree;" or, "being inferior, will pay respect to "the greatest powers;" but the first interpretation is to be preferred.

1. τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς—ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] Ποιεῖσθαι bis cogitandum, sic, τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ποιεῖσθαι ὅπταν [σφᾶς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. GÖLLER. But may not ἐτοίμους be the feminine gender here, as according to a great majority of the best MSS. we have νῆς ἐτοίμοι

ἤδη οὖσαι, VIII. 26, 1. and ἐτοίμοι βοηθείας Demosthen. Chersones. p. 93. Reiske. The sense would then be, "thinking that the peace lay ready for them, i. e. was at their disposal, whenever they chose to conclude it."

19. πολὺς ἐνέκειτο] "Sallust. Jugurth. "84. *Multus instabat.*" GÖLLER. Compare Herodot. VII. 158, 1. Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο. "Fell vehemently upon them." "Attacked them vehemently."

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μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι ξύνε-
δροι βούλονται γίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται,
λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε 3
σφίσιν οἶόν τε ὃν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμ-
5 φορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δια-
βληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἃ προὔκαλουντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ
τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι. XXIII. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν διε-

PYLUS.

10 Rupture of the ar-
mistice. The Athe-
nians refuse to re-
store the Lacedæmo-
nian fleet, and com-
mence a strict block-
ade of Sphacteria.

λύοντο εὐθὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ περὶ Πύλον, καὶ
τὰς ναῦς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπήτουν, καθάπερ
ξυνέκειτο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες
ἐπιδρομὴν τε τῷ τειχίσματι παράσπονδον καὶ
ἄλλα οὐκ ἀξιώλογα δοκοῦντα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπεδί-
δοσαν, ἰσχυριζόμενοι ὅτι δὴ εἶρητο, εἴαν καὶ ὅτιοῦν παραβαθῇ,
15 λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντέλεγον τε,
καὶ ἀδίκημα ἐπικαλέσαντες τὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀπελθόντες ἐς
πόλεμον καθίσταντο. καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων 2
κατὰ κράτος ἐπολεμεῖτο, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δυοῖν ἐναντίαν αἰὲ
τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες τῆς ἡμέρας, (τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ
20 ἅπασαι περιώρμουν, πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ὅποτε ἄνεμος

1. ἐθελῶσιν K. δέ] om. b. 4. εἴ τι Porpo: libri omnes εἴτε. [Porpo-
nis emendationem receperunt Haack. Bekk. Goell.] καὶ τι ὑπὸ d. τὰς
ξυμφορὰς P. τῆς συμφορὰς C.e. 5. διαβληθῶσιν post εἰπόντες ponunt c.f.
post τυχόντες g. 7. ἐπιμετρίως d.i. ποιήσαντας A.B.F.P.h. προκα-
λοῦνται d. προὔκαλουνται i. προκαλοῦντο V. 8. ἀθηναίων i. 9. διεκελεύοντο e.
εὐθέως K. περὶ τὴν πύλον N. περὶ τὸν πύλον K. 13. ἀξιώλογα] ὀλίγα f.g.
ἀπέδοσαν c.g. ἀπεδίδωσαν I. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. παραβασθῇ d. 16. τὸ τῶν
νῆων] om. R. ἐπελθόντες Q. 17. ἀπ' I. ἀμφοτέροις c.f.g. 18. κατὰ
κράτος] om. f.g. δυοῖν O. post δυοῖν cum A.B.E.F.H.h. omisi νεῶν. [Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ἐναντίαν B.F. 20. πλὴν τὰς i. πρὸς] περὶ L. O.P.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κ. τ. λ.] We have the
nominative instead of the genitive ὑπ'
Ἀθηναίων, because ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπο-
λεμεῖτο is the same thing in sense as
ἀμφοτέροις ἐπολεμούν. Porpo well com-
pares V. 70. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν Ἀργεῖοι μὲν
—χωροῦντες. See Jelf, §. 708, 1.

δυοῖν ἐναντίαν] That is, "sailing
round in opposite directions, so as
"to meet one another." Compare I.
93. 5.

20. περιώρμουν] Περιωρμῆν est, ut ait
Pollux, I. 122. τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ περιπλεῖν
νῆσον, καὶ προσκαθῆσθαι πολιορκητικῶς
νῆσῳ ἀπὸ νεῶν. Sic infr. cap. 26, 7.
III. 6, 1. dicit περιορμίζεσθαι καὶ πε-
ριορμίσταμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως.
Duk.

πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος κ. τ. λ.]
"Quoties ventus spirabat, non circum-
"ibant τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος." Vide c.
26, 7. l. 97. DOBREE.

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εἴη· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς εἴκοσι νῆες ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν φυλακὴν, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἐβδομήκοντα ἐγένοντο·) Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σκοποῦντες καιρὸν εἴ τις παραπέσοι ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας σῶσαι.

5

XXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρὸς ταῖς ἐν Μεσσήνῃ φρουρούσαις ναυσὶ τὸ
SICILY. ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο προσκομί-
Renewed attempt of the Syracusans and their allies against
2 Rhegium. σήνης. καὶ μάλιστα ἐνήγον οἱ Λοκροὶ τῶν 10
Ῥηγίωνων κατὰ ἔχθραν, καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν πανδημεὶ
3 ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι ἐβούλοντο, ὀρώντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰς μὲν παρούσας ὀλίγας ναῦς, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι καὶ μελλούσαις ἥξειν πυνθανόμενοι τὴν νῆσον
4 πολιορκεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν τῷ ναυτικῷ, τὸ Ῥήγιον 15
ἡλπίζον περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφορμῶντες ῥαδίως χειρώσασθαι, καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίγνεσθαι· ξύνεγγυς γὰρ κειμένου τοῦ τε Ῥηγίου ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας τῆς τε Μεσσήνης τῆς Σικελίας, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε οὐκ ἂν
5 εἶναι ἐφορμεῖν καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ πορθμὸς ἡ 20

3. ἐν τε τῇ C.F.G.H.K.N.V.a.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. στρατευόμενοι f.
6. ἐν σικελίᾳ A.b. συράκούσιοι R.V. καὶ ξύμμαχοι e. καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι
H.V.c.h. 8. ὅπερ ἐσκευάζοντο V. 9. ἐποιοῦντο τῆς A.B.F. 10. Λοκροὶ E.
11. Ῥηγίωνων V. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.h.m. Parm. Haack.
Poppo. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν d.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν. 12. καὶ ναυ-
μαχίαν V. 16. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.Q.d.e.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri χειρώσεσθαι. 17. σφῶν g. 18. τοῦ Ῥηγίου L. τῆς τε] καὶ τῆς Q.
19. ἀθηναίοις οὐκ L.O.P. ἂν εἶναι A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.X.a.g.m. Parm.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνεῖναι. 20. ἐφορμῆν E.

8. δ παρεσκευάζοντο] Compare IV. 1, 4.

11. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν] This is the reading of the best MSS. in this place, as of all the MSS. hitherto collated in IV. 1, 3. It is true that the other form, ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν, which Bekker and Goller have retained, is equally right in itself, as we have ἀναβεβλήκεσαν, III. 23, 1. καταπεπτάκει, IV. 90, 2. γεγέννητο, V. 14, 2. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 164. obs. 1. But we have not only ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν,

IV. 1, 4. but ἐσεβεβλήκει, III. 96, 3; so that there seems no reason for disregarding the authority of the best MSS. which in this place also follow the same form.

19. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε] This also is an instance of the τε being out of its place, as the sense is, ἐφορμεῖν τε καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν: "The Athenians would be both unable to cruise against them, and to be masters of the strait." See I. 49, 7. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 300.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 83. 4.

μεταξὺ Ῥηγίου θάλασσα καὶ Μεσσήνης, ἥπερ βραχύτατον
Σικελία τῆς ἡπείρου ἀπέχει· καὶ ἔστιν ἡ Χάρυβδις κληθεῖσα
τοῦτο, ἣ Ὀδυσσεὺς λέγεται διαπλέουσαι· διὰ στενότητα δὲ
καὶ ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσηνικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικε-
5 λικοῦ, ἐσπίπτουσα ἡ θάλασσα ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ ῥοώδης οὖσα
εἰκότως χαλεπὴ ἐνομίσθη. XXV. ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ μεταξὺ
οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶν ὀλίγῃ
πλείοσιν ἢ τριάκοντα ἠναγκάσθησαν ὀφὲ τῆς
ἡμέρας ναυμαχῆσαι περὶ πλοίου διαπλέοντος,
10 ἀντεπαναγόμενοι πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐκ-
καίδεκα καὶ Ῥηγίνας ὀκτώ. καὶ νικηθέντες
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τάχους ἀπέπλευσαν,
ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, ἐς τὰ οἰκεία στρατόπεδα,
τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, μίαν
15 ναῦν ἀπολέσαντες· καὶ νύξ ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.
μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐκ τῆς 3

4. τοῦ τυρσηνικοῦ d. 5. ἡ θάλασσα] om. R. 6. ἐν] καὶ I. τὸ E.
9. πλοίου δὲ διαπλέοντος L.O.P.e. 10. ἀντεπαναγόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.N.V.h. Poppo.
11. ῤηγίας K. ῤηγίων e. ῤηγίνας V. 12. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων N.V. 13. οἰκεία om. G.
14. ῤηγίῳ g. 15. ἐγένετο O.P. 16. δέ] om. O. οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ μετὰ τοῦτο μὲν R.
ἐκ τῶν ῤηγίων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.a. ἐκ τῶν ῤηγίων d.f.g.i. Parm. ἐκ
τῆς ῤηγίων V. vulgo ἐκ τῆς τῶν ῤηγίων.

3. διὰ στενότητα δὲ κ. τ. λ.] "Cha-
"rybdis appears to be an agitated wa-
"ter, of from seventy to ninety fathoms
"in depth, circling in quick eddies.
"It is owing probably to the meeting
"of the harbour and lateral currents
"with the main one, the latter being
"forced over in this direction by the
"opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees
"in some measure with the relation of
"Thucydides, who is the only writer
"of remote antiquity, I remember to
"have read, who has assigned this
"danger its true situation, and not
"exaggerated its effects." *Captain*
Smyth, Memoir on Sicily, pp. 123,
124.

14. τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥη-
γίῳ] The Syracusans had a naval camp
at Messina; the Locrians had one at
Rhegium, as their army was besieging

the place. But immediately afterwards,
when the Locrian army returned home,
the Locrian ships crossed over to Pe-
lorus, where the Syracusans joined
them from Messina. This seems to be
a sufficient explanation of the passage,
without supposing it to be so wholly
ungrammatical as that ἀπέπλευσαν
should not refer to νικηθέντες, but to
ἕκαστοι. If this were so, not only would
the words διὰ τάχους be unmeaning;
for why should the Athenians sail away
in haste, as they were victorious? but
also ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον would have
no force; for what chance or happening
could there be in the matter, if both
parties merely returned to their own
proper stations? Finally, Thucydides
would not, I think, in that case have
written ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, but simply
ἐκότεροι ἀπέπλευσαν.

Ῥηγίωνων, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Πελωρίδα τῆς Μεσσηνίας συλλεγεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων νῆες ὥρμουν καὶ ὁ πεζὸς 4 αὐτοῖς παρῆν. προσπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖνοι ὁρῶντες τὰς ναῦς κενὰς ἐνέβαλον, καὶ χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ μίαν ναὺν αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποκολυμβή- 5 σάντων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐσβάντων ἐς τὰς ναῦς καὶ παραπλεύοντων ἀπὸ κάλῳ ἐς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν, αὐθις προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων καὶ

2. συρράκουσιων V. 3. ῥηγῖνοι V. 4. ἐνέβαλλον V. 5. αὐτοὶ C.K.N. a.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. 6. τῶν] καὶ i. om. d. συρράκουσιων R. συρράκουσιων V. ἐσβάντων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.O.P.V. a.b.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐμβάντων. ἐς ante τὰς om. K. 7. κάλῳ P. 8. προσβάλλοντες Q. οἷ] om. c.g.

4. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ] Vide Schefferi Milit. Naval. l. 2. c. 7. HUDS.

5. αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν] The reading αὐτοὶ is confirmed, in addition to the MSS. formerly collated, by the Laurentian MS. (C.) and one of those at Thensford. On the other hand, the MS. numbered 367, in the library of St. Mark at Venice, (X.) and that in the library at Parma, read αὐτοῖς. But αὐτοὶ is undoubtedly the true reading, as the example of III. 98, 1. referred to by Duker to justify αὐτοῖς, is nothing at all to the purpose; and αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, "the Athenians on their part lost a ship," is properly put with reference to the words just before, μίαν ναὺν ἀπολέσαντες, applied to the Syracusans. The "iron grapple" was thrown by the Syracusans, from the shore, on one of the attacking ships of the Athenians; and the crew, unable to disengage themselves, escaped by swimming to the ships of their friends, leaving their vessel in the hands of the enemy. "αὐτοὶ" malim (quomodo ni fallor Scholiast.) "ob éτέραν, (p. 33. l. 1.) ne quid dicam "de ἐπιβληθείσῃ," DOBREE.

7. ἀπὸ κάλῳ] Pollux, l. 113. ἐπλέομεν ἀπὸ κάλων. et, ἐν χρῆ τῆς γῆς παραπλέοντες, ἐκ κάλων ἔλκοντες τὴν ναῦν. Polybius, Strabo, et Diodorus Sicul. dicunt ῥυμουλκεῖν, et ῥυμουλκεῖσθαι: Latini remulco trahere, et trahi. Vid. Suid. in ῥυμουλκῷ, Sigon. ad Liv. XXV. 30. et Scheffer. II. de Milit. Nav. 5. Genitivus κάλῳς, quemadmodum est in Cod.

Dan. fortassis nusquam alibi invenitur. Κάλῳ, et κάλωος dixerunt Attici, teste Eustathio in Homer. Iliad. χ'. p. 1271. Unde nominativus κάλωος apud Apollon. Rhod. II. Argonaut. 727. Stephan. Append. ad script. al. de Dialect. p. 149. DUKER.

8. ἀποσιμωσάντων] This word admits of various explanations: 1. From σιμῶς, "having a turn-up nose," comes the general notion of turning, twisting, &c.; so that ἀποσιμῶν would signify "to twist or wind oneself away," meaning that the Syracusan ships "explierunt sese," "wound themselves out from between the Athenians and the shore, and got out to the open sea." And this sense of "moving in an oblique direction" suits the passage in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 4, 50. where the present reading is ἐπισιμώσας. 2. If Hesychius be correct in explaining σιμῶν to mean "ground with a steep ascent," the scholiast's explanation, μετεωρισάντων τὰς ναῦς, may be quite correct, and the word may signify no more than "getting their vessels out into the open sea." 3. Hesychius also says that σίμμον signifies "a shore" or beach," αἰγυαλός. If this be so, ἀποσιμῶν may mean no more than "getting away from the shore." But, however derived, the sense of the word in this passage is clear; namely, that the Syracusan ships, seeing the Athenians preparing to attack them while they were towed along from the shore,

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olym. 88. 4.

προεμβalόντων, ἐτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ ἐν τῇ παρά-6
 πλῃ καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιουτοτρόπῃ γενομένη οὐκ ἔλασσαν
 ἔχοντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι παρεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Μεσ-
 σήνῃ λιμένα.

- 5 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, Καμαρίνης ἀγγελθείσης προδίδοσθαι
 Συρακοσίους ὑπὲρ Ἀρχίου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔπλευσαν
 ἐκεῖσε· Μεσσήνιοι δ' ἐν τούτῳ πανδημεῖ κατὰ γῆν καὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Νάξον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν ὁμορον
 οὔσαν. καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τειχέρεις ποιήσαντες τοὺς 8
 10 Ναξίους ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ περι-
 πλεύσαντες κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίην ποταμὸν τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν,
 τῷ δὲ πεζῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ 9
 Σικελοὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων πολλοὶ κατέβαινον βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ
 τοὺς Μεσσηνίους. καὶ οἱ Νάξιοι ὥς εἶδον, θαρσύναντες καὶ
 15 παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὥς οἱ Λεοντῖνοι σφίσι καὶ [οἱ]
 ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ξύμμαχοι ἐς τιμωρίαν ἐπέρχονται, ἐκδρα-
 μόντες ἄφνω ἐκ τῆς πόλεως προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,
 καὶ τρέψαντες ἀπέκτεινάν τε ὑπὲρ χιλίους, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ
 χαλεπῶς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· καὶ γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς
 20 ὁδοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς πλείστους διέφθειραν. καὶ αἱ νῆες 10

1. ἐμβalόντων d.i. προεμβalόντων G. ἀπολλύουσι I.Q. ἀπολλύουσιν V.
 2. καὶ—γενομένη] om. H.P. ἐν τῇ G. καὶ ἐν τῇ—γενομένη e. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ
 E.F.L. 3. συρράκοσιοι R. συρράκούσιοι V. ἐς τὸν C. τῇ] om. Q. 6. ὑπὸ
 ἀρχίου V. 10. μὲν τεσπαράκοντα ναυσὶ e. 11. ἀκεσίην F. ἀσεκίην d.
 12. ἐσέβαλλον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.V.a.c. Haack. Goell. Bekk. †ἐσέβαλλον† Porro,
 cui legendum videtur προσέβαλλον. vulgo ἐσέβαλον. 15. αὐτοῖς P. καὶ οἱ E.G.
 καὶ ἄλλοι A.B. Bekker. 16. ἐσέρχονται h. ἐσδραμόντες c.

and thus having no space to manœuvre, on a sudden threw off their towing ropes, made their way out to the open sea by a lateral movement, and then became the assailants, instead of waiting quietly to receive the attack of the enemy.

11. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίην] "In the direction, or on the side, of the river 'Acesinea.'" Compare κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, III. 7, 3, and note.

12. ἐσέβαλλον] 'Εσβάλλειν Thucydidi nunquam significat adoriri urbem, sed, *irruptionem facere in terram*: nec un-

quam cum πρὸς conjungitur. Scribe igitur προσέβαλλον, quæ verba jam II. 79, 9. in libris confusa vidimus. Porro. If ἐσέβαλλον be genuine, it must mean, "They directed their movements in 'their incursion towards the city';" as if ἐσέβαλλον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν were a condensed expression for ἐσβαλόντες ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

15. παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] That is, as Dr. Bloomfield rightly explains it, παρακλεύσεις ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ποιούμενοι. Compare V. 69.

σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὕστερον ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκασται διεκρί-
 11 θησαν. Λεοντῖνοι δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μετὰ Ἀθηναίων
 ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὡς κεκακωμένην ἐστράτευον, καὶ προσ-
 βάλλοντες οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν
 12 ἐπείρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεκδρομὴν δὲ ποιησά-
 μενοι οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ καὶ Λοκρῶν τινὲς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοτέλους,
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ πάθος ἐγκατελείφθησαν φρουροὶ, ἔξαπιναίως
 προσπεσόντες τρέπουσι τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Λεοντίνων
 τὸ πολὺ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 καὶ ἀποβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐβοήθουν, καὶ κατεδιώξαν τοὺς 10
 Μεσσηνίους πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, τεταραγμένοις ἐπιγενόμενοι·
 13 καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. μετὰ δὲ
 τοῦτο οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἕλληνες ἄνευ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 κατὰ γῆν ἐστράτευον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους.

XXVÍ. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ 15
 Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατό-

PYLUS.

2 Progress of the block-
 ade. Various means
 practised by the Lace-
 daemonians to throw
 supplies into Sphac-
 teria.

πεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν.

ἐπίπονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σί-
 του τε ἀπορία καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη
 ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου, 20
 καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν

1. ἕκασται] om. A. 2. Λεοντῖνοι] λατῖνοι b. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.
 3. κεκακωμένοι f. κεκαμένην d.i. ἐστράτευσαν O.P.d.e.i. προσβαλόντες
 K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.i. 5. ἐπείρων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.c.f.g.h.i.
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειρώντο. ἀπεκδρομὴν g. ἐπεκδρομὴν
 ποιησάμενοι δὲ C.a. 7. τέλος e. 8. προσπεσόντες] om. A. 13. οἱ ἐν e.
 14. ἀλλήλοις Q. 19. τε] om. d.i. καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία e.

5. ἐπείρων] Compare c. 43, 5. ἐπὶ τὴν
 Σολύγειαν πεῖρασιν. In both instances
 πεῖραν seems almost to assume the sense
 of "making an attack;" into which
 indeed it runs naturally from "making
 "an attempt."

21. διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα] The word
 διαμᾶσθαι is not quite synonymous
 with διορύττειν, but seems to include
 the notion of shovelling, or clearing
 away, as well as that of penetrating.
 A dog scratching a hole with his paws

seems to give exactly the picture of
 διαμᾶσθαι. It is this notion of "clear-
 ing away" which makes the word
 applicable to the mowing of grass or
 corn. ἀμη, σκαφίον πλατὺ: Schol. i. e.
 a shovel. Compare Euripid. Bacchæ,
 665. ἀκροισι δακτύλοισι διαμῶσαι χθόνα.
 Appian, Punica, c. 40. διαμώμενος τὴν
 ψάμμον. Arrian, Exped. Alexand. VI.
 23, 5. 26, 12. διαμωμένους τὸν κάχληκα,
 as in Thucydides.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

κάχληκα οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ.
στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγίνετο, καὶ 3
τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἱ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῇ ἥρουντο
κατὰ μέρος, αἱ δὲ μετέωροι ὥρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ 4
5 χρόνος παρείχε παραλόντων ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὓς φοντο ἡμερῶν
ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσιν ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ
χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν 5
νήσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀλληλεμένον καὶ οἶνον
καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρῶμα, οἶον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν
10 ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ
ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι 6
τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες
ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες
ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ 7
15 ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾶον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν
τρίηρων ἐλάνθανον, ὅποτε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη· ἄπορον

2. ἐγένετο c. 4. πλείστην καὶ δ L.O.Q. 6. ἐρήμῃ L.O.Q. ἀλμυρῷ ὕδατι G.
7. ἦν λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 8. ἐσάγειν V. σῖτον τὸν K. ἀλληλεμένον A.C.F.K.a.
Goell. Bekk. ἀλληλεσμένοις ceteri (Haack. Poppo.) præter E. qui ἀλληλεσμένοις.
9. οἶον] οἱ G.I. om. d. 10. ξυμφέρῃ A.F.H.h. Goell. Bekk. *ξυμφέρῃ* Poppo.
ξυμφέρει C.E.R.a. ξυμφέρων e. vulgo et Haack. ξυμφέροι. οἶον ἂν om. N. qui
ποχ ξυμφέρει habet. Ita V. τῶν] om. d.i. τῶν τριήρ. τὴν φυλ. V. 11. ἐσα-
γαγόντι V. 13. ὅθεν O.P. 16. τριήρων H.K. εἴη] ἦει e.

5. οὓς φοντο] This is a striking instance how completely the relative in Greek and Latin at the beginning of a sentence corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun, with such a conjunction as the sense requires, in English. *Ὅς*, properly speaking, has no antecedent; but by resolving it into its English equivalent, we see how naturally the subject to which it refers may be understood from the context: "The unexpected length of the siege gave them great discouragement; for they thought to reduce them in a few days," &c. Compare VIII. 76, 6. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκεναι, οἱ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν κ. τ. λ.

7. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The construction might have been τὸ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους προειπεῖν, or, ὅτι προ-

εἶπον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, or, αἴτιοι ἦσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. But as in Latin, the number of the verb is suited to either nominative; and speaking logically, αἴτιον is more properly the subject of the proposition than οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

9. οἶον ἂν—ξυμφέρῃ] The subjunctive mood is used, as being that which the Lacedæmonians themselves would use in their proclamation: "Any man may carry in wine, cheese, and any other article of provision, such as may be useful against a siege." The old reading οἶον ἂν ξυμφέροι violates the common rule of Greek construction, by which the optative mood after a relative is used without ἂν, the subjunctive with it. See *Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.* §. 527.

γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδῆς ὁ κατάπλους καθε-
στήκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ
οἱ ὀπλῆται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι
8 δὲ γαλήνῃ κινδυνεύσειαν, ἡλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ
τὸν λιμένα κολυμβηταὶ ὕφυδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἄσκοις ἐφέλ- 5
κοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον·
9 ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λαμβανόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί
τε τρόπῳ ἑκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ
δὲ μὴ λαμβάνειν σφᾶς.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις πυνθανόμενοι περὶ τῆς 10
στρατιᾶς ὅτι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῆτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι

ATHENS.
Uneasiness felt at A-
thens on account of
the length of the block-
ade: Cleon imputes it
to the insufficiency of
the generals of the
commonwealth.

ἐσπλεῖ, ἡπόρουν καὶ ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ σφῶν
χειμῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβοι, ὀρῶντες τῶν τε
ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κομδὴν
ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην—ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ καὶ 15
οὐδ' ἐν θέρει οἰοί τε ὄντες ἱκανὰ περιπέμπειν,

1. καθειστήκει G. Q. c. d. f. g. i. et corr. F. 2. ὠκελλον i. ἐπώκελον a. 3. ὅση
c. g. 4. ἐσένουν d. ἐπένουν margo N. et V. δέ] om. A. B. F. H. R. h.
5. κολυμβητοὶ A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. R. a. c. d. e. f. g. καλωδία Suidas v. ὕφυδρος.
6. καταμελιτωμένην e. κεκομμένον V. 8. τε] γε A. E. δὲ F. τε τῷ K. b.
ἐτεχνῶντο] ἐχρῶντο C. K. V. a. c. g. ἐπέμπειν i. 10. δέ] om. P. 13. ἐπι-
λάβῃ R. c. g. τε om. G. 14. περὶ πελοπόννησον C. G. P. a. d. e. 16. οἷον I.

4. ἐσένεον—κεκομμένον] Suidas in
ὕφυδρος. WASS.

6. μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην] Laudat
Eustathius ad Hom. Odys. α'. p. 1390.
WASS. "Poppy seed mixed with ho-
ney." "Papaveris sativi tria genera:
"candidum, cujus semen tostum in
"secunda mensa cum melle apud an-
"tiquos dabatur." Pliny, Histor. Nat-
ur. XIX. 8. Athenæus speaks of
"poppy bread," i. e. bread sprinkled
with poppy seeds on one side, and with
sesamum, or parsley, on the other. Com-
pare Athenæus, III. 75. Schweighæus.
and Casaubon's note, with the passage
of Pliny already quoted. The seeds of
the *nigella damascena*, or fennel flower,
are used by the Greeks at this day in
the same manner, together with *sesa-
mum*. See Dr. Sibthorpe in Walpole's
Memoirs, vol. I. p. 246.

15. ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ] The words of
this sentence are confused, though the
sense is clear. The setting in of bad
weather would defeat the blockade in
two ways, by rendering it impossible
for them to feed their armament, and
by hindering their ships from watching
the island effectually: τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων
—τόν τε ἔφορμον. For provisions, to
carry them round Peloponnesus by sea
would be out of the question, and even
in summer they could not send enough
by this mode of conveyance; nor, again,
could the men supply themselves, be-
cause they were in an uninhabited
country. (Compare ch. 3, 2. ἔρμον αὐτό
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.) This last
difficulty is stated in four words, ἅμα
ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ; where ἐς χωρίον ἔρη-
μον, as Thucydides, according to Göl-
ler, ought to have written, would only

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—τόν τε ἔφορμον χωρίων ἀλιμένων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσόμενον, ἀλλ' ἢ σφῶν ἀνέντων τὴν φυλακὴν περιγενήσεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἢ τοῖς πλοίοις ἂ τὸν σῖτον αὐτοῖς ἦγε χεიმῶνα τηρήσαντας ἐκπλεύσεσθαι. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο μάλιστα τοὺς 2
5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτι ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι· καὶ μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι. Κλέων δὲ γνούς αὐτῶν τὴν ἐς αὐτὸν 3
ὑποψίαν περὶ τῆς κωλύμης τῆς ξυμβάσεως οὐ τάληθ' ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. παραινούντων δὲ τῶν ἀφιγμέ-
10 νων, εἰ μὴ σφίσι πιστεύουσι, κατασκόπους τινὰς πέμψαι, ἥρέθη κατάσκοπος αὐτὸς μετὰ Θεογένους ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων. καὶ γνούς ὅτι ἀναγκασθήσεται ἢ ταῦτά λέγειν οἷς διέβαλλεν 4
ἢ τὰναντία εἰπὼν ψευδὴς φανήσεσθαι, παρήνει τοῖς Ἀθη-

2. ἀφέντων K. περιγενέσθαι g. 3. ἂ σῖτον c. τηρήσαντες V. τὸν χεიმῶνα L. 4. δὲ A.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε. 6. μετεμέλλοντο l.d.e. 7. αὐτὸν] αὐτὸν Bekk. 8. κωλύμης I. 11. θεογένους G.L.O.c.d.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. θεογένους Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ ἀθην. V. Bekk. 12. διέβαλεν G.L.Q.d.e.i. 13. φανήσεσθαι] γεγήσεσθαι B.h.

have led to worse confusion, as the reader might have then been tempted to join these words too closely with those immediately preceding them, as if the construction were τὴν κομίδην ἐς χωρίον ἔρημον: whereas the words ἅμα—ἐρήμῳ are, in fact, almost parenthetical; and if expanded into a more grammatical sentence, the whole would run thus: ὁρῶντες τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων τὴν—κομίδην ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην, (ἅμα δὲ ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ στρατευομένοις οὐκ ἦν αὐτόθεν πορίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐδ' ἐν θέρει—περιπέμπειν,) τὸν τε ἔφορμον—οὐκ ἐσόμενον.

4. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο κ. τ. λ.] "Above all, the conduct of the Lacedæmonians alarmed them, because they thought that their abstaining from any further overtures for peace arose from their feeling themselves 'on strong ground.'" ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρόν "Having some strong point in their game which made them sure of winning." This is Göller's and Dr. Bloomfield's mode of interpreting the passage, and I think it on the whole the best. Yet ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι will bear, I think, a future sense, "they thought they would no more make

"overtures, as feeling their own strength, and that the Athenians had failed in obliging their men to surrender." And this was the interpretation of Portus. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 154.

11. Θεογένους] Why Haack and Poppo should have chosen to follow some of the worst MSS., in reading Θεαγένους, I am at a loss to understand. That Θεαγένης is the more common name is surely the very reason why the copyists were unlikely to have altered it into Θεογένης, if Θεαγένης had been the original reading. But Θεογένης is a genuine Athenian name, and occurs not only in Xenophon's Hellenics, I. 3, 13. II. 3, 2. but also in an inscription, of a date not later, certainly, than the Peloponnesian war, where it appears amongst the names of several other Athenians of the several tribes who had fallen in battle. See Böckh, Inscript. Græc. pars. II. cl. 3. p. 298. Possibly the Theogenes here spoken of is the very individual mentioned by Aristophanes in the Wasps, v. 1378. which play was first acted only three years after the affair of Sphacteria.

ναίοις, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς καὶ ὠρμημένους τι τὸ πλεόν τῇ γνώμῃ
στρατεύειν, ὥς χρή κατασκόπους μὲν μὴ πέμπειν μηδὲ
διαμέλλειν καιρὸν παριέντας, εἰ δὲ δοκεῖ αὐτοῖς ἀληθῆ εἶναι
5 τὰ ἀγγελλόμενα, πλείν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. καὶ ἐς Νικίαν τὸν
Νικηράτου στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἀπεσήμενεν, ἐχθρὸς ὢν καὶς
ἐπιτιμῶν, ῥάδιον εἶναι παρασκευῇ, εἰ ἄνδρες εἶεν οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ, πλεύσαντας λαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ αὐτὸς γ'
ἂν, εἰ ἥρχε, ποιῆσαι τοῦτο. XXVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε
'Αθηναίων τι ὑποβορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα,
ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεῖ, εἰ ῥάδιόν γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, 10
καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦν
τινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς
εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἴομενος
αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφίεναι ἐτοῖμος ἦν, γνούς
δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσείοντα ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ 15
ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκέκινον στρατηγεῖν, δεδιῶς ἥδη

1. ὠρμημένους τὸ A. τῆς γνώμης L.N.V. 3. διαμέλειν L.Q.V. δοκῇ K.
4. τὸν νικίαν νικηράτου K. 5. ἀπεσήμενεν e. ἀπεσήμενεν ante στρατηγὸν
ponunt O.P. 6. εἰ οἱ ἄνδρες K. εἰ om. e. οἱ ἄνδρ. V. 7. πλεύσαντες O.g.
αὐτὸς γὰρ V. 9. ὑποβορυβησάντων τι e. 10. πλεῖ O.P. Bekk. ed. 1832.
Poppo. "Vid. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 220. et nos I. 1. p. 230." Poppo. πλείοι d.
vulgo, Haack. πλείε. ῥάδιον αὐτῷ G.O.P.d. αὐτῷ f. 11. ἦν τινα H.K.
14. μόνῳ e. 15. τῷ ὄντι] ὅτι Q. 16. αὐτὸν i.

5. ἀπεσήμενεν] "He pointedly al-
luded to Nicias; his words were
"pointed at Nicias." In Herodotus,
V. 20, 1. τοῦτον μὲν περὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποσημα-
νέετε: "On this point yourselves will
"signify, or express, what are your
"wishes." Ἀποσημαίνειν ἐς seems to
resemble the expression ἀποβλέπειν ἐς,
"To point at a person." Ὑπὸ διδα-
σκάλου χορὸς ἀποσημνάντος, (Plato,
Euthydemus, c. 5.) is, "at the signal
"of the master or teacher." The sense
given by Hesychius, ἀποσημανῶ, ἀπο-
διώξω, i.e. "to drive into banishment,"
occurs in Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 13,
and II. 3, 21. τὰ χρήματα ἀποσημνα-
σθαι; i.e. "to mark out for public
"sale." So ἀποσημαίνεσθαι, as applied
to a person, seems to be, "to mark him
"out to get rid of him;" as ἐπισημαίνεσθαι

(Isocrat. Panathen. p. 233. b. and Æ-
schines, fals. Legat. p. 230. Reiske) sig-
nifies "to mark with approbation."

12. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι] "For all that
"concerned them," i.e. "the gene-
"rals." The accusative case occurs
again in Dionysius, VII. 45. τὸ γ' ἐπὶ
τοῦτον εἶναι μέρος: and τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον
εἶναι occurs in Xenoph. Anab. I. 6,
9. The dative, on the other hand, is
used VIII. 48, 5. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις
εἶναι. In all these cases the use of the
infinitive εἶναι is similar to the expres-
sions ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὴν πρῶτην
εἶναι. See Hermann on Viger, nott.
177, 178. The same meaning is else-
where expressed without εἶναι; as τό γ'
ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, Lysias against Simon, p.
160. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, Demosth. ag. Polycles,
p. 1210. Reiske.

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καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὐθις
δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε, καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς, καὶ
μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποίειτο. οἱ δὲ, οἷον ὄχλος φιλεῖ³
ποιεῖν, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἔξαν-
⁵εχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδι-
δόναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἐπεβῶν πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων⁴
ὅπως τῶν εἰρημένων ἔτι ἐξαπαλλαγῇ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν,
καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύ-
σεσθαι τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ
¹⁰καὶ Ἰμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας, καὶ πελταστὰς οἳ ἦσαν ἔκ τε
Αἰνίου βεβροθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους·
ταῦτα δὲ ἔχων ἔφη πρὸς τοῖς ἐν Πύλῳ στρατιώταις ἐντὸς
ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν ἢ ἄξειν Λακεδαιμονίους ζῶντας ἢ αὐτοῦ
ἀποκτενεῖν. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐνέπεσε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος⁵
¹⁵τῇ κουφολογίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἀσμένους δ' ὅμως ἐγίγνετο τοῖς
σώφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, λογιζομένοις δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν τοῦ
ἐτέρου τεύξεσθαι, ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ὃ μᾶλλον

1. οἱ] om. e. ἀποχωρῆσαι d. 2. ἐκέλευσε Q. πύλου B.h. 4. ὅσα B.
ἐξέφευγε P. 5. τόσον G.O.P.d.e.i. τόσοι C.a. ἐπικελεύοντι V. τὸν
νικίαν e. 6. ἐπεβῶν C.a. ὥστε] ὥσπερ c. 7. ἔτι] om. c. g. ὑπε-
ξελλαγῇ e. ἐπαλλαγῇ c. ἐσαπαλλαγῇ Q. 9. ἐκ τῆς Q. 10. ἐμβρίους O.
τε] τῆς O.P. 12. τοῖς—στρατιώταις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.f.g.h.i.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς—στρατιώτας. 13. ἄξειν I. ζών-
τας] om. L.Q. 14. ἐνέπεσε τι K.c.e.g. ἐνέπεσε τι C. 15. ἀσμένους d.
δὲ ὅμως V. ἐγένετο G.O.m. 16. δυεῖν F.G.O. 17. μάλιστα B.h.

4. ἐξαεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα] “Tried to
“back out of what he had said,” is a
very exact though not a very elegant
translation of these words; ἐξαναχωρεῖν
is used with an accusative case, because
it has simply the sense of “evading,
“escaping from,” just as Livy writes
“egredi urbem,” XXII. 55. because
“egredi” is synonymous with “relin-
“quere.”

10. οἳ ἦσαν ἔκ τε Αἰνίου βεβροθηκότες]
This also is an instance, as Haack
rightly explains it, of a confused con-
struction; it should be either καὶ ἔκ τε
Αἰνίου βεβροθηκότας πελταστὰς, καὶ ἄλλο-
θεν τοξότας, or else, ἔτι δὲ πελταστὰς τε

οἳ ἦσαν ἐξ Αἰνίου βεβροθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλο-
θεν τοξότας.

17. ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ἢ Λα-
κεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώσασθαι] Com-
pare III. 46, 2. παρὰσκυνάσασθαι πολι-
ορκία τε παρτενεῖσθαι, where, as in this
place, the aorist has been rightly sub-
stituted for the future by the recent
editors, on the authority of the best
MSS. In ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι there is the
notion of a continued future circum-
stance, “they would get rid of Cleon
“and be rid of him from thencefor-
“ward,” whereas χειρώσασθαι expresses
one single action, with regard to which
the time is unessential.

ἤλπιζον, ἣ σφαλεῖσι γνώμης Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώ-
σασθαι. XXIX. καὶ πάντα διαπραξάμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,

PYLUS.

He associates Demos-
thenes with himself in
the command, and pro-
ceeds to Pylus. An ac-
cidental fire in Sphae-
teria had burnt the
wood, and discovered
3 to the Athenians the
enemy's position. Cle-
on prepares to make a
descent on the island.
29, 30.

καὶ ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τὸν πλοῦν,
τῶν τε ἐν Πύλῳ στρατηγῶν ἓνα προσελόμενος
Δημοσθένην, τὴν ἀγωγὴν διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο. 5
τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προσέλαβε πυνθανόμενος
τὴν ἀπόβασιν αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διανοεῖσθαι.
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται κακοπαθοῦντες τοῦ χωρίου
τῇ ἀπορίᾳ καὶ μᾶλλον πολιορκούμενοι ἢ πο-
λιορκοῦντες ὥρμηντο διακινδυνεύσαι. καὶ αὐτῷ 10
ἔτι ρόμην καὶ ἡ νῆσος ἐμπρησθεῖσα παρέσχε.
4 πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὔσης αὐτῆς ὑλώδους ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ
ἀτριβοῦς διὰ τὴν αἰὲ ἐρημίαν ἐφοβεῖτο, καὶ πρὸς τῶν πολε-
μίων τοῦτο ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι· πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν στρατοπέδῳ
ἀποβάντι ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου προσβάλλοντας αὐτοὺς βλά- 15
πτειν· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκείνων ἀμαρτίας καὶ παρασκευὴν
ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δῆλα εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ αὐτῶν
στρατοπέδου καταφανῇ ἂν εἶναι πάντα τὰ ἀμαρτήματα,
ὥστε προσπίπτειν ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἢ βούλουτο·

1. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.N.Q.V.d.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι.
2. διαπραξάμενος ὁ κλέων E. 4. τῶν ἐν O.P. ἐν τῇ πύλῳ d. 5. ἀγωγὴν A.B.
E.F.G.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγωγὴν. Conf. VI. 29, 3. τάχος P.
7. αὐτὸν] om. b. τὴν] om. c. 10. αὐτῷ ἔτι] ἔτι τῷ ἔτι B. 11. πα-
ρέσχε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.V.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέιχε.
12. μὲν] om. c. οὔσης αὐτῆς E.F.G. αὐτῆς οὔσης A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἐπὶ
πολύ O. 13. διατριβοῦς b. τὴν ἐρημίαν h. ἐφοβεῖτο πρὸς A.B.F.
14. ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον τοῦτο εἶναι c.g. τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι μᾶλλον O. 15. ἀπο-
βάντας d.i. ἐξαποβάντι E. προσβαλόντας G.L.O.Q.m. προσβαλοῦντας e.
17. ἀπὸ L.Q.c.g. εἶναι δῆλα G.O.P.d.e.m. αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ G. αὐτῶν Bekk.
19. προσπίπτειν F. ἂν] om. K.Q. αὐτοὺς] om. V.

5. τὴν ἀγωγὴν] This reading has been received by the recent editors, in this place as well as in VI. 29, 3. instead of the common reading ἀναγωγὴν. ἀγωγή refers to the voyage generally, ἀναγωγὴ to the commencement of it; the former therefore seems to suit best with the imperfect tense ἐποιεῖτο, "was proceed-

"ing to sail," or "was preparing for "his voyage." ἀγωγὴ, ὁδός. Hesychius.

14. πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν κ. τ. λ.] Brevius dictum pro αὐτοὺς γὰρ στρατοπέδῳ ἀπο-
βάντι, εἰ καὶ πολὺ ἦν, ὅμως προσβάλλον-
τας ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου, βλάπτειν ἂν αὐτό.
HAAK.

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ἐπ' ἐκείνοις γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. εἰ δ' αὖ ἐς δασὺς
χωρίον βιάζοιτο ὁμόσε ἰέναι, τοὺς ἐλάσσους ἐμπείρους δὲ
τῆς χώρας †κρείττους† ἐνόμιζε τῶν πλεόνων ἀπείρων λαν-
θάνειν τε ἂν τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον πολὺ ὄν διαφθειρόμενον,
οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προσόψεως ἢ χρῆν ἁλλήλοις ἐπιβοθεῖν.
XXX. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ πάθους, ὃ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος
τι ἐγένετο, οὐχ ἥκιστα αὐτὸν ταῦτα ἐσῆει. τῶν δὲ στρατιω-
τῶν ἀναγκασθέντων διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τῆς νήσου τοῖς
ἐσχάτοις προσίσχοντας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, καὶ
10 ἐμπρήσαντός τινος κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης ἄκοντος καὶ ἀπὸ
τούτου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὸ πολὺ αὐτῆς ἔλαβε κατα-
καυθέν. οὕτω δὲ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους μᾶλλον κατιδὼν 3
πλείους ὄντας, ὑπονοῶν πρότερον ἐλάσσοσι τὸν σῆτον
†αὐτοῦ† ἐσπέμπειν, †τότε† ὥς ἐπ' ἀξιώχρεων τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. ἂν εἶναι A.B.F.H.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶναι N.V. vulgo εἶναι ἂν. ἐν δ' ἂν
ἐς C. εἰ δ' ἂν a. αὖ] οὖν K. 2. βιάζοιτο d.e. 3. κρείσσους e. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. πλείωνων L. 4. τὸ] αὐτὸ b. ἐαυτοῦ A. ἐαυτοῦ O. 5. οὐκ]
om. b. προσόψεως Bekker. in edit. 1832. ἐχρῆν O. 7. εἰσῆει V. 9. προ-
ίσχοντας A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. G. προϊσχόντες N. προσσχόντας V. ἀριστοποιήσα-
σθαι d.i. φυλακῆς b. 10. σμικρὸν G. τῆς] om C.G.d.e. 11. κατα-
καυθέν V. 14. ταῦτοῦ† Poppo. τότε [δὲ] ὥς Poppo. quem secuti sunt
Haack. et Goell. τό, τε N.

6. μέρος τι ἐγένετο] Is not the sense of μέρος τι here the same as in I. 23, 4. μέρος τι φθείρασα, and in VII. 30, 2. that is, does it not signify, "mainly, in a "great degree," rather than "partly?"

8. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κ. τ. λ.] "The Athenian soldiers having been forced, "from want of room, to land and take "their dinners on the water's edge in "the island, with a guard posted in "advance to prevent any surprise from "the enemy." Compare c. 26, 3. στε-
νοχωρία τε ἐν δλίγῳ στρατοπεδουμένοις ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. The Peloponnesians occupied all the shore of the harbour, except the space immediately under the walls of the fort; and the coast outside the harbour, besides its distance, was too rocky to allow them to run their ships on it. They had therefore scarcely any other land on which they could disembark except the shore of Sphacteria itself. For the expression ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, (literally, to

take one's meals in a state of guard-
ing in advance,) compare δι' ἀνακωχῆς ἐγένεσθε, I. 40, 4. and the note there. "Whilst they were at their meals they "had outposts fixed, to guard against "surprise." Compare Xenophon, Hel-
len. VI. 2, 29. speaking of Iphicrates: Φυλακὰς γε μὴν, εἰ τύχοι ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ ἀριστοποιούμενος, τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὥσ-
περ προσήκει, καθίστη, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρόμενος αὐ τοὺς ἰστούς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκόπει.

10. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης] Compare ἐπὶ μέγα τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, II. 76, 4. and the note there.

14. ταῦτοῦ†] It is not the omission of the subject in this clause that makes αὐτοῦ most suspicious; but the appa-
rent flatness and uselessness of the word itself in its present situation. Poppo therefore proposes to read αὐ-
τούς; Dr. Bloomfield prefers αὐτοῖς.

†τότε†] Poppo and Haack insert δὲ after this word, in order to make the

ναίους μᾶλλον σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τὴν τε νῆσον εὐαποβα-
τωτέρα οὖσαν, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν παρεσκευάζετο στρατιὰν τε
μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγὺς ξυμμάχων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐτοιμά-
ζων. Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ τε προπέμψας ἄγγελον ὡς ἤξων, καὶ
ἔχων στρατιὰν ἣν ἡγήσατο, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πύλον. καὶ ἅμα
γενόμενοι πέμπουσι πρῶτον ἐς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατόπεδον
κῆρυκα, προκαλοῦμενοι εἰ βούλονται ἄνευ κινδύνου τοὺς ἐν
τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρας σφίσι τά τε ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κελεύειν
παραδοῦναι, ἐφ' ᾧ φυλακῇ τῇ μετρία τηρήσονται, ἕως ἂν τι
περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ. XXXI. οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ

After summoning the
enemy in vain to sur-
render, Cleon effects a
landing on Sphacteria.
Position of the Lacedæ-
monian garrison,
and disposition of the

αὐτῶν μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐπέσχον, τῇ δ' ὕστε-
ραία ἀνηγάγοντο μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπ' ὀλίγας ναῦς
τοὺς ὀπλίτας πάντας ἐπιβιβάσαντες, πρὸ δὲ
τῆς ἑω ὀλίγον ἀπέβαινον τῆς νήσου ἐκατέ-
ρωθεν, ἕκ τε τοῦ πελάγους καὶ πρὸς τοῦ λιμέ- 15

1. τῇ τε νήσῳ Q. 2. στρατειαν H. 3. μεταπεμπόντων B. 6. ἐς τὸ]
om. K. 7. προκαλούμενον d.g. 9. τηρήσονται H. 10. περὶ πλέο-
νος B. συμβαθῇ V.h. ξυμβασθῇ c. ξυμβιβασθῇ d. δεξαμένων g. 11. αὐ-
τῶν] αὐ C.E.K.Q.b.c.g. ὑπέσχον f. 12. ἀνηγάγοντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
a.b.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνήγαγον. 13. αὐτοὺς
ὀπλίτας C.e. 14. ἐπέβαινον V.d.i. τὴν νῆσον O. 15. πρὸς A.B.E.F.H.K.N.
c.f.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸ.

sentence grammatical; as they say, that ποιεῖσθαι depends on ὑπονοῶν, or on νομίζων, which could be extracted from it. Another way of correcting the pas-
sage consists in reading τό τε—ποι-
εῖσθαι, referring thus the three clauses
τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους,—τό τε—τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους—ποιεῖσθαι,—τὴν τε νῆσον,
all to the same word κατιδῶν. "Per-
ceiving that the Lacedæmonians were
"more numerous,—and perceiving the
"increased anxiety of the Athenians, as
"they considered the enterprise to be
"now deserving of their serious efforts,
"and (perceiving) the increased facility
"of disembarkation on the island, he
"prepared." &c. Dr. Bloomfield by
his translation appears to understand
the passage in this manner, but he has
no note on it. It is seldom that the
particle τε occurs in three successive
clauses, yet a similar instance is to be
found, VIII. 96, 2. στρατοπέδου τε ἀφε-

στηκότος,—ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν,—
αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, for there seems
no reason to follow the recent editors
in inclosing the last τε in brackets.

5. ἅμα γενόμενοι] This is an instance
of the adverb ἅμα used as the predicate
of a sentence, as is frequently the case
with the opposite adverbs δίχα and χω-
ρίς. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. Poppo,
Prolegom. I. p. 169.

10. περὶ τοῦ πλέονος] Τὸ πλεόν is
"summa rerum," or as Shakespeare
calls it, "the main;" "Then let's make
"haste away and look unto the main."
Henry VI. part II. act I. scene 1. Com-
pare IV. 117, 1. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω.

15. πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος] This is un-
doubtedly the true reading, approved
by Duker, and adopted by Haack, Pop-
po, and Dr. Bloomfield. Duker refers
to III. 21, 2. IV. 130, 1. Add also I. 62,
1. and the note there.

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Athenians for attacking them.

31, 32.

110 νος, ὀκτακόσιοι μάλιστα ὄντες ὀπλίται, καὶ
ἐχώρου δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον
τῆς νήσου. ὧδε γὰρ διετετάχατο. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ πρώτῃ
φυλακῇ ὡς τριάκοντα ἦσαν ὀπλίται, μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώ-
5 τατόν τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ οἱ πλείστοι αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιτάδας
ὁ ἄρχων εἶχε, μέρος δέ τι οὐ πολὺ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐφύ-
λασσε τῆς νήσου τὸ πρὸς τὴν Πύλον, ὃ ἦν ἐκ τε θαλάσσης
ἀπόκρημνον καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἥκιστα ἐπίμαχον· καὶ γὰρ τι καὶ
ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν παλαιὸν λίθων λογάδην πεπονημένον, ὃ
10 ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ὠφέλιμον ἂν εἶναι, εἰ καταλαμβάνοι ἀναχώ-
ρησις βιαιοτέρα. οὕτω μὲν τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. XXXII. οἱ
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθὺς
διαφθείρουσιν ἔν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὅπλα,
καὶ λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ
15 τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἔφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν. ἅμα δὲ ἐφ' γιγνομένην

1. ὄντες] om. V. 6. εἶχε] ἦρχε P.V.d.e. αὐτὸ Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ f. ceteri
αὐτοῦ. τὸ ἔσχατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. :
vulgo omittunt articulum. Sed malim τοσχατον quod est III. 36. BEKK.
7. νήσου πρὸς K.d.i. τε τῆς θαλάσσης Q.F. 8. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τι καὶ f. 9. ἔρημα H.
λίθῳ K. δ] om. O.P. 10. ἂν] om. Q. καταλαμβάνει K.V.c.e.f.g. 11. βι-
αιοτέρα B.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.Q.V.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et correctus
A. vulgo βεβαιοτέρα. 14. λαθόντας d. τῆς C. 15. ἐς] om. P.

4. μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώτατον] Poppo notices the omission of the article before μέσον. (Prolegom. I. p. 195.) "But," he observes, the MSS. omit it "in other similar passages, II. 81, 2. "IV. 96, 3. where the printed editions "insert it." [The later editors have again omitted it.] So also we have δεξιὸν κέρας, IV. 93, 4. VI. 67, 1. The reason appears to be that the words μέσος, δεξιός, and the rest of the same nature, are in themselves so definite when used in describing the position of an army, that they have come nearly to resemble proper names, and thus the article is omitted or inserted apparently at pleasure. Thus βασιλεὺς, as applied to the king of Persia, is used as a proper name, and in this instance the article is almost always omitted.

6. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον] This is Bekker's correction of the old reading αὐτοῦ ἔσχατον; and the later editors have adopted it. He, however, would prefer τοσχατον, as does Dobree, which has the advantage of best accounting for the common corrupt reading. No distinction of words being made in the oldest MSS. a copyist might easily have omitted a syllable in αυτοτουσχατον, and have written αυτοτουσχατον, which a subsequent copyist, by an unlucky attempt at correction, may have altered into αυτοτουσχατον.

13. ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ λαθόντες] "Both because from the early hour "the men were not yet afoot, and be-
"cause their landing had been effected "without observation." λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν is equivalent to τὴν ἀπόβασιν οὐ προιδόντας.

καὶ ὁ ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον, ἐκ μὲν νεῶν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀλίγῃ πλειόνων πάντες πλὴν θαλαμίων, ὥς ἕκαστος ἐσκευασμένοι, τοξόται τε ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ πελτασταὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσους τούτων, Μεσσηνίων τε οἱ βεβοθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους 5 3 φυλάκων. Δημοσθένους δὲ τάξαντος διέστησαν κατὰ διακοσίους τε καὶ πλείους, ἔστι δ' ἢ ἐλάσσους, τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες, ὅπως ὅτι πλείστη ἀπορία ἦ τοῖς πολεμίοις πανταχόθεν †κεκυκλωμένοις,† καὶ μὴ ἔχωσι πρὸς ὃ τι ἀντιτάξονται, ἀλλ' ἀμφίβολοι γίνονται τῷ πλήθει, εἰ 10 μὲν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐπίοιεν, ὑπὸ τῶν κατόπιον βαλλόμενοι, εἰ δὲ 4 τοῖς πλαγίοις, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένων. κατὰ νότου τε αἰὲ ἐμελλον αὐτοῖς, ἢ χωρήσειαν, οἱ πολέμοι ἐσεσθαι ψιλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀπορώτατοι τοξέυμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις

1. καὶ ἄλλος P. ἐπέβαινον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. ἐπέβαι-
νον d. μὲν τῶν νεῶν Q. ὀδοήκοντα G.I.O.P.d.e.i. 2. ἕκαστος ὀσκευασμένους
d.i. 4. ἐλάττους O.e. τούτων] om. L. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.f.h.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 6. δέ] τε L.Q. 7. τε] om. C.O.P.
8. μετεωρότερα P. μετέωρα Q. ὅτι] ἔτι c.f.g. 9. πολεμίοις] ἐναντίοις G.P.d.
κεκλω
κεκωλυμένοις C.E.F.H.K.N.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. κεκωλυμένοις A.B. κυκλω-
μένοις O.P.V. ἔχουσι A.B.C.E.G.I.K.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i. 10. ὃ τι] ὃ i. ἀντι-
τάσσονται i. τάσσονται Q. γίνονται V. γίνοντο c.f.g. 11. βου-
λόμενοι f. 13. τε καὶ αἰὲ L.O.P.Q. 14. ψιλοὶ ἐσεσθαι Q.

2. πλὴν θαλαμίων] The thalamii were the lowest rank of rowers, and consisted of the least efficient men, who were probably wholly unprovided with arms, and incompetent to go into action. Thus much appears from the joke in Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1106. (1074. Dindorf.) and from the allusion in *Æschylus*, *Agamem.* 1607. (1628. Schütz.) But a clear understanding of their position and arrangement depends on the solution of that hitherto unconquerable problem, the construction of the ancient trireme.

[There is a relief representing a trireme in the museum at Naples; but it shews how little such representations can be depended on for giving us any real knowledge. The oars dip in the water almost perpendicularly, and by looking underneath, the points of two more rows may be observed, one within

the other, and the innermost row seemed to pass through the keel. But the oars of the outer row are made to touch one another along their whole length, and are made at such an angle with the ship's side, and so long in the blade, as to involve a physical impossibility of working them. No reliance therefore can be placed on the accuracy of any part of the representation.]

5. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον] "All who were on duty in guarding any positions about Pylus;" or simpler perhaps, "the occupying force," i.e. the troops who held the country, or were quartered in it. Compare VIII. 28, 2. ἐπὶ Ἰασον ἐν τῇ Ἀμόργῃ κατείχε.

10. ἀμφίβολοι ἐκατέρωθεν βαλλόμενοι. SCHOL. Compare c. 36, 3. and II. 76, 3.

14. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι] Either "the most helpless," or "those who were most difficult to deal with," i.e. the most

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καὶ λίθοις καὶ σφενδόναϊς ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν· φεύγοντές τε γὰρ ἐκράτουν καὶ ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπέκειντο. τοιαύτῃ μὲν γνώμῃ ὁ Δημοσθένης τό τε 5

πρῶτον τὴν ἀπόβασιν ἐπενόει καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἔταξεν.
XXXIII. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἐπιτάδαν, καὶ ὅπερ ἦν πλείστον τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὡς εἶδον τό τε πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον διε-
Commencement of the
action: the Lacedæ-
monians are annoyed
by the light troops of
the Athenians, with-
out being able to re-
tallate on them with
any effect.

φθαρμένον καὶ στρατὸν σφίσιν ἐπλέοντα, ξυνε-
τάξαντο καὶ τοῖς ὀπλίταις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήρσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν· ἐξ
ἐναντίας γὰρ οὗτοι καθεστήκεισαν, ἐκ πλαγίου
δὲ οἱ ψιλοὶ καὶ κατὰ νότου. τοῖς μὲν οὖν 2
ὀπλίταις οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν προσμῖξαι οὐδὲ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἐμ-
πειρίᾳ χρῆσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ ψιλοὶ ἐκατέρωθεν βάλλοντες
εἶργον, καὶ ἅμα ἐκείνοι οὐκ ἀντεπήρσαν ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον· τοὺς
15 δὲ ψιλοὺς, ἣ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσθέοντες προσκείοντο,
ἔτρεπον, καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες ἡμύνοντο, ἄνθρωποι κούφως

1. ἔχοντος f. οἷς μὴ δὲ V. 2. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. ἐκρότουν K. 3. τοιαύτην μὲν γνώμην L. 4. πρῶτην L. 7. συνετάξαντο A.V.d.e. 8. ὀπλοῖς c.g.
11. νότον K. 14. οὐ κατεπήρσαν C.K. 15. ἐπιθέοντες G.L.O.P.Q.d.f.i.
προσπεπιδόντες R. 16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες A.E.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2.
καὶ ὑποστρέφοντες K. καὶ οἱ ὑποφεύγοντες e. vulgo, Bekk. καὶ οἱ. κούφοι d.

harassing and most annoying. See the note of the Scholiast. The word itself, like φοβερὸς, (see II. 3, 4, and the note,) like *ignarus* in Latin, and many words in all languages, is undoubtedly capable of an active as well as a neuter signification. Poppo, Göller, and Dobree, prefer the latter sense given by the Scholiast, "most difficult to deal with." "They would have the enemy on their rear, light armed, and the most difficult to deal with, arrows, darts, stones, and slings making them strong at a distance, nor was it possible so much as to get near them." Thucydides says οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν instead of οἷς οὐδὲ ἐπελθεῖν, because all the sentence may be considered as Demosthenes' reasons for the dispositions which he was going to make, and therefore as partaking of the character of the oratio obliqua. ἐκράτουν is equivalent to κρατῆσθαι ἐμελλον, a well known signification of the imperfect tense. See III. 57, 3. and the note there.

οἱ ἀπορώτατοι, τοξεύμασιν] Οἱ μὲν ἐξηγήσαντο, οἱ ἄποροι ὅπλων καὶ τοξεύμασι μόνοις χρώμενοι· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, οἱ εἰς ἀπορίαν καθιστάντες τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους τοῖς τοξεύμασιν. δ καὶ βέλτιον. καὶ γὰρ καὶ "Ὁμηρος ἐχρήσατο τῇ τοιαύτῃ λέξει, χλωρὸν εὐπῶν δέος [II. vii. 479.] οὐκ αὐτὸ ἔχον τὴν χλωρότητα, ἀλλ' ἐτέροις αὐτὴν ἐμποιοῦν· καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον φασὶ μαίνεσθαι, οὐχ ὅτι αὐτὸς μαίνεται, ἀλλ' ὅτι ποιεῖ μαίνεσθαι. SCHOL.

15. αὐτοῖς] Lege αὐτοῖς, i. e. Lacedæmonii. Vid. c. 34. init. προσπίπτειν, sc. οἱ ψιλοὶ. DOBREE. That αὐτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians is undoubted, but the necessity of the change to αὐτοῖς does not appear.

16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Matthiæ, (Gr. Gr. §. 286.) in writing of ἰός, because the word is here the old form of the demonstrative pronoun, from ὅς, ὅς. See Matthiæ, §. 484. c. and Hermann on Viger, note 28. Jelf, §. 816. 3. κούφως τε ἐσκευασμένοι κ. τ. λ.] Ὁν

τε ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχείων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἠδύναντο διώκειν ὅπλα ἔχοντες. XXXIV. χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινα ὀλίγον οὕτω πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἠκροβολίσαντο· τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμο- 5 νίων οὐκέτι ὀξέως ἐπεκθεῖν ἢ προσπίπτοιεν δυναμένων, γνόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ ψилоὶ βραδυτέρους ἤδη ὄντας τῷ ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὄψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες πολ- λαπλάσιοι φαivόμενοι, καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι μᾶλλον μηκέτι δει- 10 νοὺς αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως σφίσι φαίνεσθαι, ὅτι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἄξια τῆς προσδοκίας ἐπεπόνθεσαν, ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον ἀπέβαινον τῇ γνώμῃ δεδουλωμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, καταφρονήσαν- τες καὶ ἐμβόησαντες ἀθρόοι ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἔβαλλον

1. τε] om. O. προλαμβάνοντες G.P.c.d.f. 3. ἠδύναντο A.B.F.K.L.O. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐδύναντο. 5. ἠκροβολογίσαντο E. 6. ἐπεκθεῖν Q.d.e. 7. γνόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς H. 8. ἀμύνεσθαι R.V. sed superscript. ασθαι. 11. ὁμοίους i. 12. ἐπεπόθησαν P. τὸ πρῶτον L.R.f. ἐπέβαινον correctus A. et V. 13. καταφρονήσαντες οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ Dionysius. 14. καὶ ἐμβόησαντες] om. O.P.e. καὶ ἐκβοήσαντες d.i. καὶ ἐμβοηήσαντες C.L.b. ἀθρόοι] om. Q. ἔβαλον d.

the whole, the best way of understanding this sentence seems to be that followed by Haack and Poppo, who consider the words *κούφως τε—χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι* to be the main distinctions of the passage, and make the other conjunctions *καὶ προλαμβάνοντες*, —*καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας*,—merely serve to unite subordinate clauses to the principal members of the sentence. The sense then might be more clearly expressed thus, *ἦμυνοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν κούφως ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ δι' αὐτὸ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, τῶν δὲ χωρίων χαλεπῶν ὄντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχείων*. For *προλαμβάνοντες τῆς φυγῆς*, compare Herodot. III. 105, 2. *προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, "getting a good way off in their flight before the enemy could make any progress in pursuing them." If *χαλεπότητι* is meant to be distinguished from *τραχείων*, it may allude to the ascents which the Spartans had to overcome in getting at the enemy; for their assailants occupied τὰ μετεωρότατα τῶν χωρίων, c. 32. 3. or to the obstacles pre-

sented by the late burning of the wood, such as the heaps of ashes, and the stumps and roots of the trees.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὄψει κ. τ. λ.] Τῇ τε ὄψει and καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι answer to one another: "On the one hand, their own eyes gave them most confidence, "by shewing them the great superiority of their own numbers; and, besides, they were now become more familiar with the sight of the Spartans, and did not think them so terrible as they had done at first." Τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον: "The greatest part of their confidence." The words *ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον κ. τ. λ.* refer to *μηκέτι δεινούς ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι*: "Having by habit learnt to regard them no longer as so terrible as when they first landed with spirits cowed like slaves before their masters at the thought of attacking Lacedæmonians." Λακεδαιμονίους, without the article, signifies, "such men as the Lacedæmonians, the bravest and most disciplined soldiers in Greece." See note on III. 57, 2.

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λίθοις τε καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις, ὥς ἕκαστός τι πρόχει-
ρον εἶχε. γενομένης δὲ τῆς βοῆς ἅμα τῇ ἐπιδρομῇ ἐκπληξίς 2
τε ἐνέπεσεν ἀνθρώποις ἀήθεσι τοιαύτης μάχης, καὶ ὁ κονιορ-
τὸς τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης ἐχώρει πολὺς ἄνω, ἄπορόν
5 τε ἦν ἰδεῖν τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων καὶ λίθων ἀπὸ
πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἅμα φερομένων. τό 3
τε ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλεπὸν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καθίστατο·
οὔτε γὰρ οἱ πῖλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξεύματα, δοράτιά τε ἐναπο-
κέκλαστο βαλλομένων, εἶχόν τε οὐδὲν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς χρή-
10 σασθαι ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς

1. τῇ] τις e. 3. τῇ] τις e. 4. πολὺς] πολλῶ O. 5. πρὸ αὐτοῦ E.H.K.L.N.
O.P.V. Poppo. ὑπὸ τοξευμάτων e. 6. τό τε] τότε Q. 7. τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-
νίοις χαλεπὸν b. καθίστατο b. 8. ἔστεγον τοξεύματα C.e. ἐναποκέκλαστο d.
9. εἶχον δὲ Q. 10. ἀποκεκλημένοι Q.d. ἀποκεκλεισμένοι I.L.N.V.e. ἐναποκε-
κλημένοι c.f.g.

8. οἱ πῖλοι] Πῖλοι εἰσι τὰ ἐξ ἐρίου
πηκτὰ ἐνδύματα, ὥσπερ θωράκία τινα ὑπὸ
τὰ στήθη, ἀ ἐνδυνόμεθα. SCHOL. The
old interpretation of the word πῖλοι
was "caps" or "hats." Levêque ob-
jected that there was no reason why
the cap should be mentioned particu-
larly rather than any other part of the
soldier's defensive arms; and referring
to the origin of the word as connected
with the Latin *villus*, he understood it
of cuirasses rather than of caps, the
term itself being general, and signify-
ing what is called in English "felt,"
whether this felt be used for a cap or
for a cuirass. And Levêque has been
followed by Poppo and Göller. On
the other hand, πῖλος is the well known
term for the common hat or cap of the
Lacedæmonians, such as is seen in the
representations of Castor and Pollux,
the Spartan heroes; who were drawn
as wearing the πῖλος "quia Lacones
" fuerunt, quibus pileatis pugnare mos
" est." Paulus Diaconus, Epitom. Fest.
Göttling therefore, urging this and other
arguments, insists that πῖλοι in this
passage of Thucydides can mean only
caps or hats. Geschichte der Römischen
Staatsverfassung, p. 13. not. 7. And
there was a reason why the headpiece
should be mentioned particularly, if we
remember that the arrows were likely

to be shot up into the air, so as to fall
down into the midst of the Spartan
ranks; and under such circumstances
the soldier's head was the part most
exposed; and the insufficiency of his
headpiece a point especially to be no-
ticed.

δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων]
"The enemies' missiles had broken off
"in their armour and bodies, when
"they had been exposed to their
"shots." Βαλλομένων clearly refers to
the Lacedæmonians, the substantive
being understood from the preposition
ἐν in ἐναποκέκλαστο: "had broken off
"in them, when they were shot at."
The inconvenience of the broken ar-
rows and javelins thus sticking in the
soldiers' armour is well illustrated by
what is recorded of Marius; (Plu-
tarch, Marius, c. 25.) that he ordered
the shafts of his soldiers' pila to be
fastened to the wood of the spear only
by a wooden peg, in order that, when
discharged, it might break off the
more readily in the arms or body of
the enemy.

10. ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ
προορᾶν] "Prevented, as far as their
"sight was concerned, from seeing
"any thing before them, and unable
"to hear," &c. Τῇ ὄψει cannot surely
mean, as Göller interprets it, τῆς ὄψεως

μειζονος βοῆς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς παραγγελλόμενα οὐκ ἑσακούοντες, κινδύνου τε πανταχόθεν περιεστῶτος, καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα καθ' ὅτι χρηὶ ἀμυνομένους σωθῆναι. XXXV. τέλος δὲ τραυματιζομένων ἤδη πολλῶν διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀναστρέφεισθαι, ξυγκλήσαντες ἐχώρησαν εἰς τὸ 5 they retreat to the extreme point of the island, and there defend themselves with more success, from having their rear covered by the sea. ἔσχατον ἔρυμα τῆς νήσου, ὃ οὐ πολὺ ἀπείχε, καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν φύλακας. ὥς δὲ ἐνέδοσαν, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη πολλῷ ἔτι πλέονι βοῇ τεθαρση- κότες οἱ ψιλοὶ ἐπέκειντο, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμο- νίων ὅσοι μὲν ὑποχωροῦντες ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο, 10 ἀπέθνησκον, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ διαφυγόντες εἰς τὸ ἔρυμα μετὰ τῶν ταύτῃ φυλάκων ἐτάξαντο παρὰ πᾶν ὥς ἀμυνόμενοι ἥπερ ἦν 3 ἐπίμαχον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπισπόμενοι περίοδον μὲν αὐτῶν καὶ κύκλωσιν χωρίου ἰσχυρὴ οὐχ εἶχον, προσιώντες δὲ ἐξ 4 ἐναντίας ὥσασθαι ἐπειρῶντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν καὶ τῆς 15 ἡμέρας τὸ πλείστον ταλαιπωρούμενοι ἀμφοτέροι ὑπὸ τε τῆς μάχης καὶ δίψους καὶ ἡλίου ἀντεῖχον, πειρώμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ μετεώρου, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι, ῥᾶον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμύναντο ἢ ἐν τῷ πρὶν, οὐκ οὔσης σφῶν τῆς κυκλώσεως εἰς τὰ πλάγια. XXXVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπέραντον 20

A Messenian discovers
a path along the cliffs,
by which he conducts

ἦν, προσελθὼν ὁ τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγὸς
Κλέωνι καὶ Δημοσθένει ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν

1. ἐν αὐτοῖς] ἐαυτοῖς c. ἐν αὐτοῖς Bekk. 2. ἑσακούοντες L.O.Q. 5. ἀναστρέ-
φοιτες B. ξυγκλείσαντες Q.V.d.e.i. ἐπὶ d.i. 8. πλέονι A.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.
N.O.V.c.e.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλέον. τεθαρρηκότες
A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.h. 9. ἐσέκειντο I.e. ἐνέκειντο L.O.P.Q. 10. ἐγκα-
ταλαμβάνοντο V. 11. ἀποφυγόντες d.i. 12. φυλάκων L.O. παράπαν K.
ἀμυνόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. ἀμυνόμενον c. 13. ἐπισπόμενοι A.B.G.H.V.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπόμενοι. 14. προσιέντας P. προσιέντες L.O.
15. ὥσασθαι I.e. 16. ὑπὸ τῆς P.i. 17. δίψης E.V.d.i. 18. ἐξελάσασθαι P.
ἐκ μετεώρου C.G.K.L.O.c.e.g. ῥᾶδιον c.g. ῥᾶον δὲ οἱ V. 19. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.
F.H.Q.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμύνοντο. 20. ἐς] ὡς O. δέ] om. H.
ἀπῆρατον b.

τῇ κωλύσει, but is simply "in their
"seeing;" i. e. their eyes were of no
use, on account of the dust; nor their
ears, on account of the clamours of the
enemy. Compare III. 22, 2.

22. ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν σφᾶς] "Se

"frustra laborare," i. e. exercitum to-
tum. DOBREE in Indic. Thucydid.
See V. 71, 3. note. But because the
Messenian, although including himself
in the Athenian army, yet did not con-
sider himself as a principal person in

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a party of Athenians, and establishes them in a position commanding the enemy's rear.

σφᾶς· εἰ δὲ βούλονται ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι τῶν τοξοτῶν μέρος τι καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν περιμέναι κατὰ νότου αὐτοῖς ὁδῷ ἢ ἂν αὐτὸς εὗρη, δοκεῖν βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον. λαβὼν δὲ ἃ ᾔητήσατο, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς 2
5 ὁρμήσας ὥστε μὴ ἰδεῖν ἐκείνους, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, καὶ ἢ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι χωρίου ἰσχυῖ πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἐφύλασσαν, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ μόλις περιελθὼν ἔλαθε, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μετεώρου ἐξαπίνης ἀναφανείς κατὰ νότου αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν τῷ ἀδοκίτῳ ἐξέπληξε, 10
τοὺς δὲ ἃ προσεδέχοντο ἰδόντας πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βαλλόμενοι τε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη καὶ 3
γιγνόμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ξυμπτώματι, ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, τῷ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ἐκείνοί τε γὰρ τῇ ἀτραπῷ περιελθόντων τῶν Περσῶν διεφθάρησαν, οὗτοί τε ἀμφίβολοι 15
ἤδη ὄντες οὐκέτι ἀντεῖχον, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς τε ὀλίγοι μαχόμενοι

1. αὐτῷ E. 2. καὶ om. G. προῖναι N.V. 5. ἐκείνους καὶ κατὰ L.O.P. παρῆκον H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.i.m. et correcti A.F. et C. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρῆκον. 6. προσβαίνων A.E.F.G. προβαίνων B.d.g. Bekk. Goell. προ[σ]βαίνων Porpo. 7] om. L.O.P. 8. ἐπὶ] ἐκ c. 10. μᾶλλον πολλῷ R. 13. τε om. E. 15. ἤδη] om. d.i. ἀλλὰ πω i. πολλοῖς ὀλίγοι d.i. ὀλίγα H.

it, the accusative σφᾶς is used rather than the nominative σφεῖς, as if the persons spoken of were distinct from the speaker.

4. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὁρμήσας] "He set out from a point out of sight of the enemy, that they might not observe the movement; and getting on wherever the cliffy shore of the island allowed a passage, he, with great difficulty, got round without their seeing him, and suddenly appeared on the summit of the cliff in their rear." I cannot understand why this passage should be considered difficult. Every one knows that there are many cliffs which it is very possible to ascend by a scrambling diagonal line of ascent, finding a footing wherever you can, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆκον, and out of sight of any one on the top, unless they are standing on the very edge, on purpose to observe what is going on below. In this way the Messenians gradually ad-

vanced along the side or face of the cliff, till, having got round to the rear of the enemy's position, they suddenly shewed themselves on the top of it. Προβαίνων is an unnecessary alteration; for προσβαίνων is, "getting on towards his object;" i. e. in this instance, "getting up." Compare III. 22, 4. IV. 129, 4. κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι. and VII. 43, 3.

11. καὶ γιγνόμενοι κ. τ. λ.] This is another instance of a confusion of two different constructions. It would be regular, either if the τε after ἐκείνοι, and the words οὗτοί τε immediately afterwards, were omitted; or else, by changing γιγνόμενοι into ἐγίγνοντο, and placing a colon at Θερμοπύλαις, leaving all the rest of the sentence as it is.

12. ὡς μικρὸν] Herodot. II. 10, 2. ὡς εἶναι σμικρὰ ταῦτα μεγάλοις συμβαλέειν. Ubi pro καλεῖμενον MS. Bodl. καλεόμενον: aliter Med. sed male. Vid. I. 6. 164. II. 14. WASS.

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καὶ ἀσθενεῖα σώματων διὰ τὴν σιτοδεῖαν ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκράτουν ἤδη τῶν ἐφόδων. XXXVII. γνοὺς δὲ

The Athenian generals summon the Lacedæmonians to surrender.

ὁ Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὅποσονοὺν μᾶλλον ἐνδώσουσι, διαφθαρσομένους αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς σφετέρας στρατιᾶς, ἔπαυσαν τὴν μάχην καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀπεῖρξαν, βουλόμενοι ἀγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ζῶντας, εἴ πως τοῦ κηρύγματος ἀκούσαντες ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡσση-
2 θεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλονται τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστε βου-
10 λεῦσαι ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ. XXXVIII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες

To which they consent, after some hesitation, and are made prisoners, to the number of 292 men, of whom about 120 were Spartans.

παρήκαν τὰς ἀσπίδας οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἀνέσεισαν, δηλοῦντες προσίεσθαι τὰ κεκηρυγμένα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς ἀνακωχῆς ξυνήλθον ἐς λόγους ὃ τε Κλέων καὶ
15 ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος, τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεθηγκότος Ἐπιτάδου, τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἴππαγρέτου ἐφηρημένου ἐν τοῖς

1. σιτοδεῖαν F.
8. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα O.
ρεῖκαν R.d.

2. ἐφοδίων L.O.P.

3. ὅποσούν Q. ὅπόσον οὖν F.H.

10. καὶ σφᾶς ἀθηναίους ὡς αὐτοὺς τε βουλ. K.

12. πα-

14. γενομένης Q.

15. ἀνακωχῆς V.

18. ἐφηρημένου m.

2. γνοὺς — ὅτι — διαφθαρσομένους] Another confusion, between γνοὺς διαφθαρσομένους and γνοὺς ὅτι διαφθαρσονται. Compare c. 92, 7. δείξει ὅτι — κτάσθωσαν.

9. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλονται] In ἐκήρυξαν is contained the sense of "they sent a herald to ask." Compare Herodot. VII. 134, 4. A little below, in the words ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, ἐκείνοις is accommodated to the general subject of the sentence, i. e. the Lacedæmonians, rather than to the subject of the particular verb βουλεύσαι. But the last clause is equivalent to ὥστε παθεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις βουλευομένοις δοκῇ.

18. Ἴππαγρέτου] This is clearly a proper name, like Hipparchus; and has nothing to do with the *hippagreta*, spoken of by Xenophon, the com-

manders of that chosen body of three hundred heavy armed soldiers, who used to act as the guard of the Spartan king in battle. (See Xenophon, Respub. Lacedæm. 4, 3. Hellenic. III. 3, 9. and Timæus, Lexicon Platon. in voce.) In the words that follow, τρίτος ἐφηρημένος ἀρχεῖν κατὰ νόμον, there seems to me, as I have already observed, to be an intimation that the Lacedæmonians usually appointed three staff officers, as they may be called, on any detached service, whose order of succession was regularly fixed; so that if any accident happened to the first, the second might take the command in chief, and so the third, if necessary; but that their *staff* went no further; and if all the three were disabled, the *lochagi* were then to settle which of

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νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεώτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφη-
ρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκείνοι πάσχοιεν. ἔλεγε δὲ ὁ
Στύφων καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι βούλονται διακηρυκεύσασθαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους ὅτι χρὴ σφᾶς ποι-
εῖν. καὶ ἐκείνων μὲν οὐδένα ἀφέντων, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων καλούντων ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου κήρυκας καὶ γενομένων
ἐπερωτήσεων δις ἢ τρίς, ὁ τελευταῖος διαπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ
τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνὴρ ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι
“ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κελεύουσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
10 “ βουλευέσθαι, μηδὲν αἰσχροὺς ποιοῦντας.” οἱ δὲ καθ' ἑαυ-
τοὺς βουλευσάμενοι τὰ ὅπλα παρέδωκαν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.
καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα ἐν φυ-
λακῇ εἶχον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν
Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὰ ἄλλα διεσκευ-
15 ἀζοντο ὡς ἐς πλοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοῖς τριηράρχοις διεδί-
δωσαν ἐς φυλακὴν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες
τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ 5
ζῶντες ἐλήφθησαν τοσοῖδε· εἴκοσι μὲν ὀπλίται διέβησαν καὶ
τετρακόσιοι οἱ πάντες· τούτων ζῶντες ἐκομίσθησαν ὅκτῳ
20 ἀποδέοντες τριακόσιοι, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπέθανον. καὶ Σπαρτιᾶται
τούτων ἦσαν τῶν ζώντων περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Ἀθηναίων
δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν· ἡ γὰρ μάχη οὐ σταδία ἦν.
XXXIX. χρόνος δὲ ὁ ξύμπας ἐγένετο, ὅσον οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν
τῇ νήσῳ ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. τεθνεώτος g. | 4. ἡπείρῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους P. | 6. γενομένων ἐπερωτή-
σεων A.B.E.F.G.H.N.O.V.d.e.f.h.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. |
| σεως K.L.g. Haack. | γενομένων ἐπερωτημάτων Q. | γενομένων ἐπερωτήσεως C.P.b.c. |
| νυκτὸς γενομένης ἐπερωτήσεως. | 9. αὐτῶν] om. d. | 10. βουλευέσθαι c.g. |
| 12. καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα] om. K. | 14. τρόπαιον E.V. | τᾶλλα K. πᾶλλα Bekk. |
| 15. ὥς] om. i. | τριηράρχαις I.L.O.P.V.d.g. et recens C. | διέδωσαν K.N.V. εἰδίδωσαν d.i. |
| 23. δὲ ξύμπας K. | οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν R.f. | 24. ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας K. |
| | 19. οἱ] om. Q.V.e. | 21. ζώντων εἴκοσι Dionysius. |

their own number was to act for the time as general. And this seems to agree with the mention of *three* Spartan officers sent to command at Heraclea,

and the same number in Acarnania, and on other occasions, as already mentioned in the note on III. 100, 3.

The blockade had lasted ten weeks and two days: and Cleon fulfilled his promise of bringing them to Athens within twenty days after he took the command to act against them.

νήσῳ μάχης, ἐβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο. τούτων περὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οἱ πρέσβεις περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπήρσαν, ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα διетρέφοντο. καὶ ἦν σῆτος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἄλλα⁵ βρώματα ἐγκατελήφθη· ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων Ἐπιτάδας³ ἐνδεεστέρως ἐκάστω παρέιχεν ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἐκάτεροι ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος καίπερ¹⁰ μανιώδης οὖσα ἢ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη· ἐντὸς γὰρ εἴκοσιν ἡμερῶν ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. XL. παρὰ γνώμην¹ τε δὴ μάλιστα τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτο τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐγένετο· τοὺς γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους οὔτε λιμῷ οὔτ' ἀνάγκῃ οὐδεμῶ ἡξίου¹⁵ν τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ ἔχοντας καὶ μαχομένους ὥς¹⁵ ἐδύναντο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρὰ¹ δόντας τοῖς τεθνεώσιν ὁμοίους, καὶ τινος ἐρομένου ποτὲ ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων¹ ζυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδὸνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

2. ἡμέρας f. 3. ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο C.b.d.e.i. 4. ἐμπέλουσι S.O.P.Q. λάθρα Bekk. 5. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα K.N. 6. ἐγκατελήφθη C.E.F.G.H.I.N.V.b.d.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. Hæc sæpe permutantur: sed ἐγκατελήφθη hic non deterius est vulgato. Et sic Scholiastes quoque videtur legisse: nam paullo post interpretatur τὰ εὐρεθέντα σιτία. DUKER. 7. παρέιχεν ἐκάστω d.e.i. 9. ἐκάτεροι ἐκ τῆς πύλου c.g. 12. τε] om. g. δὴ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. μετὰ O. τοῦτον K. 13. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ d.i. 16. ἀπιστουν d.i. ἀπιστοῦντάς G. 17. ποτὲ] om. d.i.

11. ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη] Thomas Magister scribit, Poëtas ὑφίσταμαι dicere, pro ὑποσχοῦμαι; sed tamen etiam Thucydidem eo semel sic uti hoc loco. Verum non solus Thucydides, quod Thomas videtur velle, sed etiam Plato ὑφίσταμαι pro ὑποσχοῦμαι dixit. Locum indicavit Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 494. ex Alcib. II. non longe a principio: Εἰ δέ σε ὁρῶ ἕλαττον δοκοῦντα ἔχειν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πάσης Εὐρώπης ὑποσταίῃ σοι, scil. τύραννον γενέσθαι. DUKER.

16. ἀπιστοῦντές τε κ. τ. λ.] Sæpissime participium in nominativo ponitur, ita ut scriptor verbum ei accommodatum

vel præcessisse putet, vel subicere in mente habeat, pro quo deinde structura mutata aliud dictionis genus infertur, quo fit ut nominativus pro aliis casibus positus videatur. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 108. Poppo quotes similar instances from III. 34, 3. and IV. 80, 3. Thucydides may be supposed to have intended his sentence to end thus: "And it was from not believing the prisoners to be the same sort of men as those who had been killed, that they gave occasion to the famous answer of a Lacedæmonian," &c.

18. δι' ἀχθηδὸνα] Ἀχθηδὸν vox apud Thucydidem poetica, ut dicit Diony-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 83. 4.

τῆς νήσου αἰχμαλώτων εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι, ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ πολλοῦ ἂν ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οὐστὸν), εἰ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς διεγίνωσκε, δήλωσιν ποιούμενος ὅτι ὁ ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς τε λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι 5 διεφθείρετο.

XLI. Κομισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλευσαν δεσμοῖς μὲν αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν μέχρι οὐ τι ξυμβῶσιν, ἣν δ' οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸ τούτου ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐσβάλλωσιν, ἐξαγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι. τῆς δὲ Πύλου φυλακὴν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνῖοι ὥς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ Πύλος τῆς Μεσσηνίδος ποτὲ οὔσης γῆς) πέμψαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδευοτάτους ἐλήϊζον τε τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πλείστα

The prisoners are taken to Athens; and a garrison, consisting chiefly of Messenians from Nampactus, is placed in Pylos. The Lacedæmonians make an ineffectual attempt to obtain peace.

1. εἰ οἱ] οἱ εὐ c. ἡ οἱ f. τεθνηκότες Q.R.f. καλοὶ] om. A. καὶ ἀγαθοὶ F.H.Q.R.V.f. 2. ἂν] om. Q.f. ἄξιον ἂν R. λέγω d. 3. διεγίνωσκε V. 7. δεσμοῖς μὲν] μὲν om. d. φυλάττειν d.i. οὐ τι] οὐτοι H.K. 8. ἦν] εἰ d.i. οἱ] om. Q. 9. ἐσβάλλωσιν A.B.C.F.H.I. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐμβάλλωσιν L. G. et vulgo ἐσβάλλωσιν. ἐξαγαγόντας e. 11. ἐς] om. L.O.P. 12. τῶν μεσσηνίων V. 13. γῆς] om. E. 14. ἐληϊζοντο G.F.d. τε] τότε L.O.Q.

sus Halicarnasseus, tom. II. p. 133. Utitur tamen ea ipsa Dionysius in Antiq. Rom. p. 572. Huds. Etiam alios prosæ scriptores hoc vocabulo usos ostendit Wasse in Indice. Add. Lucian. Toxar. p. 37. μὴ πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα μου ἀκούσης. DUKER. "For insult's sake; "to vex and annoy them." This must be the sense, although the more usual expression would be ἐπ' ἀχθηδόνι, or πρὸς ἀχθηδόνι, as Göller rightly observes. Compare διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, c. 102, 4.

1. εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι] Καλοὶ κάγαθοι was the well known title by which the higher classes in Greece loved to designate themselves, corresponding, in the union which it expressed of personal qualities, with a certain superiority of birth and condition, more nearly with our word "gentleman" than with any other. The Spartans prided themselves on being

all καλοὶ κάγαθοι; and the question, put probably by a democratical seaman, was intended to sneer at once at the pretension and at the name. Its drift seems to be, "You, who have allowed yourselves to become the prisoners of us low people, cannot certainly be those boasted καλοὶ κάγαθοι, of whom we hear so much; the killed then, we presume, were all καλοὶ κάγαθοι."

2. τὸν ἄτρακτον] We are not to suppose that the Spartan used this word contemptuously, in the sense of "spin-dle," or "a woman's weapon;" but that ἄτρακτος was one of the ordinary Spartan words to express what the other Greeks called διστός. "Ἀδρακτος" is found for αἰτωῖν, says Dr. Bloomfield, "in the Greek of the middle ages, (see Dufresne, Gloss. in voce,) and ἄδρακτι is found in the same sense in "modern Greek."

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

3 ἐβλαπτον ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀμαθεῖς
 ὄντες ἐν τῇ πρὶν χρόνῳ ληστείας καὶ τοιούτου πολέμου,
 τῶν τε Εἰλώτων αὐτομολούντων καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ
 μακρότερον σφίσιν τι νεωτερισθῇ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, οὐ
 ῥαδίως ἔφερον, ἀλλὰ καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἐνδηλοὶ εἶναι 5
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπρεσβεύοντο παρ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπειρῶντο τὴν
 4 τε Πύλον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομίζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ μειζόνων τε
 ὠρέγοντο καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων αὐτοὺς ἀπράκτους ἀπέ-
 πεμπον. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Πύλον γενόμενα.

XLII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθὺς Ἀθηναῖοι 10
 ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ δυσχι-

CORINTHIAN COAST. Athenian expedition against the coast of Corinth. The troops land near Solygia. λίοις ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ
 διακοσίοις ἱππεύσιν· ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν
 ξυμμάχων Μιλήσιοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ Καρύ-
 στιοι, ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου τρίτος 15
 2 αὐτός. πλέοντες δὲ, ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον μετὰ ξὺ Χερσονήσου τε

1. ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες] om. L.O.Q. 2. καὶ τοιούτου A.B.F.H.V.h. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου. 3. γε Q. 4. τῶν] om. c.e.i. τὴν]
 om. Q. 5. καίπερ οἱ E.F. ἐνδηλον Q. εὐδηλον f. εὐδηλοὶ E.R. 6. παρ']
 πρὸς e. 9. περὶ τὴν πύλον d.g.i. 10. εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα f. οἱ ἀθη-
 ναῖοι Q. 11. κορινθίων K.L.O.P.b. κορινθίων Q. ναυσὶ] om. b. 13. ἱπ-
 πεύσι διακοσίοις c.g. δὴ K. 16. πλέοντος E.Q. ἅμα ἔσω V.

8. καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων] Huc re-
 spicit Aristoph. Pace, v. 636, 637. Add.
 ibi Scholiast. DUKER.

16. πλέοντες δὲ ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον] The
 words ἅμα ἔφ must be taken with ἔσχον,
 and not with πλέοντες; for if the Athe-
 nians had set out from Piræus at day-
 break, on a summer morning, they
 would not only have arrived on the
 coast of Corinth long before dark, but
 their fleet would have been visible for
 some hours before it landed; so that
 the Corinthians must have had ample
 time to prepare for its reception. But
 by leaving Piræus at night, or in the
 evening, their movements on the voy-
 age were concealed from the enemy,
 and they made the shore while it was
 still dark, and ran their ships on the
 beach just at daybreak; so that the
 Corinthians knew nothing of their mo-
 tions till they saw them already landed.

For the geography of this expedition,
 see the memoir accompanying the map.

[Poppo says that ἅμα ἔφ and νυκτὸς,
 (see §. 4.) cannot signify the same
 point of time, and therefore that ἅμα
 ἔφ must be taken with πλέοντες, and
 that the arrival of the fleet on the coast
 of Corinth may have been delayed by
 the nature of the voyage. But ἅμα ἔφ
 and νυκτὸς may refer to the same time,
 just as Thucydides calls the same time
 ἔτι νύκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περιόρθρον, II. 3, 4.
 The order and run of the words, how-
 ever, are in favour of joining ἅμα ἔφ
 with πλέοντες, and it is possible cer-
 tainly that the fleet may have left
 Athens in the cool of the morning, and
 have waited during the heat of the day
 between Salamis and the main land, so
 as not to come near the Corinthian
 coast till nightfall. But it appears from
 c. 43, 2. that the right wing of the Athe-

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ 'Ρείτου ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῦ χωρίου ὑπὲρ οὗ ὁ †Σολύγιος†
λόφος ἐστίν, ἐφ' ὃν Δωριῆς τὸ πάλαι ἰδρυθέντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ
πόλει Κορινθίοις ἐπολέμουν οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι· καὶ κώμη νῦν
ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Σολύγεια καλουμένη ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ
5 τούτου, ἔνθα αἱ νῆες κατέσχον, ἡ μὲν κώμη αὕτη δώδεκα
σταδίους ἀπέχει, ἡ δὲ Κορινθίων πόλις ἐξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμὸς
εἴκοσι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ προπυθόμενοι ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ὅτι ἡ στρα- 3
τιὰ ἤξει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πλείονος, ἐβοήθησαν ἐς ἰσθμὸν

1. ῥήτου correctus C.G.I.K.d.e.i. οὗ F.H.Q.c.d. ὦν K. Σολύγιος.
Ob sequ. Σολύγεια ex Steph. Byz. cum Goell. recepimus. Porpo. 2. ὑφ' c.d.
Δωριῆς correcti C.E. et V. ἰδρύνθεντες E. 4. ἐστίν] om. L.O.P.
ἀπὸ—κώμη] om. L.O.P. 7. εἴκοσι] εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν Palmerius. κορίνθιοι δὲ
προπυθόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
Bekk. κορίνθιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι O. vulgo προπυθόμενοι δὲ κορίνθιοι.

nian army was engaged with the enemy as soon as it had landed, εὐθὺς ἀποβέ-
βηκότε, and we cannot suppose that the army had been kept on board all night, after arriving on the coast in the evening or before midnight. It is more likely that the fleet left Piræus in the evening, arrived on the enemy's coast just at daybreak, and that the army was disembarked immediately.]

1. 'Ρείτου] Alveos quosdam aquarum in Attica 'Ρείτους dictos memorat Thucyd. II. 19, 2. et Pausan. Attic. cap. xxxviii. et Corinth. xxiv. Hic quoque fortassis ejusmodi alveus designatur. Sed nihil de hoc 'Ρείτω apud alios invenio. Fr. Portus in Commentar. scribit esse oppidum, sed sine testimonio Scriptorum veterum. Σολύγης λόφος Polyæno, I. 39, 1. Pinedo ad Stephanum putat hic legendum Σολύγιος, ut in Stephano. DUKE.

3. οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι] Compare Strabo, VIII. 1, 2. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ οἱ ἐντὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ἦσαν, εἰτ' ἐμίχθησαν, ἴωνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὸν Αἰγιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἑρακλειδῶν τοὺς Δωριεῖς καταγαγόντων. In the traditions of Greece, the Æolian was accounted the most ancient of the Hellenian nations, and to have constituted the earliest population of Peloponnesus and of the north of Greece. See the note on III. 2, 3. The Dorians, a people of the same original stock, had,

from the nature of their territory, so little kept pace with the advance of the Æolians in civilization, that their invasion of Peloponnesus was like the invasion of a foreign people. Compare the successive invasions of England by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; all originally of the same race, but so altered by their various fortunes, that the Danish invaders had no national sympathy with the Anglo-Saxons of Alfred and Ethelred; and the Normans, having changed their language, as well as their habits, were regarded both by Saxons and Danes as not only a different nation, but actually a different race. The historians of Denmark speak of the Norman conquerors of England as a people of Roman or Latin race, and deplore the conquest as a triumph of the Roman blood and language over the Teutonic. See Thierry, Hist. de la Conquête de l'Angleterre, tom. I. pp. 391, 392. ed. 1ere.

4. ἀπὸ δὲ—κατέσχον] Thom. Magist. in προσέσχον: ubi excidit ἔνθα. DUKE.

8. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἐκ πλείονος usitatum est Thucydidi VIII. 88. εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκός, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνου γνώμην. Et cum supplemento χρόνου. Ibid. 91, 1. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρέει. DUKE. Dubium est, utrum ἐκ πλείονος construi voluerit cum προπυθόμενοι, an cum ἐβοήθησαν. v. Duk. et Abresch. p. 410. GOTTL.

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πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἕξω ἰσθμοῦ· καὶ ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ καὶ ἐν
 Λευκαδίᾳ ἀπῆσαν αὐτῶν πεντακόσιοι φρουροί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι
 4 πανδημεὶ ἐπετήρουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ κατασχέσουσιν. ὥς
 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔλαθον νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες καὶ τὰ σημεῖα
 αὐτοῖς ἦρθη, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν ἐν Κεγκρεΐᾳ,
 5 ἣν ἄρα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα ἴωσιν, ἐβόηθουν
 κατὰ τάχος. XLIII. καὶ Βάττος μὲν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρα-
 τηγῶν (δύο γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ οἱ παρόντες,) 10
 λαβὼν λόχον ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην
 φυλάξων ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν· Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς
 2 ἄλλοις ξυνέβαλε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δεξιῷ
 κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότι πρὸ
 τῆς Χερσονήσου οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπέκειντο, ἔπειτα
 δὲ καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι. καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ
 3 ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ 15
 Καρυστιῶν (οὗτοι γὰρ παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἑσχατοὶ) ἐδέ-

1. καὶ ἀμπρακίᾳ P. 2. ἀπῆσαν Bekk. Dobree. Libri omnes et Poppo, ἀπῆσαν. [ἀπῆσαν in ed. 2. Goell.] 5. αὐτῶν v. αὐτῶν Bekk. κεγκρεΐα E. κεγκρεΐα Q. 6. κρομμυῶνα corr. F. Q. g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρομμυῶνα N. V. κρομμυῶνα T. vulgo, Bekk. κρομμυῶνα. 7. βάτος d. et Parm. 8. Deest oi Parm. 9. σολύγειον e. λουσύνειαν c. σολυγίαν E. 10. φυλάσσων g. 11. ξυνέβαλλεν A. B. E. F. G. H. h. Bekker. πρῶτον A. B. F. H. N. Q. V. c. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρῶτα. 12. ἀθηναίων καὶ καρυστιῶν εὐθὺς N. V. πρὸς L. O. 13. χερσονήσου E. G. ἀπέκειντο Parm. 16. παρατεταμέ- νοι L. O. ἐδέξαντο τοὺς Q.

2. [ἀπῆσαν†] In ἀπῆσαν inest si- mul ἀπῆσαν, ut vicissim dicimus παρα- γίνεσθαι sive παρῆναι εἰς τινὰ τόπον. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 178. And he compares VIII. 11, 3. τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ καταφυγῇ. The cases, how- ever, are not quite parallel; and in an- other passage (IV. 128, 1.) Poppo has himself altered ἐπιόντας into ἐπόντας, although ἐπιόντας is at least as defens- ible as ἀπῆσαν in the present instance. My objection to ἀπῆσαν is not only on account of the preposition ἐν accompa- nying it, but because, if it were ἐς Ἀμ- πρακίαν, it would still appear not to be the word required by the sense; for it is not the departure at this precise pe- riod, but the absence of the 500 soldiers, that Thucydides means to speak of.

3. οἱ κατασχέσουσιν] Thomas Magist. l. d. ἡ κατασχ. Hæc etiam alibi permu- tantur. Vid. ad I. 136, 3. DUKER. 4. τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἦρθη] Αὐτοῖς (φησὶ) τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἦρθη τὰ σημεῖα παρὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, σημαίνοντων αὐτοῖς ὅτι πολέμοι ἐπῆλθον. δεῖ δὲ προσπακοῦσαι τὸ ἡμέρας γενομέ- νης. SCHOL. Articulus addit, signifi- cans signa, de quibus convenerat; scil. signa Corinthiis ex illa regione ubi Athenienses noctu appulerant, a suis data. Sic infra, c. 111, 1. postquam scriptor dixit, Brasidas peltastas suos jussisse ὅπως ὁπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρβείῃ δ' ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν, ex- eunte capite subijcit: ἔπειτα τὸ ση- μεῖον τοῦ πυρός, ὡς εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον. GÖLL.

ξαντό τε τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ ἐώσαντο μόλις· οἱ δὲ ὑποχω-
ρήσαντες πρὸς αἵμασιαν (ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πᾶν),
βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις καθύπερθεν ὄντες καὶ παιωνίσαντες
ἐπήρσαν αὐθις· δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν χερσὶν ἦν
5 πάλιν ἡ μάχη. λόχος δέ τις τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπιβοηθήσας 4
τῷ εὐώνυμφ κέρα ἐαυτῶν ἔτρεψε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ δεξιὸν
κέρας καὶ ἐπεδίωξεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν· πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν
νεῶν ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Καρύστιοι. τὸ δὲ 5
ἄλλο στρατόπεδον ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐμάχετο συνεχῶς, μάλιστα
10 δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρα τῶν Κορινθίων, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λυκόφρων ὦν
κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνετο· ἥλπιζον γὰρ
αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην πειράσειν. XLIV. χρό-
νον μὲν οὖν πολὺν ἀντεῖχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα
(ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι,
15 τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους) ἐγράποντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ
ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ οὐκέτι
κατέβαινον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ 2

1. ἐώσαντο N.V. ἐφσαντο E. ὑποχωρήσαντες B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.T.V.b.
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπερχωρήσαντες. 2. πρὸς]
ἐς d. Parm. ἐπάναντες E. 3. παιωνίσαντες corr. F.L.O. 4. ἐπέ-
βησαν E. ἦν πάλιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. πάλιν αὐτὸς g. vulgo πάλιν ἦν. 5. λόχος f. λόγος E. ἐπι-
βοήσας A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, R.T.h.i. Parm. 6. ἐαυτῷ A.E.F.f. αὐτῷ E.
ἔτρεψε I. 7. ἐς τὴν θάλ. V. 8. ἀντέστρεψαν B.h. ἀνέστρεψαν d. ἀνέ-
στραψαν c.g. καὶ καρύστιοι Q. 9. συνεχῶς Bekk. 10. κέρα] om.
L.O.P. 12. σολυγίαν E. σολύγειον d.e. Σολύγειον Parm. 13. οὐ μὲν
διδόντες Parm. ἐδόντες Q. 14. γὰρ ἦσαν f. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.
ὠφελόμενοι g. συμμαχόμενοι K. 16. τὰ] om. g.

3. τοῖς λίθοις] "With the stones of
"which the wall just mentioned (αἵμα-
"σιὰ) was built." This determines the
sense of αἵμασιὰ, if there could be any
doubt about it.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν—πειράσειν] Pop-
po translates these words, "auf den
"flecken einen versuch machen;" cor-
responding exactly with the English
idiom, "to make an attempt upon the
"village." But Göller, referring to I.
61, 2. and IV. 70, 2. says that in this
sense πειράσειν would be followed by a

genitive case. The Scholiast under-
stands ἐλθεῖν. But πειράσειν surely may
very well imply ἐλθεῖν, as in the English
familiar idiom, "they expected that they
"would try for Solygeia;" i. e. would
try to get there.

16. ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα] "Piled their
"arms;" i. e. set up their long spears
in groups together, as hop-poles are
piled in the fields during winter, and
rested their shields upon them; a cer-
tain sign that they were not going to
move again. See the note on II. 2, 5.

δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων
 ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ
 διώξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη,
 3 ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆρσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκού- 5
 λευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνηροῦντο, τροπαῖόν τε εὐθέως
 4 ἔσθησαν. τοῖς δ' ἡμίσεσι τῶν Κορινθίων, οἱ ἐν τῇ Κεγχρειᾷ
 ἐκάθηντο φύλακες μὴ ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα πλεύσωσι, τοῦτοις
 οὐ κατὰδῆλος ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Ὀνειῶν· κονιορ-
 τὸν δὲ ὡς εἶδον καὶ ὡς ἔγνωσαν, ἐβοήθουν εὐθύς. ἐβοήθησαν 10
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἰσθό-
 5 μενοι τὸ γεγεννημένον. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμπαντας
 αὐτοὺς ἐπίοντας, καὶ νομίσαντες τῶν ἐγγὺς ἀστυγειτόνων
 Πελοποννησίων βοήθειαν ἐπιέναι, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ
 τὰς ναῦς, ἔχοντες τὰ σκυλεύματα καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς 15
 6 πλὴν δυοῖν οὓς ἐγκατέλειπον οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν. καὶ ἀνα-
 βάντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπεραιώθησαν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας
 νήσους, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν ἐπικηρυκευσάμενοι τοὺς νεκροὺς οὓς
 ἐγκατέλειπον ὑποσπόνδους ἀνείλonton. ἀπέθανον δὲ Κορινθίων
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ 20
 ἐλάσσους πεντήκοντα.

1. αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν om. Q. vulgo ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν. 4. πρὸς] ἐς c.g. ἰδρύν-
 θη E. ἰδρύνθη i. 5. ὥς] om. K.O. ἀπῆρσαν e. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς A.B.
 C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 τοὺς τε ἀλλοτρίους νεκροὺς. ἐσκούλευσαν L. 6. τροπαῖον V. εὐθύς K.
 7. τῇ om. G. 10. ὡς εἶδον καὶ ἔγνωσαν G.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.f. εὐθύς] αὐτοῖς d.
 ἐβοήθησαν b. 12. οἱ] om. f. 13. αὐτοὺς] om. F.K. 16. δυεῖν F.L.O.
 ἐγκατέλειπον d. οὐ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μῆ.

1. οἱ πλείστοι] "The most of those
 "who were killed at all were killed
 "on the right wing." Compare VII.
 30, 2.

16. οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν] The old read-
 ing, μὴ δυνάμενοι, would imply that
 "their not being able to find the bo-
 "dies" was only their own statement,
 for which Thucydides did not mean to

pledge himself. See the note on IV.
 130, 6. But as there seems no reason
 why the fact should be in any way
 doubtful, and as the character of Nicias
 is a sufficient warrant that he would
 have done his utmost to look for the
 bodies, the reading of the best MSS.,
 οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν, is decidedly to be
 preferred.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

XLV. Ἀραντες δὲ ἐκ τῶν νήσων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπλευσαν αὐθιμερὸν ἐς Κρομμύωνα τῆς Κορινθίας· ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἑκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίου· καὶ καθορμισάμενοι τήν τε γῆν ἐδήωσαν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ηὐλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία παραπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδaurίαν πρῶτον καὶ ἀπόβασιν τινα ποιησάμενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς †Μεθώνην† τὴν μεταξὺ Ἐπιδaurοῦ καὶ Τροιζήνος, καὶ ἀπολαβόντες τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχισαν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ καὶ φρούριον καταστησάμενοι ἐλήστευον τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον τήν τε Τροιζηνίαν γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ Ἐπιδaurίαν. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξετείχισαν τὸ χωρίον, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐπ' οἶκου.

XLVI. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο, καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπῆραν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Κέρκυραν ἐστράτευσαν μετὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστώνης Κερκυραίων καθιδρυμένους, οἱ τότε μετὰ τὴν

2. ἐς ἐπὶ I. ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.e. ἀπέχει—σταδίου om. E. 5. περιπλεύσαντες Q. 8. τροιζήνος B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g. Infra IV. 118. A.B. τροιζηνι. ἀποβάτες c. 9. ἐτείχισαν V. 11. ἀλία i. Parm. 12. ἐτείχισαν Parm. 14. χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα Poppe. Goell. χρόνον ταῦτα A.B.E.F.H. N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον καθ' ὃν ταῦτα. 18. τῇ ἰστώνῃ Dobree. ἰστώνης g.

2. Κρομμύωνα] Gr. passim Κρομμύωνα, quomodo Strab. IX. p. 390. WASS. (Ita N. et V.)

9. τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ] There is an exceedingly good view of this peninsula, and of the whole line of the adjacent coast, as seen from a hill near Træzen, given in plate 25 of sir W. Gell's Argolis. The place is now called Μέθωνα, as the name is written by Pausanias and by Strabo, with the remark on the part of the latter, "that in some copies of Thucydides it was written Μεθώνη, like "the town so called in Macedonia." As the Macedonian town was the more famous, the reading Μεθώνη probably

prevailed more and more, and is now found in every MS. of Thucydides at present in existence.

14. τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο] I have followed Poppe and Göller in retaining this reading, as being at once most like Thucydides' usual manner of expression in similar cases, (see III. 17, 1. 18, 1. 94, 1.) and also as accounting most easily for the variations in the MSS. as the ὃν might have been accidentally omitted, from being confounded with the last syllable of the preceding word χρόνον, when the words were all written together, without any separation.

19. τότε] "At the time I spoke of before." See VIII. 20, 1. 40, 3. 62, 3.

CORCYRA. A. C. 435. Olymp. 88. 4.

Istone, where the wreck of the aristocratical party had taken refuge.

(III. 85.)

The garrison of Istone surrender at discretion to the Athenians. Perfidious trick of the popular party, to tempt them to try to escape, in order that the capitulation might be broken.

στάσιν διαβάντες ἐκράτουν τε τῆς γῆς καὶ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον. προσβαλόντες δὲ τὸ μὲν τείχισμα εἶλον, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καταπεφευγότες ἀθρόοι πρὸς μετέωρόν τι ξυνέβησαν ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπικούρους παραδοῦναι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν τὰς ὄπλα παραδόντων τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον διαγῶναι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν νῆσον οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν Πτυχίαν ἐς φυλακὴν διεκόμισαν ὑποσπόνδους, μέχρι οὐ Ἀθήναζε πεμφθῶσι, ὥστε ἂν τις ἀλῶ ἀποδιδράσκων ἅπασι λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς. οἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου προστάται τῶν Κερκυραίων, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, μηχανῶνται τοιούδε τι. τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πείθουσιν τινὰς ὀλίγους, ὑποπέψαντες φίλους καὶ διδάξαντες ὥς κατ' εὖνοιαν δὴ λέγειν ὅτι κράτιστον αὐτοῖς εἴη ὥς τάχιστα ἀποδρᾶναι, πλοῖον δέ τι αὐτοὶ ἐτοιμάσειν· μέλλειν γὰρ δὴ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραδώσειν αὐτοὺς τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων. XLVII. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισαν καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον ἐκπλέοντες ἐλήφθησαν, ἐλέλυντό τε αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς

1. ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον προσβάλλοντες d. Parm. 4. συνέβησαν K. 6. τὸν] τῶν A.B.F.L. Parm. 8. πτυχίαν f.g. 9. μέχρις R. ὥστε—σπονδὰς] om. A.B.F.N. (sed add. marg.) h. 10. ἂν d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἂν Bekk. 11. δὲ δῆμον L.O. οἱ] om. V. 12. ἀποκτείνουσι N.V. 14. δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Poell. Bekk. μὴ c. vulgo δῆθεν. 15. ἀποδρᾶναι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. N.Q.c.d.e.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποδράναι V. vulgo ἀποδιδράναι. 16. ἐτοιμάσαι V. μέλειν F. δῆ] om. B.h. ἤδη N.V. 17. δῆμῳ κερκυραίων L.O. 19. ἐλέλυντο αἱ d. Parm.

73, 2. VII. 31, 3. 32, 1. 81, 2. For the statement here referred to, see III. 85.

10. ἂν τις ἀλῶ] Because ἂν in the sense of εἰν occurs only in three other places in Thucydides, (VI. 13. 18, 6. VIII. 75, 3.) Poppo and Göller read εἰν τις ἀλῶ; as if those three other instances were not abundantly sufficient to justify a meaning of ἂν, which occurs frequently in Demosthenes and Plato, and which is in perfect agreement with the original meaning of the word.

12. τοὺς ἐλθόντας] "Lege μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντας, sine τοῖς." DOBREE. Τοὺς ἐλθόντας seems to be used as if it were τοὺς πεμφθέντας, "lest the Athenians should not put to death the persons who were come to them," that is, "who were sent to them." If the text were to be altered, I should prefer μὴ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας, as accounting more naturally for the present reading than the conjecture of Dobree.

CORCYRAE. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The aristocratical Cor-
cyræans are given up
to the vengeance of
the opposite party,
and cruelly massacred.
The Athenian com-
manders then pursue
5 their voyage to Sicily.
(47, 48.)

Κερκυραίοις παρεδέδοντο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελά-
2 βοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε
ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς
τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρῆσαι, οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ δὴλοι ὄντες τοὺς
ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέν-
τας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Σικελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι
προσποιῆσαι. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐς 3
οἴκημα μέγα καθείρξαν, καὶ ὕστερον ἐξάγοντες κατὰ εἴκοσιν
10 ἄνδρας διῆγον διὰ δυοῖν στοίχων ὀπλιτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρα-
τεταγμένων, δεδεμένους τε πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ παιομένους
καὶ κεντουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν παρατεταγμένων, εἴ πού τις τινα
ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ· μαστιγοφόροι τε παριόντες ἐπετάχυνον
τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαίτερον †προ[σ]ιόντας.† XLVIII. καὶ

1. παρεδέδοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεδιδοντο.
2. δὲ] om. K. τοῦ] om. A. 4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ L. 6. ἄλλων] ἀλλήλων b.
10. δυοῖν F.L.O. στοίχων E.Q.T.e. προτεταγμένων T. προστεταγμένων R.
12. κεντωμένους E.F.R. 13. ἴδη Q. παριόντες K. ἐπετάχυναν B.
ἐτάχυνον L.O.P. 14. σχολαίτερον K.T.

1. παρεδέδοντο] This use of the plu-
perfect tense is worthy of notice. It
occurs when the writer wishes to de-
scribe the first in time of two events, as
not only preceding the other, but as
preparing the way for it; so that in
describing the second event he may
place the prior event before the reader's
mind at the same time, as that without
which the notion of the second event
would be incomplete. Παρεδέδοντο
must be taken with παραλαβόντες—
καθείρξαν, a few lines below, as if the
sentence ran, "You are now to sup-
pose the treaty broken, and the pri-
soners delivered up to the Corcyrae-
ans. Upon their having been so
"delivered, the Corcyraeans took them,
"and shut them up in a large apart-
ment," &c. In Herodotus the plu-
perfect tense is employed very often at
the conclusion of a story, to intimate
that the writer has finished it entirely,
and is now going on to something else.
See VI. 22, 1. Μίλητος μὲν νῦν Μιλησίων
ἐρήμωτο. Σαμίων δὲ τοῖσι τι ἔχουσι

κ. τ. λ. Compare also Matthiae, Gr.
Gr. §. 505. III. 2.

2. ὥστε ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέ-
σθαι] The word ἀκριβῆς is here used in
the sense in which Aristotle uses it,
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 10, 8.) ὁ ἀκριβοδίκαιος
ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον: "The pretence for killing
"them was so strict and rigorous; so
"going to the very letter of the bond."
Nonne sensus est, ut summum jus exige-
retur? vel, ut conditiones severae statu-
erentur? DOBREE.

13. ἐπετάχυνον τῆς ὁδοῦ] "Hastened
"them on with respect to their going."
Compare Hesiod, Works and Days,
577. (quoted by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §.
316.) ἥως τοι προσφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, προφέ-
ρει δὲ καὶ ἔργον. Compare also c. 60, 2.
of this book, τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπόντων
ἐκείνους.

14. †προ[σ]ιόντας†] "Fortassis ali-
"quis malit προίοντας: nam hæc inter-
"dum permutantur. Vid. II. 21, 1."
DUKE. Προσελθεῖν, προσβαίνειν, and
προσιέναι, &c. are often used where
the compounds of πρό would seem

ἐς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐξήκοντα ἔλαβον τοὺς ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι τούτῳ
 τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξαγαγόντες καὶ διαφθείραντες (φῶντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 †μεταστήσουντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν)· ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο καὶ
 τις αὐτοῖς ἐδήλωσε, τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ
 ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, ἕκ τε τοῦ 5
 οἰκήματος οὐκέτι ἤθελον ἐξιέναι, οὐδ' ἐσιέναι ἔφασαν κατὰ
 2 δύναμιν περιόψεσθαι οὐδένα. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι κατὰ μὲν τὰς
 θύρας οὐδ' αὐτοὶ διανοοῦντο βιάζεσθαι, ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ
 τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος καὶ διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν ἔβαλλον τῷ
 3 κεράμῳ καὶ ἐτόξευον κάτω. οἱ δὲ ἐφύλασσοντό τε ὥς 10

2. διαφθείροντες A.E.F.N.Q.R.T.V.
 Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας.

Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας.
 γειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκά-
 λουντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξιέναι Parm. ἔφασάν τε N.V. ἔφασαν C.
 9. στέγος K.R. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i. 10. ἐφύλασσον τότε L.O.V.

3. †μεταστήσουντάς† Haack. Poppo.

ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν A.F. ἄλλο ἐπά-
 γειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκά-
 λουντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξιέναι Parm. ἔφασάν τε N.V. ἔφασαν C.
 9. στέγος K.R. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i. 10. ἐφύλασσον τότε L.O.V.

at first sight more natural, but where, notwithstanding, no correction is required. Here, however, I think that *προϊόντας* is required; because, no object for the motion being specified or implied, *προσιόντας*, which signifies "going towards a certain object," and therefore, where that object is stated or implied, is equivalent to *προϊόντας*, cannot in the present instance be used with propriety, as the prisoners were in fact going nowhere.

3. †μεταστήσουντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν] Such is the reading of Haack and Poppo: "That they were taking them "to remove them to some other place." The old reading can only be interpreted to mean, "that they had removed them "somewhere, and were going to trans-
 "port them elsewhere;" i. e. "that "they were but removed preparatory "to their being taken to some other "place of confinement, and not to be "massacred." Yet it seems so unnatural to separate ποι and ἄλλοσε, μετα-
 στήσαντάς ποι, ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, and the corruption of the future into the aorist is so easy, occurring again as it does, (V. 6, 2.) that I have followed Haack and Poppo in reading μεταστήσαντας.

Ἄν ἄλλως ἐξάγειν? DOBREE.

5. αὐτοὺς] i. e. "the Athenians them-
 "selves;" "they called on the Athenians
 "themselves (αὐτοὺς) to put them to

"death, if they liked," διαφθεῖρειν σφᾶς
 εἰ βούλονται.

8. ἀναβάντες—κεράμῳ] Hæc laudat
 Eustathius in *Odys.* α'. p. 1421. omis-
 sis voculis τοῦ οἰκήματος. WASS. Male
 Gr. στέγος. Thomas Mag. στέγος dici
 jubet, τέγος autem poeticon esse pro-
 nunciat. Verius est, quod addit, στέ-
 γος commune, τέγος Atticum esse.
 Nam τέγος dicunt omnes prosæ scrip-
 tores Attici. Vid. Stephan. Thesaur.
 Demosthenes in Androt. p. 395. ἡ τέ-
 γος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας ὑπερβαίνει. Ibi
 Ulpianus, τέγος τοῦ δώματος ὑπέρτερον
 μέρος. DUKER.

9. διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν] "Having
 "broken through the roof;" i. e. "made
 "an aperture in it, through which they
 "might shower down their javelins,"
 &c. Compare IV. 110, 3. 111, 2. V. 2,
 4. 3, 2. VI. 51, 1.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐφύλασσοντο κ. τ. λ.] The
 divisions of this sentence appear to be
 as follows: ἐφύλασσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς
 αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.—διέφθειρον σφᾶς αὐ-
 τοὺς δις τοὺς τε καθιέντες—καὶ ἀπαγχό-
 μνοι.—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς
 αὐτοὺς,—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω,—
 διεφθάρησαν. There is a confusion in
 the sentence, which would be removed
 by reading, with Poppo, παντὶ τε τρόπῳ;
 but I do not doubt that the common
 text is the genuine one. The partici-
 ples καθιέντες and ἀπαγχόμενοι made

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἡδύναντο, καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον, οἷστούς τε οὓς ἀφίεσαν ἐκείνοι ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτοῖς ἐνούσαι τοῖς σπάρτοις, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραρήματα ποιῶντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, παντὶ 5 τρόπῳ τὸ πολὺ τῆς νυκτὸς (ἐπεγένετο γὰρ νύξ τῷ παθήματι) ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διε-

1. ἡδύναντο R.V. Bekk. διέφθειραν K.R.d.e.f. 2. οὓς] om. A. 4. παραρήματα G.L.O.P.i.Parm. παρήματα I. 5. ἐγένετο e. 6. ἀναλοῦντες Heilmannus post Vallam. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναδούμενοι Q. ἀναδοῦντες R. vulgo ἀναδοῦντες. ἀνωθεν Q. ἐφθάρσαν g.

Thucydides forget that a verb had already preceded them; (σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον; he therefore goes on as if his principal verb were still to come, and finishes his sentence with the more general term παντὶ τρόπῳ διεφθάρσαν, forgetting that the same idea had been already expressed in a different form, ἐφυλάσσοντο τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον. In short, the sentence might be made grammatical, either by turning ἐφυλάσσοντο and διέφθειρον into participles, at the beginning of it, or doing the same thing with διεφθάρσαν at the end of it. In the intermediate clause, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—ἀπαγχόμενοι, the construction is varied by the substitution of παραρήματα ποιῶντες instead of τοῖς παραρήμασι to correspond with τοῖς σπάρτοις, "hanging themselves" with the cords from some beds, and "by making strips from their clothes." Παραρήματα (παραρέω) are "strips or "shreds torn off from their clothes."

[Göller in his second edition makes the two principal clauses of the sentence to be καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διεφθάρσαν, and he supposes the three participles καθιέντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, and ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, to be so many illustrations of the general statement σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.]

2. ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς] Ἔχουν εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ σώματος, ἐνθα σφάττονται τὰ ζῶα. σφαγὴν καλοῦσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν κλεῖδα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέρος, δι' οὗ καθιᾶσι τὰ σιδήρια οἱ θέλοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελεῖν. SCHOL. Suidas voc. σφαγὰς, καὶ οἷστούς καθιέσαν ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς, minus sincere. Pol-

lux, II. 133. τὸ κοῖλον οὐ διεστᾶσιν αἱ κλεῖδες. at ibid. 165. τὸ ὑπὸ τὸ στέρνον ἔγκοilon. Vide Hippocratem, p. 56. Aristot. Hist. Anim. IV. 4. Venæ jugulares Celso σφαγιτίδες. Hinc σφαγὴς cultus Gloss. et σφάγιον vas, quo recipitur victimarum sanguis, apud Eustath. Odys. γ. 1476. apud Lycophr. v. 196. σφαγεῖον. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 761. WASS. Gloss. σφαγή, jugulus, jugulum. Add. Hesych. et Etymolog. M. Lucian. Tyrannicid. p. 701. τί δὲ κατέλιπον τὸ ξίφος ἐν τῇ σφαγῇ; ibid. 706. ἀποσπάσας δὲ τῆς σφαγῆς, καὶ τοῦ τραύματος ἐξελὼν τὸ ξίφος. et Phalar. I. 734. γυμνὴν ὑπέχειν τὴν σφαγὴν: ubi interpretem recte reprehendit Gronov. Plutarch. Galb. τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, δρᾶτε, εἶπε: quod Sueton. Galb. XX. dicit, obtulisse ultro jugulum. Antonin. Liberal. cap. XXV. ἐπάταξαν ἑαυτὰς τῇ κερκίδι παρὰ τὴν κλεῖδα, καὶ ἀνῆρρόξαν τὴν σφαγὴν. DUKER.

4. παραρήματα ποιῶντες] Ὡς ἂν εἰ ἔλεγε, τελαμῶνάς τινας ἀποσχιζόντες τῶν ἱματίων, ὥσπερ ζῶνας ἐποίουν; καὶ πλέκοντες αὐτὰ, καὶ ποιῶντες ὥσπερ σχοινία, οὕτως αὐτοὺς ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τὸ ἀπάγχεσθαι. οὐδετέρως δὲ τὸ σπάρτον.—SCHOL.

6. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς] This reading has been adopted, from a conjecture of Heilmann, by all the recent editors; partly on the authority of the grammarians, (Phavorinus, Suidas, and Zonaras,) who quote the word ἀναλοῦντες as occurring in Thucydides in the sense of ἀναιρῶντες, although it is not to be found in our present MSS.; and partly because "hanging themselves"

4 φθάρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, ἐπεὶ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες ἀπήγαγον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως. τὰς δὲ γυναικας, ὅσαι ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐάλωσαν, ἠνδραπο- 5 δίσαντο. τοιοῦτ'φ μὲν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους Κερκυραῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ στάσις πολλὴ γενομένη ἐτε- 5 λεύτησεν ἐς τοῦτο, ὅσα γε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε· οὐ γὰρ 6 ἔτι ἦν ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἐτέρων ὅ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη- ναῖοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἵνα περ τὸ πρῶτον ὄρμητο, ἀποπλεύ- σαντες μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων ἐπολέμουν.

XLIX. Καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀκαρ- 10 νᾶνες ἅμα τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους στρατευσάμενοι Ἀνακτό- ριον Κορινθίων πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, ἔλαβον προδοσίαν· καὶ ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἰκήτορες ἀπὸ πάντων ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τὸ θέρος 15 ἐτελεύτα.

L. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀρχί- που, εἰς τῶν ἀργυρολόγων νεῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς, αἱ

1. ἐπεὶ δ' A.B.E.F.G.I.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ δὲ C.N. vulgo ἐπειδάν. 2. ἀμάξας B.h. ἐπιβάλλοντες F. ἀπήγαγον T.h. 5. γενομένη L. 6. τόνδε] τοῦτον f. 7. ὅ τι] om. L.O.P. 12. κεῖται μὲν T. τῷ] om. g. 13. τοῦ] om. F.P. 15. οἰκήτορες A.F.G.H.N.T.V. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ οἰκήτορας L.O.P.Q. vulgo οἰκίτορας. 17. ἐπιγενο- μένου g. 18. ὁ τῶν Parm. ἀθηναίων] om. V.

seems not to be properly opposed to "being shot by the men on the roof," inasmuch as they destroyed themselves by other means as well as by hanging. The authority of the grammarians is certainly a strong argument in favour of ἀναλοῦντες; but otherwise, supposing that most of the prisoners who had destroyed themselves had chosen this mode of death, there is no reason why Thucydides might not speak of them generally as "hanging themselves," although in fact some killed themselves in another manner, with the arrows shot at them by their enemies.

2. φορμηδὸν] Ὡς εἰάν τις πλέξῃ φορ-

μοῦς, τοὺς καλουμένους ψιμάους, τοὺς μὲν κατὰ μήκος αὐτῶν τιθέντες ἄλλους δὲ πλαγίως ἐπιβάλλοντες κατ' αὐτῶν. ἐμφαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τῶν Κερκυραίων τὴν ὁμότητα ἐς τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, ὅτι οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνους μίσους ἐπαύσατο. SCHOL.

7. τῶν ἐτέρων] "Of one of the two "parties," i.e. "of the nobles," who had been almost exterminated by this last massacre.

14. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους] "Having "turned out the Corinthians." Compare I. 56, 2. τοὺς ἐπιδημουροῦς ἐκπέμ- πειν: and V. 52, 1. Ἠγησιππίδαν, ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἀρχοντα, ἐξέπεμψαν.

CHIOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

A Persian ambassador, on his way to Lacedæmon, is intercepted by the Athenians, who send an embassy to Persia to counteract their enemies' influence with the king. The death of Artaxerxes just at this time prevents them from fulfilling their mission.

ἐξεπέμφθησαν πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, Ἀρταφέρνην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι τῇ ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι. καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων ἀνέγνωσαν, ἐν αἷς πολλῶν ἄλλων γεγραμμένων κεφάλαιον ἦν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ γινώσκειν ὃ τι βούλονται· πολλῶν γὰρ ἐλθόντων πρέσβων οὐδένα ταῦτα λέγειν· εἰ οὖν βούλονται σαφὲς λέγειν, πέμψαι μετὰ τοῦ Πέρσου ἄνδρας ὡς αὐτόν. τὸν δὲ Ἀρταφέρνην ὕστερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει ἐς Ἐφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν.

LI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Χίοι τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον τὸ καινὸν κελευσάντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς

3. ἐν' ἐπ' K. 4. ἐπὶ τῷ στρυμόνι Q. κομισθέντες c. 6. ἀσσυρίων h. 9. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. πρέσβει Parm. ταῦτα E.F. 10. οὖν βούλονται A.B. E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὖν τι βούλονται. Conf. IV. 98, 8. σαφῶς R. 11. ἄνδρος A.B.F.H.N.T.V. οἱ] om. f. 13. πειθόμενοι V. ἀρταξέρξην G. ἀρτοξέρξην c. Bekk. τὸν] τοῦ c. Parm. οὐ τοῦ h.—τεθνηκότος d. 16. τοῦ αὐτοῦ V. καὶ οἱ χίοι O. 17. κελευσάντων τῶν ἀθηναίων L.P.

6. ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων] Fortassis hoc significat Thucydides, Persas non habuisse suas ac proprias litterarum formas, sed ad scribendum adhibuisse litteras Assyrias, quas pro antiquissimis habet Plinius H. N. VII. 56. et ab Assyriis ad Phoenices aliosque Orientis populos venisse Viri docti existimant. DUKER. "Out of the Assyrian character," as Duker rightly understands it. The Persians, a semi-barbarous people, had no written character of their own, and therefore borrowed that of the Assyrians; just as the Gauls used the Greek character, without understanding any thing of the Greek language; (compare Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. I. 29. VI. 13. and V. 46.) as the Russians have done in later times, at

least to a great extent; and as we have ourselves borrowed the Roman character. Herodotus also mentions the fact of the Persians employing the Assyrian character in their public inscriptions. IV. 87, 2.

17. ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς αὐτοὺς] The pronoun αὐτοὺς must, I think, refer to the Athenians, as the Chians are the principal subject of the whole sentence; and it might have created confusion had σφᾶς been applied to two different parties within two lines. But the greater difficulty lies in the following words, ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστις; where, however, Göller is clearly right in translating it, "pacti cum Atheniensibus, ne de conditione sua quidquam novaretur." The expression is

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 88. 4. (March.)

CHIOS.

The Chians are obliged by the Athenians to pull down the wall of their city.

αὐτοὺς τι νεωτεριεῖν, ποιησάμενοι μέντοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστεις καὶ βεβαιώτητα ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν μηδὲν περὶ σφᾶς νεώτερον βουλευσείν.

καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον ἔτος τῇ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

5

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο περὶ νουμηνίαν καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἱσταμένου ἔσεισε. καὶ οἱ Μυτιληναίων φυγάδες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων, ὁρμώμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ μισθωσάμενοι ἕκ τε Πελοποννήσου ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτόθεν ξυναγείραντες, αἰροῦσι Ῥοίτειον καὶ λαβόντες δισχίλους στατήρας Φωκαῖτας ἀπέδωσαν πάλιν, οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ Ἀνταδρον στρατεύσαντες προδοσίας γενομένης λαμβάνουσι τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις τὰς Ἀκταίας καλουμένας, ἃς πρότερον Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,

1. αὐτοὺς K.Q.T. αὐτοὺς Bekk. νεωτεριεῖν L.O.P. 4. καὶ—ἐτελεύτα om. E. ἐτελεύτα τῇ πολ. Parm. 5. ὃν ὁ Θουκυδίδης K. 6. ἐπιγεγομένου c. θέρους b. τε] om. G.L.O.P.i. 8. ἱσταμένου] om. d. 12. ροίτειον A.B. H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ροίτινον T. vulgo et F.G. ροίτιον. ροίτιον E. 14. οὐδὲν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μηδὲν.

a condensed form for πράξαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστεις σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιήσαντο, as in V. 105. 1. τῆς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας is equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελείψεσθαι. With this may be compared Livy, l. 22. "ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli."

8. ἔσεισε] "There was an earthquake." Elmsley aptly compares the expressions ὑεῖ, νίφει, which are used impersonally in various languages. See his note on Euripid. Heraclid. 830. where ἐσήμενη occurs in the same manner, without any nominative case. Compare also κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, l. 144. 2.

13. στατήρας Φωκαῖτας] Of this coin nothing further is known than that it was of gold, and that silver coins were

in circulation, called ἔκται Φωκαῖδες, that is, each being equal in value to one-sixth of the Phocæan stater. It is called by Hesychius τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον. See Böckh's Inscriptiones Græcæ, vol. I. Fascic. I. p. 236.; also his Public Economy of Athens, vol. I. p. 24. vol. II. p. 300. (vol. I. p. 34. Eng. Translat.)

17. ἄς πρότερον, Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] De his est III. 50. 4. Παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πόλιστα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν. Has Ἀκταίας vocatas dicit, haud dubie, quod in propinqua Lesbo ora Asiæ sitæ erant. Strabo, lib. XIII. p. 605. ad sinum Adramyttenum dicit esse τὸν τῶν Μυτιληναίων αἰγαλὸν κόμας τινὰς ἔχοντα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἡπείρου τῶν Μυτιληναίων. Et p. 607. Ἐν δὲ τῇ

CYTHERA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐλευθεροῦν, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἀντανδρον, καὶ κρατυναμένοι αὐτὴν (ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι αὐτόθεν ξύλων ὑπαρχόντων καὶ τῆς Ἰδης ἐπικειμένης,) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ ῥαδίως ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τε Λέσβον ἐγγὺς οὖσαν κακώσειν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Αἰολικὰ πολίσματα χειρώσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα παρασκευάζεσθαι ἔμελλον.

LIII. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίαις ὀπλίταις ἱππεύσι τε ὀλίγοις, καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Μιλησίους καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀγαγόντες, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ Διοτρέφους καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς ὁ Τολμαίου. τὰ δὲ Κύθηρα νῆσός ἐστιν, ἐπικείται δὲ τῇ Λακωνικῇ κατὰ Μαλέαν· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῶν περιόικων, καὶ κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς

1. κρατησάμενοι d.i. 2. γὰρ] om. B. ποιεῖν a. 4. σκευὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.I.K.N.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. ἐπ' Q. 5. κακῶσαι N. 6. χειρώσασθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι. 12. διοτρέφους Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes διοτρεφούς. [διοτρεφούς E.] 14. λακεδαμόνιοι εἰσὶ C.

παρὰ τῇ ἐφεξῆς αἱ τῶν Μιτυληναίων κῶμαι Κορυφαντίς τε, καὶ Ἡράκλεια. Berkelius ad Stephan. v. Ἀκτὴ hæc verba Thucydidis laudat inter loca Polybii et Diodori Sic. in quibus de Acte Peloponnesi agitur. Voluit, credo, hoc testimonio ostendere, omnia oppida in ora maris posita posse vocari Ἀκταία. De Æolicis oppidis continentis, quæ paulo post memorat, est etiam apud Melam, I. 18. Gargara et Asson Ἀολίωνων colonίας. Et apud Strab. XIII. p. 610. DUKER.

1. καὶ κρατυνόμενοι αὐτὴν] This is what is called a construction πρὸς τὸ σημαίνοντες; because in the preceding clause ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ δυνάμεις is equivalent to διανοοῦντο, the nominative of the participle follows, just as if διανοοῦντο had really preceded it. In the next words, ναῦς τε γὰρ—παρασκευῇ, Poppo conjectures (Observatt. Crit. p. 232.) that the true reading is τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, and Haack and Göller have followed

him in including these words in the parenthesis. But it seems to me that the text is merely a mixture of two constructions, such as we have so often noticed in Thucydides; of which the one would run, ναυσὶ τε (ναῦς γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι κ. τ. λ.) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ; and the other would be, according to Poppo's correction, ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία κ. τ. λ. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν. For παρασκευῇ, it should be observed, all the best MSS. read σκευῇ; but σκευῇ does not occur elsewhere in Thucydides in this signification.

5. κακώσειν—χειρώσασθαι] Here again, as in c. 28, 5. the future tense is used to express a continued future action, and the aorist a single and definite action: "They would *habitually* annoy Lesbos, "but the Æolian towns would be *taken* "once for all."

15. κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ] For the relations between Sparta and the περιόικοι, see vol. I. Appendix 2.

Σπάρτης διέβαινεν αὐτόσε κατὰ ἔτος, ὀπλιτῶν τε φρουρὰν
 3 διέπεμπον αἰεὶ καὶ πολλὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς τῶν τε ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης ὀλκάδων προσβολή,
 καὶ λησται ἅμα τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἦσσαν ἐλύπουν ἐκ θαλάσ-
 σης, ἥπερ μόνον οἶόν τ' ἦν κακουργεῖσθαι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει 5
 πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. LIV. κατα-

The Athenians take
 it, and having esta-
 blished a garrison in
 it, proceed to ravage
 the neighbouring coast
 of Laconia.

σχόντες οὖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ στρατῷ, δέκα μὲν
 ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίους Μιλησίων ὀπλίταις τὴν
 ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν Σκάνδειαν καλουμένην αἰ-
 10 ροῦσι, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι ἀποβάντες τῆς ἰο
 νήσου ἐς τὰ πρὸς Μαλέαν τετραμμένα ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ
 θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθηρίων, καὶ εὖρον [εὐθύς] αὐτοὺς
 2 ἐστρατοπεδευμένους ἅπαντας. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ὀλίγον
 μὲν τινα χρόνον ὑπέστησαν οἱ Κυθηριοί, ἔπειτα τραπόμενοι
 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, καὶ ὕστερον ξυνέβησαν πρὸς 15
 Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ξυνάρχοντας Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ
 3 σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου. ἦσαν δέ τινες καὶ γενόμενοι τῷ
 Νικίᾳ λόγοι πρότερον πρὸς τινὰς τῶν Κυθηρίων, διὸ καὶ
 θᾶσσον καὶ ἐπιτηδειότερον τό τε παραντίκα καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα

2. ἐποιοῦντο ἐπιμέλειαν c. 3. αὐτῆς A.B.E.F.R.T. τῶν ἀπ' Q. 5. οἶόν
 τε ἦν C. πρὸς] ὡς Lex. Seguer. p. 400, 6. 8. ὀπλίταις μιλησίων R.T.f.
 9. πόλει A.B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐς τὴν i. 12. κυθήρων L. εὐθύς] om. V. αὐ-
 τοὺς] om. d.i. ante εὐθύς ponit c. 13. γενομένης A.B.C.E.F.G.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένης. 14. χρόνον] om. d.i. ὑπέ-
 στησαν οἱ κορινθιοί P. 15. κατέφευγον C.E.K.g. 18. κυθήρων P. καὶ] om. corr. F.
 19. θᾶσσον ἐπιτηδ. H.T.V. ἐπιτηδειότερον παραντίκα L.O.P. τότε V.

5. πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει] i. e. "the whole
 "of Laconia runs out towards the Si-
 cilian and Cretan sea:" in other
 words, Laconia has a narrow frontier
 by land, but a long line of sea-coast;
 for it is washed both by the Sicilian and
 by the Cretan seas. Its vulnerable side
 then is towards the sea; and here the
 island of Cythera was a most valuable
 protection to it, as it just covered the
 angle of the coast at its most exposed
 point. The importance of Cythera is
 well illustrated by the operations of
 Pharnabazus and Conon, as described
 by Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 8, 7. La-
 conia being ill provided with harbours,

an enemy could not ravage its shores
 in security, without having first oc-
 cupied Cythera, as a place of refuge in
 case of stormy weather, from whence
 they might renew their attacks as soon
 as it was practicable to put to sea
 again.

11. τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθη-
 ρίων] "The lower town of Cythera."
 Ἡ πόλις τῶν Κυθηρίων is equivalent to
 Κύθηρα, as ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων means
 αἱ Ἀθηναί. Cythera appears to have
 consisted, like Boulogne, of an upper
 town and a lower; the one built on the
 heights, the other on the edge of the
 sea, below it.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

†τὰ† τῆς ὁμολογίας ἐπράχθη αὐτοῖς· ἀνέστησαν γὰρ †ἀν†
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κυθηρίους Λακεδαιμονίους τε ὄντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ
Λακωνικῇ τῆς νήσου οὕτως ἐπικειμένης. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ξύμ- 4
βασιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε Σκάνδειαν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι πό-
5 λισμα παραλαβόντες καὶ τῶν Κυθήρων φυλακὴν ποιησά-
μενοι ἔπλευσαν ἔς τε Ἀσίην καὶ Ἑλος καὶ τὰ πλείστα
τῶν περὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι καὶ ἐναυλι-
ζόμενοι τῶν χωρίων οὐ καιρὸς εἶη ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἡμέρας
μάλιστα ἑπτά.

10 LV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰδόντες μὲν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὰ
Κύθηρα ἔχοντας, προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν
LACONIA. ἀποβάσεις τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι, ἀθρόα μὲν
Panic at Lacedæmon, οὐδαμοῦ τῇ δυνάμει ἀντετάζαντο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν
and general feebleness
and discouragement in
the Spartan councils.
15 ὡς ἐκασταχόσε ἔδει, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ

1. τὰ] om. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. γὰρ ἂν οἱ
Heilmannus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes γὰρ οἱ. 4. σκάδειαν
E.F. 5. κυθηρίων R.T.f. κηθήρων L. 6. ἐπέπλευσαν Q. Ἑλος K.
12. τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Parm.
β. α
ποιήσασθαι, omisso τοιαύτας, Q. ποιήσασθαι τοιαύτας G. vulgo ποιήσεσθαι τοι-
αύτας. ἀθρόως Q. 14. φρουροὺς I.e.f.g. 15. ἔδει] ἐδόκει d.

1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας] A plerisque MSS. abest articulus τὰ, vitio, opinor, scribarum, quibus errandi causam præbuit ultima vocis præcedentis syllaba. Nam Attici articulum neutrius generis cum genitivo substantivi pro substantivo ponunt. Thucyd. IV. 18, 3. οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς—τὸ τῆς τύχης οἰεσθαι αἰεὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν ἔσεσθαι, pro τὴν τύχην. II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν, pro ἡ ὀργὴ ὑμῶν. Sic τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, pro ἡ ὁμολογία, quam mox ξύμβασιν vocat. Vid. Stephan. Append. ad Script. de Dialect. p. 178. DUKER. Almost every MSS. omits the article τὰ. Duker suspects that the last syllable of the preceding word ἐπειτα mislaid the copyists, and that the omission is a mere mistake of theirs. Similar expressions to τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας occur indeed frequently in Thucydides: Duker refers to two passages, II. 60, 1. and IV. 18, 3; to which may be added, τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, VIII. 43, 1. τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

Immediately below, ἂν after ἀνέστησαν γὰρ is a correction of Heilmann's, adopted by all the recent editors, and necessary to the sense of the passage. Thucydides means to say, "that had it not been for the speedy surrender of the town, owing to the secret correspondence between Nicias and some of the citizens, the Athenians would have removed the whole people of Cythera from their island, and sent Athenian settlers to occupy it, as they had done in Ægina." That they did not do so, in fact, is clear from the concluding sentence of c. 57. And the comparative lightness of the burden imposed on the Cytherians may be estimated from this, that they only paid four talents a year; while the Lesbians, who had forfeited the property of their lands, and cultivated them only as tenants, paid as much as ninety talents. See III. 50, 3.

πολλῇ ἦσαν, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι νεώτερόν τι γένηται τῶν
περὶ τὴν κατάστασιν, γεγεννημένου μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ νήσῳ
πάθους ἀνελπίστου καὶ μεγάλου, Πύλου δὲ ἐχομένης καὶ
Κυθήρων, καὶ πανταχόθεν σφᾶς περιεστῶτος πολέμου ταχέος
καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, ὥστε παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἱππέας τετρακοσίους 5
κατεστήσαντο καὶ τοξότας, ἔς τε τὰ πολεμικὰ, εἴπερ ποτὲ,
μάλιστα δὲ ὀκνηρότεροι ἐγένοντο, ξυνεστῶτες παρὰ τὴν
ὑπάρχουσιν σφῶν ἰδέαν τῆς παρασκευῆς ναυτικῇ ἀγῶνι, καὶ
τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον αἰεὶ ἐλλιπὲς
ἦν τῆς δοκίσεως τι πράξειν. καὶ ἅμα τὰ τῆς τύχης πολλὰ 10
καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ξυμβάντα παρὰ λόγον αὐτοῖς ἐκπληξιν μεγίστην
παρεῖχε, καὶ ἔδεδίεσαν μὴ ποτε αὐθις ξυμφορά τις αὐτοῖς
3 περιτύχη οἷα καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. ἀτολμότεροι δὲ δι' αὐτὸ ἐς
τὰς μάχας ἦσαν, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι κινήσειαν φῶντο ἀμαρτήσε-
σθαι, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγουν γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ τῆς πρὶν 15
ἀηθείας τοῦ κακοπραγεῖν. LVI. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις τότε

1. πολλῇ om. E. τὴ νεώτερον R. 2. ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri ἐν. 4. καὶ πανταχόθεν] πανταχόθεν γε L.O.P. περιεστῶτος
τοῦ πολέμου B.h. ταχέως A.B.E.F.K.V. 5. τετρακοσίους L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.
6. κατεστήσαν L.O.P. τὰ μὲν T. 7. μάλιστα δὲ] δὴ μάλιστα f. 9. τοῦτο
T.g. Parm. 10. πράξει g. Haack. ἅμα τῆς L.O.P. Parm. 11. παρα-
λόγον F.K. παράλογον N. 12. ἔδεδίεσαν] Poppo. "Ἰμο ἐδέδισαν. Vid.
Lobeck. ad Phryg. p. 181." ἐδέδισαν Goell. αὐτοῖς] om. B.h. 13. οἷα
F.T.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷα. ἀτολμότεροι Q.T. 15. διὰ
τὴν K. 16. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. C.E.F.H.K.V.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἀθην.

4. πολέμου ταχέος] Compare II. 11, 5. where Archidamus says, ἀθλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων, καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται.

9. οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον κ. τ. λ.] The substance of these words occurs again, with a very slight variation, in c. 63, 1. τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης, ὃν ἕκα-στός τις φήθημεν πράξειν: "Whatever they did not attempt seemed so much lost out of their estimate of their intended enterprises."

15. ἀνεχέγγουν] "Giving no security." See Wasse's note on the word ἐχεγγύφ, III. 46, 1.

16. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ.] Poppo and Götter refer the dative τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις to γίγνοιτο. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. 10. p. 125.) I should rather

imagine that an expression such as οἷα ἀντίστησαν was intended to follow, and that ἡσύχασαν, being equivalent to it in sense, is made to retain the same construction. Compare Xenophon, Cyropæd. I. 5, 1. ὑπέστησαν οἱ ἡλικες αὐτῶν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 381.

[I still think that if the words τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις had been meant to depend on the latter part of the sentence, the genitive would have been used rather than the dative; for τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς γίγνοιτό τις ἀπόβασις cannot certainly signify, "as any landing of the Athenians took place," but must rather mean, "as the Athenians effected or obtained a landing," as if it were a point of difficulty, the accomplishment of which was a thing acquired or

THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

THYREA.

Descents of the Athenians on various parts of the south and south-eastern coasts of Peloponnesus. They attack Thyrea, where the Æginetans had been settled by the Lacedæmonians since the occupation of Ægina by the Athenians.

(II. 37.)

τὴν παραθαλάσσιον θροῦσι τὰ μὲν πολλὰ
ἡσύχασαν, ὥς καθ' ἐκάστην φρουρὰν γίγνοιτό
τις ἀπόβασις, πλήθει τε ἐλάσσους ἕκαστοι
ἡγούμενοι εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ· μία δὲ
φρουρὰ, ἥπερ καὶ ἡμύνατο περὶ Κοτύρταν καὶ
Ἀφροδισίαν, τὸν μὲν ὄχλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἐσκε-
δασμένον ἐφόβησεν ἐπιδρομῇ, τῶν δὲ ὀπλιτῶν
δεξαμένων ὑπεχώρησε πάλιν, καὶ ἄνδρες τέ
τινες ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη, τροπαῖον τε
στήσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Κύθηρα. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν
περιέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν, καὶ δηρώσαντες μέρος
τῆς γῆς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Θυρέαν, ἥ ἐστὶ μὲν τῆς Κυνουρίας
γῆς καλουμένης, μεθορία δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς. νεμό-
μενοι δὲ αὐτὴν ἔδοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι Αἰγινίταις ἐκπεσοῦσιν
ἐνοικεῖν, διὰ τε τὰς ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν σφίσι γενομένας καὶ
τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν εὐεργεσίας, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖον
ὑπακούοντες ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων γνώμην αἰεὶ ἔστασαν.
LVII. προσπλέοντων οὖν ἔτι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Αἰγινίται τὸ
μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ὁ ἔτυχον οἰκοδομοῦντες τεῖχος ἐκλείπουσιν,
ἐς δὲ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, ἐν ᾗ ὄκουν, ἀπεχώρησαν,
ἀπέχουσαν σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα τῆς θαλάσ-
σης. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰ

Thyrea is taken, and its inhabitants put to death. A tribute is imposed on Cythera.

1. παραθαλάσσιον I.L.O.d.e.i. 5. ἥπερ E. κοτύρταν A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοτύρταν f. κοτύρταν T.e. κότυραν E. κο τυταν G. vulgo κοτύρταν. 6. δαφιλῶν P. ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν] ἡμύνατο καὶ ἐσκεδασμένον ὃν ἐφόβησεν T.f. 8. τε] om. N.V.e. 10. ἐπέπλευσαν f. κύθηραν e. ἐς κύθηρα—περιέπλευσαν] om. T. 12. ἀφικνούνται d.i. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.h.i. θυραῖαν B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g.h. κυνοσουρίας A.B.N.V.h. Bekk. κυνουρίας E.G. κυνουρίας P. infra V. 14, 3. A.B. κυνοσουρίαν et V. 41, 2. A.B.h. κυνοσουρίας, d.i. κυνουρίας. [Vid. Herodot. VIII. 73, 4.] 13. μεθόρια B. 15. τῶν σεισμῶν g. 17. ὑπακούσαντες Q. ὁμῶς om. G. ἔστασι L.O. ἐστῶσι A.B.C. F.G.H.N.Q.V.e.f.g.h. et g. quidem ante αἰεὶ; ἐστῶσι K. ἐστῶσαν I. ἔστασαν E. 18. εἴπερ E. 21. δέκα μάλιστα R.

gained. But Thucydides seems to speak merely of the simple occurrence of the descent, and this, together with the order of the words, determines my belief that τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις was meant to depend on ἡσύχασαν, and not on γίγνοιτο.]

4. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] "In their actual state of mind, distrusting themselves in every thing." Compare VIII. 51, 2. ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὥς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειγίσθη.

12. Θυρέαν] De Thyrea Æginetis a Lacedæmoniis concessa idem, quod hic,

μία τῶν περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἥπερ καὶ ξυντείχιζε, ξυνεσελθεῖν
 μὲν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν Αἰγινητῶν,
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλῆσθαι,
 ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα, ὥς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀξιο-
 3 μαχοι εἶναι, ἡσύχαζον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατασχόντες 5
 καὶ χωρήσαντες εὐθὺς πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ αἰρούσι τὴν Θυρέαν.
 καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν κατέκαυσαν καὶ τὰ ἐνόντα ἐξεπόρθησαν,
 τοὺς τε Αἰγινῆτας, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν χερσὶ διεφθάρησαν, ἄγοντες
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Τάνταλον τὸν Πατροκλέους· ἐξωγρήθη 10
 4 γὰρ τετρωμένος. ἦγον δέ τινας καὶ ἐκ τῶν Κυθηρῶν ἄνδρας
 ὀλίγους, οὓς ἐδόκει ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα μεταστῆσαι. καὶ τού-
 τους μὲν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβουλεύσαντο καταθέσθαι ἐς τὰς
 νήσους, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κυθηρίους οἰκοῦντας τὴν ἐαυτῶν
 φόρον τέσσαρα τάλαντα φέρειν, Αἰγινῆτας δὲ ἀποκτεῖναι 15
 πάντας ὅσοι ἐάλωσαν διὰ τὴν προτέραν αἰεί ποτε ἔχθραν,
 Τάνταλον δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαι-
 μονίους καταδῆσαι.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καμαριναίοις καὶ

1. ξυνελθεῖν G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm. 2. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος—ἐφαίνετο] om. T.
 ἠθέλησαν A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. vulgo ἠθέλησαν.
 δεομένων δὲ τῶν K. 3. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.i. Parm.
 vulgo αὐτοὺς. κατακλῆσθαι E. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo κατακλείεσθαι. 4.
 ἀξιομαχον g. 6. θυραίων N.T.V. 7. τε] om. P. Parm. 10. τὸν] om. T.
 πατροκλέους B.G.I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h.i. Parm. πατοκλέους C.E.K.g. 11. γὰρ ὁ E.
 τινας ἐκ i. 15. δέ] τε O. 17. παρὰ] περὶ b. τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν A. κατα-
 δῆσαι λακεδαιμονίους i. 19. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ T. καὶ καμαριναίοις L.P.
 Parm.

etiam II. 27, 3. scripserat Thucydides.
 DUKER.

5. ἐν τούτῳ—Ἀθήνας] Dionys. Halicarn. tom. II. pag. 142. DUKER.

17. παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους—καταδῆσαι.] These words afford two instances of that condensed expression which has been already noticed in Thucydides. Παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καταδῆσαι would, if put at length, be παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαγαγόντας καταδῆσαι: and in like manner, τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ must mean

τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄλόντας, from the preceding verb ἐάλωσαν, or τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ δεθέντας from the following verb καταδῆσαι. It is curious that in V. 34, 2. we have an instance of an exactly opposite kind with regard to these very same prisoners. They are there called, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας, that is, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἡκόντας αὐτοῖς (from ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς in the beginning of the chapter) ληφθέντας ἐν αὐτῇ.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Γελφόις ἐκεχειρία γίνεται πρῶτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους· εἶτα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Σικελιώται ξυνελθόντες ἐς Γέλαν,

SICILY.
General congress of
the Sicilian Greeks
at Gela to put an
end to their internal

ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρέσβεις, ἐς λόγους
κατέστησαν ἀλλήλοις, εἴ πως ξυναλλαγεῖεν.

5 quarrels.

καὶ ἄλλαι τε πολλαὶ γινώμαι ἐλέγοντο ἐπ' 2

ἀμφοτέρα, διαφερομένων καὶ ἀξιούντων, ὥς ἕκαστοί τι ἐλασ-
σοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον· καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος Συρακόσιος,
ὅσπερ καὶ ἔπεισε μάλιστα αὐτοὺς, ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τοιούτους δὴ
λόγους εἶπεν.

10 LIX. “ΟΥΤΕ πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελιώται,
“ τοὺς λόγους ποιήσομαι, οὔτε πονουμένης μάλιστα τῇ

SPEECH OF
HERMOCRATES
OF SYRACUSE.

“ πολέμῳ, ἐς κοινὸν δὲ τὴν δοκοῦσάν μοι
“ βελτίστην γνώμην εἶναι ἀποφαινόμενος τῇ

It is from no view of

“ Σικελία πάσῃ. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν, 2

1. γελφόις E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γελώοις. πρῶτον] om. R. 2. ἐξε-
λθόντες Q. συνελθόντες i. 4. ἀλλήλους c. 5. ἐλέγοντο δὴ ἐπ' e. ἐλέγοντο
ἰπ' g. 6. ἀμφοτέροις i. ἰπ' ἀμφοτέρων g. τι] om. c. g. 7. καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης
δ B.h. 8. μᾶλλον d.i. Parm. τοιούτους T.f. δὲ K. 9. λόγους T.f.
14. τοῦ μὲν L.

1. ἐκεχειρία γίν.] Vox ἐκεχειρία pro-
prie significat cessationem ab opere, at-
que etiam festum diem; sive inducias,
quae fiebant ob celebrationem festi. Sic
Polybius ἐκεχειρίαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων dicit.
Vide Casauboni notas ad Strabon. p.
343. HUDS. Add. Gell. I. Noct. Attic.
25. DUKER.

10. Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης] Δημη-
γορία Ἑρμοκράτους Συρακουσίου. τὸ
προοίμιον ἐκ συστάσεως τοῦ ἰδίου προσ-
ώπου. τέμνεται ἡ δημηγορία αὕτῃ τῇ
δικαίᾳ καὶ τῇ συμφέροντι καὶ τῇ δυνατῇ,
οὕτω. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ (φησί) πρὸς τοὺς
δμοφύλους συμβῆναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους αἰρεῖσθαι πόλεμον, εἶτα δὲ καὶ
συμφέρον μὴ εἶναι καταδουλωθῆναι Σικε-
λίαν. τὸ δὲ δυνατόν, ὅτι, ἐὰν ὁμονοήσω-
μεν, ῥαδίως τῶν ἐναντίων περιεσόμεθα.
SCHOL.

Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελι-
ώται] Οἱ περὶ καταλύσεως πολέμου πα-
ρανοῦντες, αἰεὶ ὑποπεύουσι, διὰ φόβον
καὶ μαλακίαν τὸν πόλεμον φεύγοντες
ταῦτα παραινέειν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης

τοῦτο ποιεῖ. ἅμα δὲ καὶ αἰεὶ τὸ ὄνομα
τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος, ἵνα συγγνώμην ἔχω-
σιν αὐτῷ οἱ λόγοι μετὰ παρρησίας καὶ
φρονήματος προσερχόμενοι. τὸ δὲ οὐ πο-
νουμένης προσέθηκεν, ἵνα μὴ τις εἴπῃ ὡς
ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἐρᾷ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἡ πόλις
αὐτῶν καταπονείται. SCHOL.

11. οὔτε πονουμένης] Κατ' ἀμφοτέρα
συνιστᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης, καὶ κατὰ
τὸ εἶναι ἐνδόξου πόλεως, καὶ κατὰ τὸ μὴ
πονεῖν τῇ πολέμῳ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. διὰ
μάλιστα εἰώθασιν ἀπιστεῖν πρὸς τοὺς λέ-
γοντας. Διὰ δύο αἰτίας εἰώθαμεν ἀπιστεῖν
τοῖς συμβουλευουσιν· ἡ διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἄδο-
ξον τὸ πρόσωπον, ἡ διὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἔνεκα
χρεῖων λέγειν. τοῦ πρώτου παραδείγμα
Ὀμηρος· Δαίμόνι' ἀτρέμας ἦστο, καὶ ἄλλων
μύθον ἄκουε, Οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι (Il. II.
200.) τοῦ δευτέρου· Σφ' οἶκφ δῶρον ποτι-
δέγμενος ἄλκε πόρρησιν, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς (Od.
II. 186.): ὅπερ ἀμφοτέρα μαρτυρεῖ ἑαυ-
τῷ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης μὴ ὑπάρχειν. SCHOL.

14. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν] Συμπέ-
ρασμα. τὸ γὰρ προοίμιον ὁμολογούμενον.
SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

the particular interest of Syracuse, nor from any consideration of the evils of war in the abstract, that I am now an advocate for our concluding a general peace; but at this time we have found that war has not answered our expectations, and perhaps negotiation may, after all, better enable us to obtain those objects which we sought to gain by arms.

(59—64.)

“ὥς χαλεπὸν, τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων
 “ἐν εἰδόσι μακρηγοροίῃ; οὐδεὶς γὰρ οὔτε
 “ἀμαθία ἀναγκάζεται αὐτὸ δρᾶν, οὔτε φόβος,
 “ἣν οἴηται τι πλεόν στήσσειν, ἀποτρέπεται.
 “ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν τὰ κέρδη μείζω
 “φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους
 “ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι· πρὸ τοῦ αὐτίκα τι
 “ἐλασσούσθαι· αὐτὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰ μὴ καιρῷ
 “τύχοιεν ἑκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες, αἱ παραυκéseis
 “τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν ὠφέλιμοι. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν ἐν 10
 “τῷ παρόντι πειθομένοις πλείστον ἂν ἄξιον
 “γένοιτο. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια ἕκαστοι εὖ βουλευόμενοι δὴ θέσθαι
 “τό τε πρῶτον ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι’
 “ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι, καὶ ἦν ἄρα μὴ προ-

4. τις B. 5. συμβαίνει B. δέ] om. G. 7. τι] om. R.f. 8. καιρῷ A.B.
 C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.g.h. Goell. Bekk. [ἐν] καιρῷ Porpo. vulgo ἐν
 καιρῷ. 12. βουλόμενοι b.c.d. 13. πρότερον L.O.P. 14. ἀντιλογίας K.
 διαλλαγῆναι K.

1. τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν] Τὸ μὲν “πᾶν
 “τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων” πάντα ὅσα ἔνεστι
 πολέμῳ κακὰ, φησὶν, ἐπιλεγόμενος. ἡ δὲ
 διάνοια, περιττὸν ἐν εἰδόσι διηγέσθαι ὥς
 χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πόλεμος. οὔτε γὰρ ἐφίεται
 τις αὐτοῦ δι’ ἀγνοίας οὔτε ἀποτρέπεται
 διὰ φόβου, ἂν γε δὴ στήσσειν πλεόν ἐλ-
 πίση. SCHOL.

5. ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν] Συμβαίνει δὲ
 τοῖς μὲν ἐρῶσι τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ κέρδη
 ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς καταφρονεῖν τῶν δεινῶν τῶν
 ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ· τοῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πλεο-
 νεκτεθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δουλεύσαι
 τινι. SCHOL.

6. οἱ δὲ] Οἱ πολεμῶσι. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ] εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ
 ἑκάτεροι πολεμῶν ἐθέλοιεν, οἱ τε τῶν ἐξ
 αὐτοῦ κερδῶν δηλονότι ἐφίεμενοι καὶ οἱ
 ἀγωνιζόμενοι μὴ ἐλασσούσθαι, ὠφελιμώ-
 τατα ἂν διαλλαγείεν. συνίστησι δὲ διὰ τού-
 των, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τὸν περὶ εἰρήνης συμβουλευ-
 ὄντα πολέμου κατηγορεῖν (ἔωλον γὰρ) ἀλλὰ
 μᾶλλον τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀκαρίας. SCHOL.

εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πρᾶσσοντες] For
 the omission of ἐν before καιρῷ compare
 II. 40, 2. ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ, and the
 note there.

9. ἑκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες] Οἱ τε διὰ

κέρδος ἴδιον πολεμοῦντες δηλονότι, καὶ οἱ
 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων
 αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

10. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν—γένοιτο] “Which
 “thing, namely recommendations of
 “peace, would be of most important
 “service to us also, &c.” For this use
 of the neuter pronoun, when a feminine
 substantive has preceded it, see Porpo,
 Prolegom. I. p. 105.

12. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια] Τὸ ἐξῆς, τὰ ἴδια εὖ
 θέσθαι. SCHOL.

ἕκαστοι] Τῶν Συκελιωτῶν. SCHOL.

θέσθαι] Οἰκονομῆσαι. SCHOL.

13. καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους] Τὸ μὲν “δι’
 “ἀντιλογιῶν” τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀντιρρήσεως καὶ λό-
 γων δηλοῖ, τὸ δὲ “καταλλαγῆναι” τὸ
 διαλλαγῆναι· “ἴσον” δὲ φησι τὸ προσ-
 ῆγον ἑκάστῳ καὶ δικαίον. τὸ δ’ “ὥς ἐγὼ
 “κρίνω,” ὥς ἐγὼ νομίζω. ἡ δὲ διάνοια·
 νῦν (φησὶν) εἰ μὴ προχωρήσῃ ἐκ τῆς
 ἐκκλησίας ταύτης τὸ νομίζεν ἕκαστος
 ἔχοντα τὸ ἴδιον ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ὑστερον πάλιν πολεμήσομεν,
 ἂν δόξῃ, μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναί-
 οὺς· τῶς δὲ νῦν βέλτερόν ἐστι τὸ διαλλα-
 γῆναι, ἐν ὅσῳ ἐπικεῖνται ἡμῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

“χωρήσῃ ἴσον ἐκάστῳ ἔχοντι ἀπελθεῖν, πάλιν πολεμήσομεν.

“LX. καίτοι γνῶναι χρὴ ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰδίων μόνον, εἰ

“σωφρονοῦμεν, ἡ ξύνοδος ἔσται, ἀλλ’ εἰ ἐπιβουλευομένην

Above all, the common interest of all Sicily calls upon us to lay aside our internal quarrels; for the Athenians are here only to watch their opportunity of conquering us all, when they have weakened us sufficiently by our own mutual hostilities.

“τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν, ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω, ὑπ’

“Ἀθηναίων δυνησόμεθα ἔτι διασῶσαι· καὶ

“διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαι-

“στέρους περὶ τῶνδε Ἀθηναίους νομίσαι, οἱ

“δύναμιν ἔχοντες μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς

“τε ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ

“παρόντες, καὶ ὀνόματι ἐννόμῳ ξυμμαχίας

“τὸ φύσει πολέμιον εὐπρεπῶς ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον καθίστανται.

“πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς,²

“ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύ-

“ουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις,

15 “καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκὸς, ὅταν

2. περὶ τὴν τῶν K. μόνων θ. 4. τὴν] om. c. 5. δεησόμεθα i.

9. τηροῦσιν ἡμῶν R. 12. πόλεμον μὲν γὰρ Parm. αἰρουμένων E. i. αὐ-

τοὺς E. H. L. N. O. Q. T. V. g. m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐ τοὺς. 13. τοὺς

μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους A. B. E. F. H. K. N. T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖς μὴ ἐπικαλου-

μένοις. 14. ποιούντων τέλεσι] τελοῦσι P. ποιούντων om. G. οἰκείοις]

ἰδίας d. i. Parm. 15. προσκοπτόντων L. O. Vide Coraen Isocrat. II. p. 121.

ἐκείνοις L. O. P. ἐκείνων d.

12. αἰρομένων] Αἰρεσθαι πόλεμον est etiam I. 80, 3. III. 39, 3. et apud alios. DUKER.

13. τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις] Cass. τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους. Sic infra cap. 92, 5. Εὐώθασι—τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα—ἀδαιστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν. Et Stephanus alique ex Euripide adferunt οἱ τῆρδ’ ἐπιστράτευσαν πόλιν. DUKER. Conf. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phoen. vs. 292. et ad Hippol. vs. 526. p. 224. GOTTL.

τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους] Vulgo dativus exhibetur. Vid. Valcken. ad Eurip. Phoeniss. 292. Hippol. 526. p. 224. Conf. infra cap. 92, 5. τὸν ἡσυχάζοντα ἐπιστρατεύειν. Adde quos laudat Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 132. Fischer, Comment. ad Xenoph. Cyrop. p. 580. Porson. ad Eurip. Phoen. p. 267. et Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 532. Not. [§. 394. a. obs. 1. Engl. Transl.] GÖLLER. Dr. Bloomfield objects to this, that “the Syntax with the “accusative must necessarily imply hos-

tility, which is not here meant.” But surely hostility is meant: for Hermocrates always represents the Athenians as meditating to enslave alike their enemies and their allies; and he blames the latter for inviting over a power to enslave them, who would have been ready enough to come and do this, without any invitation.

[Poppo thinks that ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους merely signifies, “ad illos qui ipsos non accersunt expeditionem faciunt,” and that the words are not meant to convey any notion of hostility.]

15. τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις] “Paving the way for their dominion,” literally, “clearing a road for them with respect to dominion.” προκόπτειν is a metaphorical term, borrowed from the cutting one’s way through a forest, or in a mine. The word is used both actively and in a middle sense,

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετραρχωμένους, καὶ πλεονί ποτε στόλφ ἐλ-
 “ θόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποι-
 “ εῖσθαι. LXI. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,

Peace amongst our-
 selves is thus the com-
 mon interest of us all;
 and not least of those
 who flatter themselves
 that as Ionians they
 have nothing to fear
 from Athens. Whereas
 in fact Athens cares
 nothing for distinctions
 2 of race amongst us,
 but is ambitious of con-
 quering us all equally.
 If then we make peace
 with one another, the
 Athenians, having no
 longer any pretence

“ χρὴ τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα ἐπικτωμένους μᾶλλον
 “ ἢ τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας ξυμμάχους τε ἐπά- 5
 “ γεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν,
 “ νομίσαι τε στάσιν μάλιστα φθεῖρειν τὰς
 “ πόλεις καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἧς γε οἱ ἔνοικοι
 “ ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, κατὰ πόλεις
 “ δὲ διεσταμεν. ἂ χρὴ γνόντας καὶ ιδιώτην 10
 “ ιδιώτῃ καταλλαγῆναι καὶ πόλιν πόλει, καὶ
 “ πειράσθαι κοινῇ σῶζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν,
 “ παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ ὥς οἱ μὲν Δωριῆς
 “ ἡμῶν πολέμοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλ-

1. ἐπελθόντας Q. 2. πειράσασθαι A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo πειράσασθαι. 6. προλαμβάνειν L.O. et corr. F. 7. φθεί-
 ραι R. 8. ἧς] οἷς d. γε] om. d.i. 13. μὲν] om. Q.

according to the context: ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν
 would be simpler than τῆς ἀρχῆς, (Com-
 pare Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 1, δ. Magist.
 Equit. VI. 5.) yet the genitive may be
 defended, as the object to which the
 action of the verb relates is so fre-
 quently put in that case. See Matthiæ
 Gr. Gr. §. 316. and the note on Thu-
 cyd. IV. 47. 3.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ “προ-
 “ κοπτόντων,” προδοποιούντων καὶ εὐ-
 τρεπίζόντων, ἡγουν προκοπήν καὶ ἐπίδο-
 σιν ποιούντων ἡμῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνων.
 SCHOL.

3. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν] Ὁ νοὺς τῶν λεγο-
 μένων τοιούτους· χρὴ, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,
 ἐκάστους ἡμῶν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, τὰ ἀλλό-
 τρια ἐπικτωμένους καὶ ἀρπάζοντας, μᾶλ-
 λον τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπάγεσθαι, ἥπερ τὰ
 ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας. τουτίστιν, ὅταν τῶν
 ἰδίων ἡμῶν καλῶς ἐχόντων καὶ ἀδεῶς δια-
 κεμένων, βουλόμεθα κατὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀλ-
 λότριά ἐπικτήσασθαι, τότε δεῖ τοὺς συμ-
 μάχους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑφί-
 στασθαι, καὶ μὴ ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος περὶ τῶν
 οἰκίων ἡμῶν γίγνηται. SCHOL.

καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους κ.τ.λ.] The
 sense seems to be, “If we must call in
 “allies and incur the dangers of war,

“let us at least do it when it may rather
 “lead to our acquiring an increase of
 “dominion, than when, as now, it is
 “ruining what we possess already.”
 προσλαμβάνειν κινδύνους, “to incur dan-
 “gers in addition to such as might
 “come unavoidably.” The meaning of
 ἧς γε, a little below, is exactly “quippe
 “cujus.” Internal quarrels are the
 “ruin of Sicily, for its inhabitants are
 “collectively the object of foreign am-
 “bition while they are severally fight-
 “ing with one another.”

5. τὰ ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας] Τὰ ἔτοιμα,
 sua, opponit τοῖς μὴ προσήκουσι, ἀλλοτρίαις.
 I. 70, 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν (ἴσθε) καὶ
 τὰ ἔτοιμα ἂν βλάψαι. Vide ibi Scholia-
 sten. DUKER.

11. καὶ πειράσθαι] μὴ νομιζέτωσαν διὰ
 τὸ συγγενεῖς (φρίν) εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 οἱ Χαλκιδεῖς, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθεστάναι. οὐ
 γὰρ διότι πολέμιόν ἐστι τὸ Δωρικὸν γένος
 τῷ Ἰωνικῷ, διὰ τοῦτο ἐχθροὶ ὄντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Δωριεῶσιν ἐπιάσιν, ἀλλ’
 ἐφίεμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν. τὸ
 δὲ αὐτοὶ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνήκης πα-
 ρέσχοντο, ἀντὶ τοῦ, προθυμότερον ἥπερ
 ἐχρῆν κατὰ συμμαχίαν, ἐβοήθησαν.
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

or footing in Sicily,
will of necessity abandon
their designs.

“ κιδικὸν τῇ Ἰάδι ξυγγενεία ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ 3
“ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἐτέρου
“ ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελία
“ ἀγαθῶν ἐφιέμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ νῦν 4
5 “ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει· τοῖς γὰρ οὐδε-
“ πώποτε σφίσι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν προσβοηθήσασιν αὐτοὶ
“ τὸ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.
“ καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν τε καὶ προ- 5

1. ἰάδι] ἰδία I.K.O. 2. τοῖς] om. g. 3. ἀπίαςιν P. τῇ] om. V.d.i.
4. ἀγαθῶν] καλῶν i. et Parm. 5. τοῖς] τοῖσδε f. οὐδεπώποτε B.C.E.
F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέποτε.
6. κατὰ ξυμμαχικὸν Q. 8. τε] om. d.i. et Parm.

2. τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Göller in placing the comma after πέφυκε, and omitting it after ἐτέρου: τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει seems opposed to τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐφιέμενοι ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. “It is not a “national quarrel on account of a distinction of races, which makes them “invade us because one of our races “is their natural enemy.” τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει is, “from their hatred of one of “our two races,” i. e. of the Dorian.

[Poppo and Göller however strike out the comma before ὅτι πέφυκε, and translate, “quod Sicilia in duas gentes, “(propr. gentibus eam habitantibus in “duas partes) divisa est;” thus making ἡ Σικελία the nominative case to πέφυκε. This makes the construction of τοῖς ἔθνεσιν apparently easier, inasmuch as it may be called an incorrectness to make it depend on ἐπίαςιν, for the Athenians did not attack both of the nations of Sicily, but one only. Yet I believe that this is, notwithstanding, the true construction, and that τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὅτι δίχα πέφυκεν ἐπίαςιν means the same thing as ὅτι τὰ ἔθνη δίχα πέφυκεν, ἐπίαςιν τῷ ἐτέρῳ δι’ ἔχθος.]

5. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει] “Upon the invitation of the “Chalcidian race.” Compare III. 86. where the Chalcidian states of Sicily and Italy are represented as calling in the Athenians to their aid. For the following clause, compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 13. ξυμμάχους—οἷς κακῶς

μὲν πράξασιν ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελείας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα. The words τὸ δίκαιον—παρέσχοντο, are understood by Dobree (Adversar. vol. I. p. 66.) to mean, that the Athenians offered to the Chalcidians all that they had a right to claim, “rather in the “spirit of an ally, than according to “the letter of a treaty.” He should have rather said, “the treaty;” for τῆς ξυνθήκης, according to Dobree’s interpretation, refers to the παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, on the strength of which the Chalcidian states appealed to Athens for assistance, III. 86. 4. μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης, for μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην, is something like I. 85, 2. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, that is, μᾶλλον ἢ ἐπείροισ. Compare also Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 454. But I am by no means certain that the interpretation of Portus is not after all mainly the true one. “Ipsi foederis jus “libentius præstiterunt.” Not, however, that μᾶλλον is to be taken with προθύμως, but applies to the whole sentence. “Instead of receiving or requiring aid from the Chalcidians, they “themselves rather were forward to “offer to them the full benefit of the “treaty.” τὸ δίκαιον τῆς ξυνθήκης is, “that to which the treaty of alliance entitled them,” namely, “assistance in “time of need:” and this he says they were rather forward in offering, than anxious themselves to receive their due share of it. Compare, for the construction and order, ch. 68, 5. ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγγίγντο τῆς ἀνοίξεως.

“ νοεῖσθαι πολλῇ ξυγγνώμῃ, καὶ οὐ τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις
 “ μέμφομαι ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσι· πέφυκε
 “ γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἰκοντος,
 6 “ φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπιόν. ὅσοι δὲ γινώσκοντες αὐτὰ μὴ
 “ ὀρθῶς προσκοποῦμεν, μηδὲ τοῦτό τις πρεσβύτατον ἤκει
 “ κρίνας τὸ κοινῶς φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι, ἀμαρτά-
 7 “ νομεν. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς
 “ ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῶν ὀρμῶνται
 8 “ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ οὕτως οὐ
 “ πόλεμος πολέμῳ, εἰρήνῃ δὲ διαφοραὶ ἀπραγμόνως παύ- 10
 “ ονται, οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες εὐλόγως

1. συγγνώμῃ K.Q. ἄρχοις c. 3. διαπαντός V. εἰκότος K.P. 5. σκο-
 ποῦμεν h. μηδέ] μίτε K. μὴ δὲ L.O.V.m. πρεσβύτερον c.f.g. 6. κοινῶν f.
 ἅπαντες Parm. 7. αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλαγὴ c.g. 8. αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.R.V.m.
 Porpo. 9. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. σύ] δ I.O.P.T.d.e. οὐχ ὁ L. 10. πολέμῳ] σύ
 πολέμῳ I. διαφοραὶ A.B.F.G.L.N.O.T.V.d.f.h.i. Parm. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ
 διαφοραὶ I. διαφορᾷ g. vulgo διαφορά.

2. ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσι] Bauer under-
 stands the comparative here as if it
 were equivalent to ἀλλὰ μέμφομαι μάλ-
 λον τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς οὖσιν ὑπακούειν, and he
 refers to II. 40, 2. where μὴ διαφεύγειν
 αἰσχρον is to be resolved into μᾶλλον δὲ
 τὸ μὴ διαφεύγειν αἰσχρόν. The cases,
 however, do not seem to me exactly
 parallel: and I should rather resolve
 ἐτοιμοτέροις ὑπακούειν into ἐτοιμοῖς ὑπα-
 κούειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντιστῆναι, or under-
 stand it simply as ἐτοιμοτέροις τοῦ δέον-
 τος; “too ready to obey.” Compare
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 457. 2. Jelf, §. 784.

6. φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι] Κοινῶς
 φοβερὸν ἢ δούλωσις ἢ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐπιβουλευομένη πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. ὥς
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης δύο πόων ἅμα γινόμε-
 νων ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον
 (Aphor. II. 46.). τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς, πρεσβύτα-
 τον εὖ θέσθαι. τουτέστιν, ἐν πρώτοις
 τοῦτο φυλάσσεσθαι καὶ εὖ διαθέσθαι. του-
 τέστι τὴν δούλωσιν. SCHOL.

7. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ] Εἰ πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους (φρασί) εἰρηνεύσασμεν, τάχιστα
 ἂν ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλὴ ἀδεστέρα
 ᾖ. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρει, διότι οὐχὶ
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γῆς ὀρμῶνται πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 (οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν ἀστυγείτορες) ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς
 τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ εἰ τοῦτο ποιη-
 σμεν οὕτως, οὐκέτι πόλεμος πόλεμον δι-

αδέχεται, ἀλλ' εἰρήνῃ τὴν διαφορὰν. σκό-
 πει δὲ πῶς τὸν πόλεμον εὐφύμως διαφο-
 ρὰν καλεῖ. SCHOL.

αὐτοῦ] Τοῦ κοινῶς φοβεροῦ δηλαδὴ.
 SCHOL.

9. τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων] “Ἦγουν τῶν
 Χαλκιδέων. SCHOL.

οὕτως] Οὕτω δηλαδὴ, ὥς εἶπεν. ἦτοι εἰ
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. SCHOL.

11. οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ] Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς κ. τ. λ.] Ge-
 neraly in Thucydides, as here, εὐπρε-
 πῶς signifies “speciously, with a fair
 “show;” and εὐλόγως, “justly, with
 “good reason.” See IV. 86, 4. 87, 1.
 VI. 76, 2. 79, 2. The future sense of
 the present tense of εἶμι in Attic writers
 is well known; (see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
 §. 504. 3. Porpo, Prolegom. tom. I.
 p. 153.) but here παύονται as well as
 ἀπίασι takes a future signification, be-
 cause the future time is assumed as
 present in the word οὕτως.

εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες] Οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι μετὰ προφάσεως εὐπρεποῦς ἐλθόν-
 τες, ὥς ᾔθην συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς ἐνθάδε
 Χαλκιδέουσιν, εὐλόγως ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπελευ-
 σονται, διαλλαγόντων ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

εὐλόγως] Εὐλόγως φησὶ διὰ τὸ ξυμ-
 βῆναι. SCHOL.

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“ ἄπρακτοι ἀπίασι. LXII. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

Besides, independently of the danger from the Athenians, war is always an uncertain game; and it is wiser to avoid its fatal losses than to trust to its deceitful prospects of success.

“ τοσοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εἰς βουλευομένοις· εὗρίσκε-

“ ται· τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένην

“ ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἐν

“ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι; ἢ δοκεῖτε, εἴ τῷ τι

“ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἢ εἴ τῳ τὰ ἐναντία, οὐχ ἡσυχία

“ μᾶλλον ἢ πόλεμος τὸ μὲν παύσαι ἂν ἑκα-

“ τέρεθ, τὸ δὲ ξυνδιασώσαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας

“ ἀκινδυνότερας ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἅλλα τε ὅσα ἐν μήκει

10 “ λόγων ἂν τις διέλθοι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν; ἂ χρὴ

“ σκεψαμένους μὴ τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ

“ τινὰ σωτηρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν προιδεῖν. καὶ εἴ τις

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βίᾳ πράξειν οἶεται, τῷ παρ’

1. ἐπίασι T. εὐλόγως deest in textu, N. sed in margine additur. πρὸς ἀθηναίους T. 5. ἢ δοκεῖται C. ἢ εἴ τῳ] ἢ τῷ K. 7. παύσαι ἂν—ξυνδιασώσαι Heilm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι. 8. καὶ τὰς λαμπρότητας K. 9. ἀκινδύνως d.i. ἀκινδυνότερας F.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκινδυνότερας. 10. λέγων B. qui mox cum h. διεφθλοῖ. 11. αὐτοῦ E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 12. εἴ τι βεβαίως τις L.O.P.

5. ἢ δοκεῖτε κ. τ. λ.] Ut hic, ita I. 3, 2. post verbum δοκεῖ oratio ex verbo finito in verbum infinitum transit: δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδὲ—εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπιλησὶς αὐτῇ. GÖLLER. That is to say, δοκεῖτε is first taken as wholly parenthetical, and then is made to affect the construction: “Would not peace rather than war, *think ye*, abate the “one, and continue the other; and “*think ye not* that the honours and “glories which peace gives are freer “from danger?” Another confusion arises from the absence of the negative before ἔχειν, as if the preceding οὐ had been joined with δοκεῖτε instead of with μᾶλλον. Göller rightly compares I. 71, 1. ὀλέσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τοῦτοισ—ἀρκεῖν, οἱ ἂν—πράσσωσι—ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν—τὸ ἴσον νέμετε, where ἀλλὰ νέμετε is put for ἀλλ’ οἱ ἂν νέμωσι; just as if he had written before οὐκ ὀλέσθε—τοῦτοισ—ἀρκεῖν, instead of ὀλέσθε—οὐ τοῦτοισ—ἀρκεῖν. The optative παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι has been properly restored by the recent editors instead of the infinitive παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι.

12. καὶ εἴ τις βεβαίως] Ἡ διάνοια· εἴ τις βεβαίως τι καὶ πάντα πάντως οἶεται πράξειν καὶ κρατήσῃ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἥτοι διὰ τὸ δικαίως αὐτοῖς ἐπίνειν νομίζειν, ἢ διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸς ὀλεσθαι τυγχάνειν, μὴ χαλεπαίνετω, εἰ παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οἰήσιν τε καὶ ἐλπίδα σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, ἐνθυμηθεὶς ὅτι πολλοὶ δικαίως τιμωρησασθαι τοὺς ἀδικήσαντας διανοηθέντες, οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ προσπαύοντο. καὶ ἕτεροι δὲ ἰσχυρὸν ἐλπίζοντες πλεονεκτῆσειν τῶν πέλας, πρὸς τῷ μὴ σχεῖν πλεῖον, καὶ τὰ ἐναντίων ἀπώλεσαν. διὰ τούτων δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐλεγχομένους χαλεπαίνειν συνάγεται. SCHOL.

13. βίᾳ] Ἰσχυῖ. SCHOL. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω] Göller supposes from the Scholiast’s interpretation of this passage that his copy contained a different reading from that of our present MSS. But I believe that μὴ χαλεπαίνετω εἰ σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ is merely his paraphrase of μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, “Let him not be disappointed, taking “it ill;” i. e. “let him not take it ill if

- “ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, γνούς ὅτι πλείους ἦδη
 “ καὶ τιμωρίαις μετιόντες τοὺς ἀδικούντας, καὶ ἐλπίσαντες
 “ ἕτεροι δυνάμει τινὶ πλεονεκτήσιν, οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ
 “ ἡμύναντο ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἐσώθησαν, τοῖς δ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ πλέον ἔχειν
 3 “ προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν ξυνέβη. τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς
 “ δικαίως, ὅτι καὶ ἀδικεῖται· οὐδὲ ἰσχύς βέβαιον, διότι καὶ
 “ εὐέλπι. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον
 “ κρατεῖ, πάντων τε σφαλερώτατον ὃν ὁμως καὶ χρησιμώ-
 “ τατον φαίνεται· ἐξ ἴσου γὰρ δεδιότες προμηθεῖα μᾶλλον
 “ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα. LXIII. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε 10

For every reason “ τούτου διὰ τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος καὶ διὰ τὸ
 therefore let us make
 peace amongst our- “ ἦδη φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους, κατ’

4. ἐσώθησαν g. τοὺς C.G.I.L.O.d.e.i. Parm. 5. προκαταλιπεῖν K.V.
 αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V. Poppo. 6. δικαίῳ βία T. 7. ἐλπίς E.F.H.Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. 9. προ-
 7. εὐέλπις E.F.H.Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. 9. προ-
 μηθία A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.h. Bekk. προμηθεῖα G. 10. τε] om. d.i.
 12. κατὰ ἀμφότερα C.

“ he be disappointed.” Compare οὐ
 χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, I. 2, 2. “ They did
 “ not care about leaving their homes.”
 Τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα is like τῷ παραλόγῳ,
 and is used completely as a single sub-
 stantive, “ unlooked-for evil.” Compare
 VII. 66, 3.

3. οἱ μὲν] Οἱ μετιόντες σὺν δίκῃ τοὺς
 ἀδικούντας. SCHOL.
 οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἡμύναντο] Ἦγουν οὐ μό-
 νον οὐκ ἡμύναντο. SCHOL.

5. προσκαταλιπεῖν] Προσζημιωθῆναι.
 SCHOL.

τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] Οὐχ
 ὅτι ἀδικεῖται, εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως. οὐ γὰρ
 ἐπειδὴ ὁ τιμωρούμενος προηδίκηται, διὰ
 τοῦτο ἐπεξίω ἐντυχῆσαι. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ
 τὸν ἀδικηθέντα εὐτυχῆσαι κατὰ τὴν εἰς-
 πραξίαν τῆς τιμωρίας, οὐ μὴ καὶ ἀποβαί-
 νον οὕτως. οὐδὲ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς (φῆσι) διὰ τὸ
 ἐλπίζειν ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως κρατήσιν, διὰ
 τοῦτο καὶ τὸ βέβαιον ἔχει. SCHOL.

οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] “ Does not suc-
 “ ceed as of right it should.”

7. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον] Τὸ δὲ ἀστατον
 τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ ἀδηλον ὡς ἐπιτοπλείστον
 πέφυκε κρατεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ πολλάκις νικῆ-
 σαι καὶ ἀπὸ ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, ἐκτὸς τύχης.
 SCHOL.

τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον κ. τ. λ.] “ The
 “ uncertainty of the future has mostly
 “ the greatest control over events.” Τὸ

ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος is equivalent
 nearly to ἡ τύχη. Compare I. 140, 3. τὴν
 τύχην ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῇ εἰσθα-
 μεν αἰτιάσθαι. “ Capricious fortune is
 “ generally the mistress” seems to be
 the exact meaning of Thucydides’
 words. [Compare Sophocl. Œd. Tyr.
 977. Dindorf.]

τί δ’ ἂν φοβοίτ’ ἄνθρωπος ὃ τὰ τῆς τύχης
 κρατεῖ, προνοία δ’ ἐστὶν οὐδενὸς σαφές;]

8. κρατεῖ] Τὴν ἰσχὴν ἔχει. SCHOL.
 9. προμηθεῖα] Προγνώσει, σκέψει.
 SCHOL.

10. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε τούτου] Ἡ
 διάνοια. καὶ νῦν τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους
 διαφορᾶς ἐπιλαθόμεθα δι’ ἀμφότερα, διὰ
 τε δηλαδὴ τὸ ἀδηλον τυγχάνειν, εἰ πιστό-
 μεθὰ τι ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους ἦδη φοβεροὺς ἡμῖν εἶναι πα-
 ρόντας, ἰκανὰ νομίσαντες αἰτία τῆς ἀπο-
 τροπῆς ταῦτα. SCHOL.

11. διὰ τὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναί-
 οὺς] A confusion between two modes
 of expression, διὰ Ἀθηναίους φοβεροὺς
 παρόντας and διὰ τὸ—παρεῖναι Ἀθηναί-
 οὺς. Compare V. 7, 2, 9, 4. Immediately
 after, τὸ ἐλλείπειν τῆς γνώμης εἰρχθῆναι is
 a condensed expression for τὴν γνώμην
 εἰρχθῆναι ὥστε ἐλλειπῇ γίνεσθαι; for it
 is not properly “ the deficiencies” of
 their designs that were restrained, but

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selves for the longest
 possible period; shun-
 ning that continuance
 of hostilities in which
 victory over our neigh-
 bours would only throw
 5 us more surely into the
 power of our worst
 and common enemy.

“ἀμφότερα ἐκπλαγέντες, καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς
 “γνώμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τιτι φήθημεν πράξειν,
 “ταῖς καλύμαις ταύταις ἱκανῶς νομίσαντες
 “εἰρχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐφεστῶτας πολεμίους ἐκ τῆς
 “χώρας ἀποπέμπωμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα μὲν
 “ἐς αἰδίων ζυμβῶμεν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, χρόνον ὥς
 “πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς ἐς
 “αὐθις ἀναβαλόμεθα. τὸ ζύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν πειθόμενοι 2
 “μὲν ἐμοὶ πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος ἐλευθέραν, ἀφ’ ἧς αὐτο-
 10 “κράτορες ὄντες τὸν εὖ καὶ κακῶς δρῶντα ἐξ ἴσου ἀρετῇ
 “ἀμυνούμεθα· ἣν δὲ ἀπιστήσαντες ἄλλοις ὑπακούσωμεν, οὐ
 “περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαί τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,

2. ὧν] ὡς h. τι B.C.E.F.H.M.O.d.h.i. Goell. Bekk. τι[s] Porpo. vulgo
 τις. ὡιῆθη μὲν A.F.H. πράξει G.P.e. Parm. om. d.i. 3. ταύταις] om. Q.
 νομίζοντες Q. 5. χώρας πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας T. ἀποπέμπωμεν
 A.B.E.F.H.T.d.f. καὶ—ζυμβῶμεν om. pr. G. 7. πλείστον—ἰδίας] om. T.
 8. ἀναβαλόμεθα T.e. ἀναλαβόμεθα d. Parm. 10. καὶ] ἡ L.O.P.Q.e. κακῶς]
 καλῶς h. 11. ἀμυνόμεθα Q. ἣν δ’ ἀπισ. C. Bekk. ἀπιστήσαντες E. ἀποστή-
 σωτες L.d.e.i. ἀποστάντες O.P. ἀλλήλους F.L. ἀλλήλων P. ἀλλήλους
 ἄλλους g. ἀλλήλων ἄλλους O.

rather their designs were checked and
 restrained, so as to be rendered defect-
 ive; that is, to fall short of what they
 were originally. Ὦν ἕκαστός τι φήθημεν
 πράξειν: “In those thoughts which we
 “severally entertained of great achieve-
 “ments.” Τι πράξειν (compare τι πρά-
 ξαι, III. 45, 7. and τι πράξειν, IV. 55, 1.)
 seems to contain the notion of enter-
 prise or achievement, of doing some-
 thing that should deserve the name
 of a deed. Compare the Latin word
 “facinus.” With regard to the read-
 ing, τι has been adopted by Bekker
 and Gölter, and has the best MSS. in
 its favour. But we should rather ex-
 pect φήθημεν τι πράξειν than τι φήθημεν
 πράξειν. And as ἕκαστός τις makes a
 very good sense, and is supported by
 several good MSS., I have marked τι as
 of doubtful authority, although I have
 still retained it in the text.

1. καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης] Καὶ
 τοῦτο (φησὶν) ἐνθυμηθέντες, ὅτι ἂ προσε-
 δοκήσαμεν πράξει (τουτέστι κρατῆσαι
 κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον) ἐλλιπῶς ἐγένετο καὶ
 οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἡμετέρας γνώμας ἀπέβη.

THUCYDIDES, VOL. II.

G

ταῦτα οὖν αὐτὰ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν
 γνώμην γενόμενα, ἱκανὰ καλύματα ἡμῖν
 καὶ ἐμπόδια γεγενῆσθαι νομίσωμεν· καὶ
 τοῦτοις εἰρχθέντες εἰς τὸ μὴ προβῆναι
 ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα ὥς ἡβουλόμεθα, τοὺς
 ἐπικειμένους ἡμῖν πολεμίους ἀπράκτους
 ἀποπεμφόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. τὸ ζύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν] Τὸ σύν-
 ολον δὲ εἰδέναι (φησὶ) χρῆ, ὅτι πεισθέν-
 τες μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἐλευθέρας οἰκί-
 σομεν. SCHOL.

9. πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος] Τὴν ἰδίαν.
 SCHOL.

11. οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι κ. τ. λ.]
 The old reading in this passage was
 γινόμεθα, which Bekker has altered,
 on the authority of all the best MSS.
 to γινόμεθα. But Porpo and Gölter,
 considering that the indicative mood
 with ἂν cannot be tolerated under such
 circumstances, read γιγνώμεθα. Her-
 mann, in his Dissertation on the par-
 ticle ἂν, book I. sect. 9. defends the
 indicative γινόμεθα, by supposing the
 sentence to be altogether condensed,
 and that if fully expanded it would run
 in this manner, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρή-

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

“ φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’
 “ ἀνάγκην † γιγνόμεθα.† LXIV. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ἅπερ καὶ
 In urging peace, let “ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον, πόλιν τε μεγίστην παρε-
 me repeat that I am “ χόμενος καὶ ἐπιὼν τῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀμυνούμενος
 not speaking for the “ ἄξιῳ προειδόμενος αὐτῶν ξυγχαρεῖν καὶ μὴ εἶ
 peculiar interest of “ τοὺς ἐναντίους οὕτω κακῶς δρᾶν ὥστε αὐτοὺς
 of Syracuse, but for the
 common interest of

1. καὶ διάφοροι L.O.P. 2. γιγνόμεθα A.B.F.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.f.g. Bekk.
 γινόμεθα Parm. γιγνόμεθα Poppo. Goell. vulgo γιγνόμεθα. 3. εἶπον] om. Q.
 4. ἦ] om. R. ἀμυνούμενος A.B.C.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.e.f.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀμυνόμενος. 5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς Reisk. Bekk. Goell.
 Dobree. probante Poppon. Libri omnes προειδομένους αὐτούς.

σασθαι ἀλλήλους φίλοι γενησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν, εἰ τύχοιμεν, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις γιγνόμεθα, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ γιγνόμεθα. It will be seen, by his manner of stopping the sentence, that Hermann understands it throughout differently from the common interpreters. But καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν may well signify, “even if we were to succeed to the uttermost;” “succeed,” that is, “in obtaining the revenge that ‘we wish for,’ as the Scholiast explains it. On the other hand, the expression ἄγαν φίλοι γιγνόμεσθ’ ἂν, “we should become much too close friends” to those who are our worst enemies,” seems exactly in the tone of Thucydides, and to be supported by a passage in another speech of Hermocrates, (VI. 78, 1.) where he says that the object of the Athenians in attacking Syracuse is τὴν ἐκείνου (scilic. of the Athenian allies of Athens) φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι. The words εἰ τύχοιμεν would, however, on this arrangement be rather difficult to interpret. On the whole I prefer the common pointing, and am inclined to follow Poppo and Götter in preferring the optative γιγνόμεθα to the indicative, because φίλοι μὲν and διάφοροι δὲ must be opposed to one another, and there can be no reason why the latter clause should be asserted more positively than the former; why γιγνόμεθα should be understood with φίλοι μὲν ἂν, and γιγνόμεθα expressed with διάφοροι. In the words οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρησασθαι τινα Thucydides was going probably to add ὁ ἄγων ἔσται, and then altered the subsequent

part of the sentence, so that the construction of the first part is incomplete.

[Poppo in his notes on this passage, pars. III. volum. III. p. 205, 206. accedes to Hermann’s opinion, and defends γιγνόμεθα. But it is quite clear that the stress of the sentence does not lie in the last clause merely, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’ ἀνάγκην γιγνόμεθα, and still clearer that the clause, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, is not meant to contain a possible alleviation of the Sicilians’ condition, (as Poppo supposes, paraphrasing it thus, “forsitan ‘Atheniensibus inimicissimis amici fit’ ‘amus, quamquam ne id quidem certum et exploratum est,’” but one of its inevitable and worst evils. The contingent success, ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν, relates, as I have said in my original note, to revenge obtained by any one state through the Athenians’ help upon its particular enemies. If the text therefore be in other respects sound, I should still prefer γιγνόμεθα. But if here, as in some other places, our present MSS. exhibit only a patched reading, intended to hide a gap in the older MSS. from which they were copied, then various conjectures might be made as to its restoration, but till older and better MSS. come to light, we must be contented to leave it in uncertainty.]

5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς] This correction of Reiske’s and Bekker’s, instead of the common reading προειδομένους—αὐτούς, is so certainly right, that I have not hesitated to adopt it with Götter. Ἐγὼ μὲν—ἄξιῳ is clearly opposed to τοὺς ἄλλους δικαῖα ταῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι,

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

us all. I advise mutual concessions to one another, lest we have all alike to yield to Athens. Let us, by restoring peace at home, secure also our national independence.

“ τὰ πλείω βλάπτεσθαι, μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, ἀλλ’ ὅσον εἰκὸς ἡσσᾶσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, δίκαιῶν ταῦτό μοι ποιήσας ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦτο παθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ αἰσχρὸν οἰκείους οἰκείων ἡσσᾶσθαι, ἢ Δωριέα τινα Δωριέως ἢ Χαλκιδέα τῶν ξυγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν γείτονας ὄντας καὶ ξυνοίκους μᾶς χώρας καὶ περιρρύτου, καὶ ὄνομα ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας· οἱ πολεμήσομέν τε, οἶμαι, ὅταν ξυμβῇ, καὶ ξυγχωρησόμεθά γε πάλιν καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς λόγοις κοινοῖς χρώμενοι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοφύλους ἐπελθόντας ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, ἀμυνούμεθα, εἴπερ καὶ καθ’

4. ἡπᾶσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Sic et infra F.K.L.O.Q.e. 5. ταυτά g. αὐτῶν] om. H. 6. οὐδὲ e.g. 7. οἰκείων οἰκείους K. τινας N.Q.V. 8. συγγενῶν K. 11. ξυγχωρησόμεθα I. correct. C. συγχωρησ. V. πάλιν] μάλλον L. 13. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν b.c.h. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ εἰ K. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ Parm. vulgo omittunt αἰεὶ. σωφρονούμεν E.F.H.K.

and distinguishes what Hermocrates thinks should be done by others, from what he was prepared to do himself. The accusative προειδομένους could only therefore be justified by referring it to ἡμᾶς understood, rather than ὑμᾶς; but in this case αὐτοὶ, rather than αὐτοὺς, would seem to be required, and ἀξιώ, besides, would be differently placed twice in the same sentence, once with a new subject intervening between it and the verb, ἀξιώ (ἡμᾶς) προειδομένους, ξυγχωρεῖν, and ἀξιώ—ἡγεῖσθαι. For the sentiment μωρία φιλονεικῶν—καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, compare VI. 78, 2. οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι.

5. ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν] I prefer Dobree’s correction, ἀφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, to the stopping adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, who connect the words with what follows, ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν—τοῦτο παθεῖν. One of the two methods of correction, however, appears necessary, for a man cannot be said to do a thing ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ, in the sense of “in obedience to himself,” as I formerly interpreted it: at least I

know no instances of such an expression.

8. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν κ. τ. λ.] “For it is no shame for men to give way to their own blood, whether Dorians to Dorians, or Chalcidians to their own kinsmen; and, in short, it is no shame for us to give way, for the mere reason of our being locally connected with each other, living all together in one land, and that too an island, and all called by one common name, Sicilians.” Hermocrates introduces the latter clause, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν—Σικελιώτας, because he was not only urging Dorians to give way to Dorians, but Dorians to Chalcidians, and Chalcidians to Dorians: so that the local connexion afforded the only argument that was universally applicable to every part of his case.

13. ἀμυνούμεθα—ἐπαξόμεθα] These words both refer to the relative of in οἱ πολεμήσομεν: “And, being Sicilians, we will fight, make peace, repel foreign invaders unanimously, and never call in any allies or mediators in our quarrels.”

“ ἐκάστους βλαπτόμενοι ξύμπαντες κινδυνεύομεν· ξυμμάχους
 4 “ δὲ οὐδέποτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπαξόμεθα οὐδὲ διαλλακτάς. τάδε
 “ γὰρ ποιοῦντες ἐν τε τῇ παρόντι δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν οὐ στερή-
 “ σομεν τὴν Σικελίαν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ οἰκίον
 “ πολέμου, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέραν 5
 “ νεμούμεθα καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἦσσον ἐπιβουλευομένην.”

LXV. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους εἰπόντος πειθόμενοι οἱ
 Σικελιωταὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνηχέθησαν

The Sicilian Greeks accordingly conclude a general peace, and the Athenian fleet retires from Sicily. Its commanders are punished on their return to Athens, as having been bribed to abandon the sub-
 2 jugation of Sicily, when it was within their reach.

γνώμη, ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου
 ἔχοντες ἅ ἕκαστοι ἔχουσι, τοῖς δὲ Καμαριναίοις 10
 Μοργαντίνην εἶναι ἀργύριον τακτὸν τοῖς Συ-
 ρακοσίοις ἀποδοῦσιν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ξύμμαχοι παρακαλέσαντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐν τέλει
 ὄντας εἶπον ὅτι ξυμβήσονται καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ
 15 ἔσονται κακένοις κοιναί. ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ αὐ-
 τῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν

3 Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπλευσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκ Σικελίας. ἐλθόντας
 δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν φυγῇ
 ἐξημίωσαν, Πυθόδωρον καὶ Σοφοκλέα, τὸν δὲ τρίτον Εὐρυ-
 μέδοντα χρήματα ἐπράξαντο, ὥς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐν Σικελίᾳ 20
 4 καταστρέφασθαι δώροις πεισθέντες ἀποχωρήσειαν. οὕτω
 τῇ [τε] παρούσῃ εὐτυχία χρώμενοι ἡξίουσιν σφίσι μηδὲν

I. κινδυνεύομεν O. 2. οὐδέπω τε H. 3. γὰρ] om. Q. ποθοῦντες P.
 ἐν τῇ d. δεῖν L.O.P. στερησόμεθα e. 7. πυθόμενοι R.f. 8. κατὰ τὸ
 σφᾶς Q. ξυνηχέθησαν d.i. 9. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι Q. 10. ἔχοντες ἕκαστοι ἅ
 ἔχουσι Parm. 11. μοργαντίνην B. 17. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπηλθον N.V. 19. εὐθυ-
 μέδοντα d.i. 20. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.P. 21. ἀπεχώρησαν d. 22. τῇ τε παρούσῃ
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. sed hic uncis
 inclusum. τῇ παρούσῃ Bekk. Goell. [an τῇ τότε? Bekk. in ed. 1832.]

11. Μοργαντίνην] Vide Cluverii Sici-
 liam, lib. II. p. 335. et Casauboni notas
 ad Polybium, p. 127. ed. Amst. HUDS.
 Quum oppidum inter Syracusas et Cata-
 nen situm Camarinæsi tenere non po-
 tuerint, aut in nomine vel Morgantines
 vel Camarinæorum, pro quibus Cata-
 næos expectaveris, necesse est erratum
 sit, aut præter notissimam illam Mor-
 gantinen alius obscurior ejusdem no-

minis locus inter Syracusas et Camari-
 nam fuerit oportet. POPPO, Prolegom.
 II. p. 508. The latter is the more pro-
 bable supposition, as the Morgetes were
 a tribe who once occupied a consider-
 able tract of country in the interior of
 Sicily; so that more than one place
 may very naturally have been called
 after their name.

22. τῇ παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ] Almost all

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ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὰ ἀπορώτερα
μεγάλη τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐνδεεστέρα παρασκευῇ κατεργάζεσθαι.
αἰτία δ' ἦν ἡ παρὰ λόγον τῶν πλειόνων εὐπραγία αὐτοῖς
ὑποτιθεῖσα ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος.

5 LXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Μεγαρήs οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει
πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος
MEGARA. ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατιᾷ ἐς τὴν
10 Revolution of Megara. The distress of the
whole city, owing to
the war and the plun-
dering hostility of some
aristocratical exiles,
encourages the friends
of these exiles to press
for their recall. The
popular leaders, in
fear for themselves,
χωρᾶν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων τῶν
ἐκ Πηγῶν, οἱ στασιασάντων ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ
τοῦ πλήθους χαλεποὶ ἦσαν ληστεύοντες, ἐποι-
οῦντο λόγους ἐν ἀλλήλοις ὥς χρὴ δεξαμένους
τοὺς φεύγοντας μὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τὴν πόλιν
φθείρειν. οἱ δὲ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω τὸν θρόυν
αἰσθόμενοι φανερώs μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καὶ

1. ἀπορώτατα L.O.P. 3. παρὰ λόγον F.H.K. παρὰ λόγῳ L.O.P.e.i. τῶν
πλειόν. πα. λόγ. R. τῶν πλειόνων om. e. 6. πιεζόμενοι post αἰὲ ponunt N.V.
ἔτος om. G. 7. ἐμβαλλόντων L. ἐμβαλόντων b. ἐκβαλόντων f. ἐμβάντων O.
11. λόγον g. 13. φέρειν Parm. θροῦν] ῥοῦν I. 14. μάλιστα Q.

the best MSS. read τῇ τε παρούσῃ εὐ-
τυχίᾳ, which Haack has adopted, and
translates it, "Ita, et praesenti felicitate
"usi, postulabant." It seems almost
ridiculous to make such a distinction;
but the particle τε so often occurs in
Thucydides in places where it is equally
unnecessary, according to our present
notions of language, that I cannot but
follow the MSS. in inserting it, al-
though unquestionably it would be
much better away.

[Bekker's conjecture, τῇ τότε, seems
probable as well as plausible.]

4. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος] Compare II. 62,
5. ἐλπίδι—ἥs ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἡ ἰσχὺς. "A
"strength of hope" appears to mean,
a strength not arising from reality, or
from resources now in existence, but
from the hope of gaining such. Com-
pare also III. 45, 5. ἡ ἐλπίς—τὴν εὐπο-
ρίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα.

6. αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον κ. τ. λ.] Com-
pare Aristophanes, Acharn. 761. where a
citizen of Megara complains that these
annual invasions had left him not so
much as a single plant of garlick stand-
ing in his garden:

ποῖα σκόροδ'· ὑμεῖς τῶν αἰέ,
ὄκκ' ἐσβάλητε, τὼs ἀρωραῖοι μύες,
πάσσακι τὰs ἀγλίδας ἐξορύσσετε.

The play of the Acharnians was first
acted about eighteen months before the
period at which we are now arrived,
that is, in February, 425. See Clinton's
Fasti Hellenici.

7. Erat decreto publico cautum, ut
στρατηγοὶ Atheniensium, patrium jus-
jurandum jurantes, insuper jurarent, ὅτι
καὶ δις ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν
ἐμβαλοῦσι. Plutarch. in Pericle, p. 306.
DUKER. Compare II. 31, 5.

13. τὸν θρόυν αἰσθόμενοι] Lexicon
MS. Bibl. Coislin. Montfauconii, p. 483.
(Lex. Seg. p. 99, 7.) Θροῦς, Θουκυδίδης
δ. sine interpretatione. Scholiastes edi-
tus hic exponit ἄλογον: corrupte, sine
dubio. Cass. melius σύλλογον; quæ
vox ut plurimum quidem circulos et
cætus sermones inter se serentium, sed
nonnumquam etiam ipsos sermones no-
tat. Vid. Græv. ad Lucian. Revivisc.
p. 391. Rursus ita Thucyd. V. 7, 2. et
39, 1. DUKER.

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3 communicate with the Athenians, offering to give up the city to them, and first to put them in possession of the long walls connecting Megara with its port of Nisaea. αὐτοὶ ἡξίουσαν τούτου τοῦ λόγου ἔχουσιν. γνό-
 4 τετες δὲ οἱ τοῦ δήμου προστάται οὐ δυνατόν τὸν δῆμον ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν, ποιοῦνται λόγους δέισαντες πρὸς τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγούς, Ἴπποκράτην 5
 τε τὸν Ἀρίφρονος καὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκισθένους, βουλόμενοι ἐνδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζοντες ἐλάσσω σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον ἢ τοὺς ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ σφῶν
 4 κατελθεῖν. ξυνέβησαν τε πρῶτα μὲν τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐλεῖν Ἀθηναίους (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτὼ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως 10
 ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν τὸν λιμένα αὐτῶν), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν ᾗ αὐτοὶ μόνοι ἐφρούρουν βεβαιότητος ἕνεκα τῶν Μεγάρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν πειράσθαι ἐνδοῦναι· ῥᾶον δ' ἤδη ἔμελλον προσχωρή-
 σαι τούτου γεγενημένου. LXVII. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ 15
 ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων παρεσκεύ-
 12. ἀστος ἀμφοτέροις, ὑπὸ νύκτα πλεύσαντες ἐς Μινώαν τὴν Μεγαρέων νῆσον ὑπλίταις ἑξακο-
 σίοις ὧν Ἴπποκράτης ἦρχεν, ἐν ὀρύγματι ἐκα-
 13. θέζοντο, ὅθεν ἐπλίνθοντο τὰ τεῖχη καὶ ἀπέειχεν 20
 οὐ πολὺ· οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ Πλαταιῆς τε ψιλοὶ καὶ ἕτεροι περίπολοι

2. δῆμον] μῆδον g. 9. πρῶτον i. Parm. 11. ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν Parm.
 12. μόνοι αὐτοὶ c.g. 13. μεγαρέων d.i. 14. ῥάδιον Q. παραχωρήσειν c.g.
 προχωρήσ. V. 15. ἐπεὶ Parm. 16. καὶ τῶν λόγων] om. P. 18. μί-
 νωιαν E. μεγάρων K. τῶν μεγαρέων V. 20. ἐπλίνθοντο H.I.L.O.P.R.T.f.
 Parm. et prima manu N. ἐπλίνθοντο 70 (i ex h. facto, v a correctore in litura
 posito F.) 12. τοῦ] om. K. 22. πλαταιεῖς V. περίπολοι] πολλοὶ K.

3. μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν] "To continue to hold with them;" that is, distress was likely so to irritate, and at the same time to depress, the minds of the poorer citizens, that they would be anxious at all events to purchase quiet, even by recalling the aristocratical exiles, and thus abandoning their own leaders to certain ruin.

22. περίπολοι] Τῶν φυλάκων οἱ μὲν ἰδρυμένοι καλοῦνται, οἱ δὲ περίπολοι· ἰδρυμένοι μὲν οὖν εἰσιν οἱ αἰεὶ παρακαθεζόμενοι

καὶ πολιορκοῦντες, περίπολοι δὲ οἱ περιερχόμενοι καὶ περιπολοῦντες τὰ φρούρια ἐν τῷ φυλάττειν. SCHOL. Suidas h. v. Vid. Petitum ad leges Atticas, p. 547. Nostrum p. 519. Dionys. Halicarn. p. 618. Hesychium, Schol. Sophoclis, p. 261. et Xenophontem, p. 929. WASS. Agunt de περιπόλοις Atheniensium etiam Maussacus ad Harpocration. h. v. et Valesius ad Notas Maussaci. Adnotant hi ex Ulpiano ad Demosth. Olynth. III. et Artemidoro I. Oneiro-

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ἐνὶ δρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον,† ὃ ἐστὶν ἔλασσον ἄποθεν.
καὶ ἦσθετο οὐδεὶς εἰ μὴ οἱ ἄνδρες οἷς ἐπιμελὲς ἦν εἰδέναι τὴν

1. τὴν f. ἐνάλιον P.Q. ἔλασσον] om. N. 2. οἱ] om. Parm. εἰδέ-
ναι] om. R.T.f.

crit. 56. περιπόλους non fuisse eductos ad bella ὑπερόρια, id est, externa, quæ extra fines Atticæ gerebantur. Si de his agit Thucydides, quid ergo est, quod cum cetero exercitu in Megaridem profecti fuerunt? Nimirum quia Minoa jam ante ab Atheniensibus occupata, in eaque præsidium positum erat, ut est III. 51, 4. ibi quoque περιπόλους videntur habuisse. DUKER. The περίπολοι of Athens formed a part of the force employed for the defence of the country, and which at the beginning of the war had amounted to sixteen thousand men. Of this number the περίπολοι were employed as a moveable force, and confined exclusively within the walls of fortified places, but disposable for the defence of any point that might be particularly threatened. If we could safely assume that the institutions recommended by Plato in his Dialogue on Laws were borrowed from those actually existing in Attica, (as those propounded by Cicero in his Dialogue de Legibus, are little more than a transcript of the actual laws of Rome,) we should conclude that the περίπολοι of each tribe were stationed in the several parts of Attica in rotation, in order to make every citizen familiar with every part of his country. See Plato, de Legibus, VI. p. 760. (185. Tauchnitz.) The service of the περίπολοι commenced at eighteen years of age, and lasted till twenty. (Pollux, VIII. 105. Æschines, de falsa Legat. p. 50. Compare also Plato, as quoted above, and Harpocration in περίπολος.) But it would seem from a passage of Aristotle quoted by Harpocration, and from the words of Artemidorus, quoted by Valois in his notes on Maussac's Commentary on Harpocration, p. 318. (p. 491. ed. Leipzig, 1824.) that during the first of these years the περίπολοι were employed only in Athens itself; and it was not till the second that they commenced their actual service all over Attica; a service too, which, as appears from the present passage of Thu-

cydides, was extended occasionally to posts occupied by the Athenians, even beyond the frontier of Attica. Although employed as a moveable force, the περίπολοι carried the regular arms of the phalanx, the round shield and the long spear. See Harpocration, as above quoted; and compare Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 27. where he recommends the use of lighter arms for such duty. They had stations or barracks in different parts of the country, called περιπόλια. See Thucyd. VI. 45, 2. VII. 48, 5. and Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. Rom. IX. 56. Göller refers his readers to a work of Platner, Beitragen zur Kenntniss des Attischen Rechts, p. 173, &c. for the best information about the περίπολοι; but with this work I have no acquaintance. The περιπόλια, spoken of in VIII. 92, 2. may have been the commander of those περίπολοι who were in their first year of service, and thus employed only in Athens: or there may have been one or two περιπόλιαρχοι as there were two ἵππαρχοι, and the commanders of the περίπολοι of each tribe may have been distinct and subordinate officers, like the φύλαρχοι of the cavalry.

1. ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον†] Notus veterum usus est, Deum pro Dei templo ponere. Letronne, Topographie de Syracuse, p. 40. "Τύχη, Génie de la ville, se dit pour τύχειον, temple du Génie public. Par une métonymie semblable, le fameux temple de Diane à Ephèse était appelé tout simplement "ἡ Ἀρτεμὶς: celui de Jupiter Ammon, "ὁ Ἀμμων, métonymie qui a passé dans plusieurs langues modernes." GÖLLER. (on Thucyd. I. 128, 3.) Compare IV. 118, 3. τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου, where some editors would needlessly read τοῦ Νισαίου. But the difficulty of the present passage consists in the preposition ἐς, because it is not true that the name of the God is used as absolutely synonymous with his temple: nor do either of the passages quoted by Letronne and Göller [Ar-

2 νύκτα ταύτην. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔως ἔμελλε γίγινεσθαι, οἱ προδι-
 δόντες τῶν Μεγαρέων οὗτοι τοιόνδε ἐποίησαν· ἀκάτιον
 ἀμφηρικὸν ὡς λησταί, ἐκ πολλοῦ τεθεραπευκότες τὴν ἀνοιξιν
 τῶν πυλῶν, εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ ἀμάξῃ, πείθοντες τὸν ἄρχοντα, διὰ
 τῆς τάφρου κατακομίζειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ 5
 ἐκπλεῖν· καὶ πρὶν ἡμέραν εἶναι, πάλιν αὐτὸ τῇ ἀμάξῃ
 κομίσαντες ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατὰ τὰς πύλας ἐσῆγον, ὅπως τοῖς
 ἐκ τῆς Μινώας Ἀθηναίοις ἀφανὴς δὴ εἴη ἡ φυλακὴ, μὴ
 3 ὄντος ἐν τῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ μηδενός. καὶ τότε πρὸς
 ταῖς πύλαις ἤδη ἦν ἡ ἄμαξα, καὶ ἀνοιχθεῖσων κατὰ τὸ 10
 εἰωθὸς ὡς τῷ ἀκατίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐγίγνετο γὰρ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-
 ματος τὸ τοιοῦτον) ἰδόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας,
 βουλόμενοι φθάσαι πρὶν ξυγκληθῆναι πάλιν τὰς πύλας καὶ

2. οὗτοι τῶν μεγαρέων Q. 3. ἀμφηρικὸν V. λησταί] om. Parm. 4. εἰ-
 ώθεσαν] ἐνέθεσαν L.O. ἀνέθεσαν P. 4. ἀμάξῃ Q. 5. κομίζειν d.i. τὴν]
 om. g. 7. τὰς] om. C.K.c.g. 8. ἀθηναίοις] om. d. εἴη ἢ] ᾗδ K.
 10. ᾗδ ἦν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν ᾗδ. 11. εἰκὸς prima manu T. τὸ ἀκάτιον I. 13. ξυγ-
 κληθῆναι Bekk. ed. 1832. ξυγκλησθῆναι E. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ξυγκλεισθῆναι.
 ξυγκληθῆναι H.

rian. Exped. Alexand. III. 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 2, 6.] bear them out in attaching such a meaning to expressions of that kind. In speaking of religious worship paid to the God, or of visits to his temple to obtain from him an oracular answer, he is naturally spoken of as a person; but then the language is framed accordingly, and the preposition παρὰ is used instead of ἐς, to denote the approach to the actual presence of the God. See Herodot. I. 46, 2. οἱ δέ τινες ἐπέμποντο παρὰ τε Ἀμφι-
 ἄρεων καὶ παρὰ Τροφώνιον. Until there-
 fore it can be shewn that the name of the God is applied to denote the mere locality of the temple, I shall believe, with Porpo, that ἐνήδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον is wrong: and that it should be either ἐς τὸ Ἐνυαλεῖον (Comp. Lo-
 beck on Phrynich. p. 370.) or παρὰ τὸν Ἐνυάλιον.

1. οἱ προδιδόντες] Οἱ προδιδόντες δη-
 λαδὴ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ Μέγαρα, πλοῖον
 κατέφερον ἐκάστης νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλατταν,

τεθεραπευκότες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν ἄρ-
 χοντα ὅπως αὐτοὺς μὴ καλῶς, ὡς δῆθεν
 ἐπὶ ληστείας ἐκπλέοντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τῶν ἐν τῇ Μινῶα φυλαττόντων, καὶ αὐτοῖς
 πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀνέφερον αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ τεῖχος,
 ὅπως ἀφανὲς δῆθεν ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τί
 χρὴ φυλάττεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενός
 ἐν τῷ Μεγαρικῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ,
 διὰ τὸ ἐντὸς τειχῶν μεθ' ἡμέραν κρύ-
 πτεσθαι τὸ ἀκάτιον, ἄπορον ἦν γινῶναι τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις, ὅφ' ὧν τινῶν ληστεύονται.
 SCHOL.

2. ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικὸν] Πλοῖον ἐκα-
 τέρωθεν ἐρεσσόμενον, ἐν ᾧ ἕκαστος τῶν
 ἐλαυνόντων δικωπίας ἐρέττει. SCHOL.
 The vessel was carried down in the
 trench that it might be more concealed
 than if carried on the open plain. And
 it was launched from the open shore
 on the outside of the harbour of Ni-
 ssea, because otherwise it might have
 been intercepted by the Athenians,
 whose position at Minoa enabled them
 to command the entrance of the har-
 bour.

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ἕως ἔτι ἡ ἄμαξα ἐν αὐταῖς ἦν κώλυμα οὖσα προσθεῖναι· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἄμα καὶ οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες Μεγαρῆς τοὺς κατὰ πύλας φύλακας κτείνουσι. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην 4 Πλαταιῆς τε καὶ περίπολοι ἐσέδραμον οὐ νῦν τὸ τροπαῖον 5 ἐστὶ, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν (ἦσθοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐγγύτατα Πελοποννήσιοι) μαχόμενοι τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον. LXVIII. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ὁ αἰὲ ἐντὸς γιγνόμενος 10 χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 2 φρουροὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντισχόντες ἡμύνοντο ὀλίγοι, καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν φοβηθέντες, ἐν νυκτί τε πολεμίων προσπεπτωκότων καὶ τῶν προδιδόντων Μεγαρέων ἀντιμαχο- 15 μένων νομίσαντες τοὺς ἅπαντας σφᾶς Μεγαρέας προδεδω- κέναι. ξυνέπεσε γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκα ἀφ' 3 ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης κηρυῖν, τὸν βουλούμενον ἰέναι Μεγαρέων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα. οἱ δ' ὥς ἤκουσαν, οὐκέτι ἀνέμενον, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαντες κοινῇ πολεμείσθαι 20 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν. ἄμα δὲ ἔφ, ἐαλωκότων ἤδη τῶν 4 τευχῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρέων θορυβουμένων, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαντες καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πλῆθος δ' ξυνήδει, ἔφασαν χρῆναι ἀνοίγειν τὰς πύλας καὶ

1. ἔτι] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοί. κατὰ τὰς πύλας G.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo. κατὰ πύλας Bekk. 3. ἀποκτείνουσι O. 4. πλα- ταιεῖς καὶ V. 5. ἦσθοντο καὶ γὰρ T. 7. ὀπλίταις] om. g. 8. βεβαίως c.g.G. δέ] om. g. 9. δ] om. P. 10. ἐχώρει I.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.f.i. Parm. 11. ἡμύ- νοντο A.B.E.F.R.T.f.h. ἡμύνοντο Bekk. 16. τὸν] om. F. 17. καὶ μεγαρέων T. 19. ἀνέμεναν R. 22. ἄλλο Q. 23. ἔφθασαν P.

1. προσθεῖναι] Locus Herodoti est lib. III. cap. 78, 5. in quo Suidas προσ- θεῖναι interpretatur ἀποκλείσαι. Pollux. X. 25. προσθεῖναι τὴν θύραν. DUKER. 5. ἦσθοντο γὰρ] The conjunction γὰρ is intended to explain the word μαχό- μενοι. "Notwithstanding the surprise, "the Athenians did not win the gates

"without fighting, for the Peloponne- sian garrison discovered the attempt "in time to offer some resistance to "it."

10. χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος] Confer Dio- dorum XII. 320. WASS.

18. θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα] See the note on II. 2, 5.

ἐπεξίεναι ἐς μάχην. ξυνέκειτο δὲ αὐτοῖς, τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοι-
 χθεισῶν ἐσπίπτειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι
 ἔμελλον ἔσσεσθαι· λίπα γὰρ ἀλείψεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ἀδικῶνται.
 ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως· καὶ γὰρ
 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐλευσίνος κατὰ τὸ ξυγκείμενον τετρακισχίλιοι 5
 ὀπλῖται τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἱππῆς ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα
 6 πορευόμενοι παρήσαν. ἀηλημιμένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ὄντων
 ἤδη περὶ τὰς πύλας καταγορεύει τις ξυνειδὼς τοῖς ἐτέροις
 τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα. καὶ οἱ ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι ἦλθον καὶ οὐκ
 ἔφασαν χρῆναι οὔτε ἐπεξίεναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ πρότερόν πω τοῦτο 10
 ἰσχύοντες μᾶλλον τολμῆσαι) οὔτε ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν τὴν
 πόλιν καταγαγεῖν· εἴ τε μὴ πείσεται τις, αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην
 ἔσσεσθαι. ἐδήλουν δὲ οὐδὲν ὅτι ἴσασι τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα, ἀλλ'
 ὥς τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευόντες ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ ἅμα περὶ τὰς
 πύλας παρέμενον φυλάσσοντες, ὥστε οὐκ ἐγένετο τοῖς ἐπι- 15
 βουλευούσι πρᾶξαι ὃ ἔμελλον. LXIX. γνόντες δὲ οἱ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὅτι ἐναντίωμά τι ἐγένετο
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν βία οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται λαβεῖν,
 τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ
 πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαί τινας ἐξέλοιεν, θάσσον ἀν 20
 καὶ τὰ Μέγαρά προσχωρήσαι, (παρεγένετο δὲ

Upon this the Athe-
 nians attack Nisea
 where the Pelopon-
 nesian garrison of the
 long walls had taken
 refuge, and after two
 days take it.

2

1. ξυνέκειντο Parm. 3. ἀλείψασθαι P. 4. μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς R. 6. οἱ] om. L.N.O.P.V.d.i. Uncis inclusit Poppo. οἱ T. 7. παρήσαν] ἦσαν R.T. ἤδη ὄντων O.c.g. 8. περὶ] ἐπὶ O. 9. καὶ οἱ N. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ οἱ. καὶ οὐκ] καὶ om. R.T. 10. οὔτε] οὐκέτι K. 11. φανεράν L.O. 12. πείσεται d.i. Parm. ἦν πείσεται R. 13. ἐδήλου T. οὐδὲ E.K.c.g. 14. εἴσασι K. 15. ἔμενον T. 16. οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται 17. ἀλλ' ὥς Bekk. 18. περὶ] παρὰ g. 19. νομίσαντες g. 21. τὰ κατὰ O.P.

2. αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι κ. τ. λ.] The rubbing themselves over with oil was so common, as preparatory to any great bodily exertion, that it would excite no suspicion.

6. [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι] The article here seems quite indefensible. "The goes by night," cannot be a term applied to any portion of the Athenian cavalry, and the sense required by the passage being merely,

"that six hundred cavalry marched all "night to reinforce the Athenians," I have followed several MSS. and the authority of Reiske, Poppo, and Dobree, in enclosing the word οἱ in brackets.

12. αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσσεσθαι] They should fight it out first on the spot, there, in Megara, before they came to any fighting with or against the Athenians.

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σίδηρός τε ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ταχὺ καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τάλλα ἐπιτήδεια,) ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐκατέρωθεν ἐς θάλασσαν τῆς Νισαίας, τάφρον τε καὶ τείχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις χρώμενοι, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πη δεοίτο τι· καὶ αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπ' ἄλγεϊ λαμβάνουσιν αὐταὶ

2. οἰκοδομήσαντες K. 4. τε] om. T. 5. τε] om. L.O. 6. εἶποι c.g. εἶπον R.T.e.f. δεοίτο τοι T. 7. προαστίου F.H. αὐταὶ A.B.C.F.H.L.N. O.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐται.

2. ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους κ.τ.λ.] Poppo and others make ἀπεσταύρουν the principal verb, which cannot be, I think, because "the fortifying with stakes or palisades such points as "might need it" can in no sense be considered the principal idea of the whole sentence, to which the preceding clauses are subordinate, but is in fact coordinate with them, expressing one part only, as they express other parts, of the general notion contained in περιετείχιζον. And the amended stopping, in which I have followed Bekker's edit. of 1832, makes the whole construction clear, which is as follows:—περιετείχιζον—νομίζοντες—ἀρξάμενοι δέ, —καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες,—τάφρον τε διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ,—ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου χρώμενοι. With regard to the last clause, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα—ἀπεσταύρουν, I am not sure whether we should regard the finite verb ἀπεσταύρουν as used by confusion instead of the participle; or whether it would not be better to make the former sentence end at χρώμενοι, and to make what follows from καὶ κόπτοντες τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος ἔρμα another sentence by itself. ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, i.e. "the long walls," here spoken of as one, because they were so close together, that with a view to the operations here described, they were but as a single wall, from each side of which the circumvallation branched off. And probably the space between them was filled up by a cross wall and rampart, so that in fact they would be only one wall at the point where the circum-

vallation walls joined them. Compare the note on II. 13, 9. διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, building a cross wall or countervallation on the side towards Megara, to prevent succour from thence being thrown into Nisæa. τῆς Νισαίας depends upon ἐκατέρωθεν, according to most of the editors; and it may be taken I suppose as explaining the term ἐκατέρωθεν; but is it not possible that it may depend on τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας? "Having built a cross wall on "both sides from the long walls to the "sea on the side of Nisæa looking towards Megara." According to any construction the words τῆς Νισαίας are out of their proper place. τάφρον τε καὶ τείχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, "the army "having divided amongst themselves "the several parts of the trench and "walls that were to be made." Compare II. 78, 1. διελομένοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον.—τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην, that is, "the fruit trees which they would naturally find in the gardens of the "προαστείου, and timber from forest "trees wherever they could meet with "them." Compare II. 75, 1. and the note there. The προαστείου of a Greek city was not what we call a suburb, but rather an open space like the parks in London, partly planted with trees, and containing public walks, colonnades, temples, and the houses of some of the principal citizens. It was used as a ground for reviews of the army, and for public games. At Rome the Campus Martius was exactly what the Greeks call προαστείου.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ὑπῆρχον ἔρυμα. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην εἰργάζοντο.
 3 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περὶ δέλην τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο,
 καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ δέισαντες, σίτου τε ἀπορία (ἐφ' ἡμέραν
 γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐχρῶντο) καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους
 οὐ νομίζοντες ταχὺ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, τοὺς τε Μεγαρέας πολέ- 5
 μίους ἡγούμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ῥητοῦ μὲν ἕκα-
 στον ἀργυρίου ἀπολυθῆναι ὅπλα παραδόντας, τοῖς δὲ Λακε-
 δαιμονίοις, τῷ τε ἄρχοντι καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐνὴν, χρῆσθαι
 4 Ἀθηναίους ὅ τι ἂν βούλωνται. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογήσαντες
 ἐξῆλθον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἀπορρήξαντες 10
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως καὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλα-
 βόντες τὰλλα παρεσκευάζοντο.

LXX. Βρασιδάς δὲ ὁ Τέλλιδος Λακεδαιμόνιος κατὰ τοῦ-
 τον τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγχανε περὶ Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ὦν, ἐπὶ
 Θράκης στρατιὰν παρασκευαζόμενος. καὶ ὥς 15
 ἦσθετο τῶν τειχῶν τὴν ἄλωσιν, δέισας περὶ
 τε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ μὴ
 τὰ Μέγαρα ληφθῆ, πέμπει ἔς τε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς
 κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ
 Τριποδίσκον, (ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῆς Μεγαρίδος 20
 ὄνομα τοῦτο ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ),
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθεν ἑπτακοσίους μὲν καὶ δισχιλίους Κοριν-

2. δ'] τε d. τῇ δὲ ὑστερ. C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.i. Poppo. παρὰ O.P. τὸ
 τεῖχος] τοῦ τεύχους τοσοῦτον b.E. οὐκ] οὐπω e. ἀποτετέλεστο F.L.O.Q.
 Bekker. ed. 1832. ἀπετετέλεστο A.B.E.G. τετέλεστο e. 3. ἐφ' ἡμερίαν C.
 4. Deest ἐκ Parm. 5. ἐπιβοηθεῖν K. 7. ἀργύριον P. παραδόντες T.g.
 παραδιδόντες d. τοῖς δὲ A.B.F. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. ceteri τοῖς τε. 9. ἂν]
 om. g. 11. τῶν] om. N.V. 12. παρασκευάζοντο F. 13. τε i. δ] om. c.
 τέλλιος d.i. 14. ἐτύγχανε γὰρ περὶ i. καὶ ἐπὶ θράκης L.O. 15. στρα-
 τείαν Haack. Poppo. 17. λακεδαιμονίοις R. 20. τριποδίσκον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
 I.N.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ τριποδίσκον K. ceteri
 τριποδίσκον. 21. γερανία E.F.H.Q.R.f. Poppo. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo γερα-
 νία. 22. ἦλθεν ἔχων f. χιλίους c. δισχιλίων T.

7. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις] It appears now from Bekker's smaller edition that three of the best MSS. support his correction of δὲ instead of τε. There can therefore be no longer any hesita-
 tion as to admitting it into the text.

The ἄρχων here spoken of was the Spartan commander of the Peloponne-
 sian garrison, like Tantalus at Thyrea, c. 57, 3. Pasitolidas at Torone, V. 3, 1. Menedæus and his colleagues in Acar-
 nania, III. 100, 3.

MEGARA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

θίων ὀπλίτας, Φλιασίων δὲ τετρακοσίους, Σικυνώνιον δὲ
 ἑξακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς μεθ' αὐτοῦ ὅσοι ἤδη ξυνειλεγμένοι
 ἦσαν, οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν εἶ καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον.
 ὥς δὲ ἐπύθετο, (ἔτυχε γὰρ νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Τριποδίσκον²
 5 ἐξελθὼν,) ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ, πρὶν ἔκπυστος
 γενέσθαι, προσῆλθε τῇ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλει λαθὼν τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους ὄντας περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ
 λόγῳ καὶ ἅμα, εἰ δύναίτο, ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειρᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ
 μέγιστον, τὴν τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλιν εἰσελθὼν βεβαιώσασθαι.
 10 καὶ ἡξίου δέξασθαι σφᾶς, λέγων ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι ἀναλαβεῖν
 Νίσαιαν. LXXI. αἱ δὲ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις φοβού-
 μεναι, οἱ μὲν μὴ τοὺς φεύγοντας σφίσιν ἑσα-
 γαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἐκβάλλῃ, οἱ δὲ μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ
 δῆμος δείσας ἐπιθῆται σφίσι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐν
 15 μάχῃ καθ' αὐτὴν οὖσα ἐγγὺς ἐφεδρευόντων
 Ἀθηναίων ἀπόληται, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει
 ἡσυχάσασιν τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλπιζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην
 ἑκάτεροι ἔσεσθαι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν προσβοηθησάν-
 των, καὶ οὕτω σφίσιν ἀσφαλεστέρως ἔχειν, οἷς τις εἴη εὖνους,
 20 κρατήσασιν προσχωρήσαι. ὁ δὲ Βρασιίδας ὥς οὐκ ἔπειθεν,²
 ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.

LXXII. Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἑφ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ παρήσαν, διανενοσημέ-
 νοι μὲν καὶ πρὶν Βρασιίδαν πέμψαι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ Μέγαρα
 The Boeotians come
 up to aid Brasidas, ὥς οὐκ ἄλλοτρίου ὄντος τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ ἡδὴ

1. σικυνώνιον δὲ] καὶ σικυνώνιον L. om. C.G.I.O.P.d.e.i. cum ipso ἑξακοσίους.
 2. καὶ] om. L. αὐτοῦ G.H.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Porppo. αὐτοῦ Bekk.
 4. ἐτύγχανε N.V. 5. ἐξελθεῖν Q. ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ] om. c.g.
 6. μεγάρων K. 8. πειρᾶσθαι e. cum Prisciano 18. p. 1198, 30. πειρᾶσαι E.
 Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πειράσαι. 12. ἐξαγαγὼν Parm. 13. εἰ δὲ f. τὸ
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο i. Parm. 14. ἐπιθῆται E.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιθῆται. 15. αὐτὴν
 N.V. 16. ἀπολείται A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.h. ἀπόληται e. ἀπόλλυται b. ἐπεδέξαντο c.
 18. ἑκάτεροι] om. N. 19. οἷς C.d.e.i. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. corr. N. vulgo δε.
 τις εἴη εὖνους] τι εἴη εὖνον d.i. τισιν εὖνους e. 20. προχωρήσαι L.O.P.

17. περιδεῖν] Thomas Mag. in perio- et adfert ex hoc loco, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις—
 ρῷ, περιδεῖν καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ περισκοπῆσαι, περιδεῖν. DUKER.

and their cavalry skirmishes with the Athenians, without any decisive result.

ὄντες πανστρατιᾷ Πλαταιᾶσιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος, πολλῇ μᾶλλον ἐρρώσθησαν, καὶ ἀποστείλαντες διακοσίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἑξακοσίους τοῖς πλείοσιν ἀπῆλθον πάλιν. 2 παρόντος δὲ ἤδη ξύμπαντος τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ 5 ἔλασσον ἑξακισχιλίων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν περί [τε] τὴν Νίσαιαν ὄντων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐν τάξει, τῶν δὲ ψιλῶν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίον ἐσκεδασμένων, οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀπροσδοκίτοις ἐπιπεσόντες τοῖς ψιλοῖς ἔτρεψαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ οὐδεμία βοήθειά πω 10 3 τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν οὐδαμῶθεν ἐπῆλθεν. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες δὲ καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς χεῖρας ἦσαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἵππομαχία 4 ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐν ᾗ ἀξιούσιν ἑκάτεροι οὐχ ἦσσους γενέσθαι. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἵππαρχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ προσελάσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 15 καὶ ἀποκτείναντες ἐσκύλευσαν, καὶ τῶν τε νεκρῶν τούτων κρατήσαντες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν·

1. πλαταιᾶσιν A. πλαταιᾶσιν B. πλαταιεύσιν G.L.Q. om. O.P. πλατιεύσι C. ἐπεὶ c. καὶ ἦδη ἦλθεν d. 3. διακοσίους δὲ καὶ K. χιλίους N. (prima manu) Q.d.i. 6. ἔλαττον A.B.C.E.F.G.N.T.V.b.d.e.f.h.i. 7. περί τε E.G. περί τὴν A.B.F.c. Bekk. Goell. τὴν om. Parm. 8. παιδ'ον ἐσκεδασμένων E. 2. ἀπροσδοκίτως Q.V. 10. ἐν δὲ c. ἐν τῷ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ T. μηδεμία K. πω] om. C.G.L.O.e. 11. οὐδαμῶθεν] om. N. prima manu. ἀπῆλθεν Q. ἐπῆλθεν Parm. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες h. Parm. 14. ἵππαρχον Parm. 15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ. Libri omnes et edd. αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν.

6. ἔλασσον] Etsi autem hoc tantum unius Cod. MS. auctoritate nititur, tamen vel sine ea in contextum admitti potuisset; quum Grammatici veteres testentur, Thucydidem numquam in talibus gemino τ usum fuisse, quod supra plus semel monitum est. DUK.

10. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.] Hæc verba rationem reddunt cur in ἀπροσδοκίτους inciderint. HAACK.

15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ] The sense requires the dative, "close under the "walls of Nisæa." Portus's conjecture, προσελάσαντας, although approved by Dobree, is inconsistent, as Poppo rightly observes, with the conjunction καὶ immediately following. Nor can

πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν προσελάσαντες be taken to signify, as Poppo seems to understand it, "Athenienses prope Nisæam consulto se recepisse?" for "προσελάσαντες, when expressing the movements of cavalry, can only mean, "charging the enemy." The Boeotians had chased the Athenians down to Nisæa; then the Athenians faced about, charged them in return, and cut some of them off. In c. 92, 4. where all the MSS. read τούτοις, the later editors have restored the accusative τούτους, as the sense required; and here, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in substituting, for the same reason, the dative for the accusative.

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οὐ μέντοι ἔν γε τῷ παντὶ ἔργῳ βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν.

LXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Βρασιδᾶς καὶ τὸ στράτευμα ἐχάρουν ἐγγυτέρω τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως, καὶ καταλαβόντες χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον παραταξάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, οἰόμενοι σφίσιν ἐπίνειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπιδιόκοντες περιωρισμένους ὁποτέρων ἡ νίκη ἔσται. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ἀμφοτέρω ἔχειν, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερῷ ἔδειξαν ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ ἀκονιτὶ τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἀντίθεσθαι· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς 15 ξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὤφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν 3 τύχῃ γίνεσθαι σφίσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὥσπερ ἡσσηθέντων στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ καὶ τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουλευθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν

1. ἐν] om. Parm. παντὶ] παρόντι e. 4. τοῦτο δὲ K. 6. ἐπιτήδειον καὶ παραταξάμενοι e. 7. ἡσύχαζον] om. L.O.P. 9. περιωρισμένους] om. pr. man. N. 10. καλῶς] καὶ ὡς P. μὴ δὲ C.V. 11. τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖν e. τῷ μὴ F. Parm. 12. ἄρξασθαι T.Q.f. 13. ἀκονιτὶ C.I.K. ἀκονιτὶ E.F.f. ἀκονιτὶ d. ἀκονιτὶ e. τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι A.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίθεσθαι C. ἀντιθέσθαι B.E.F. ἀντιτίθεσθαι Q. vulgo et Haack. δικ. ἂν τὴν νίκην τίθεσθαι. 15. οὐκ ἂν] om. O.P. 16. ἡσσηθέντες V. 17. ἀθηναίους αὐτούς G. 18. ἀμαχεῖ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαχητί.

9. βεβαίως should be taken with τελευτήσαντες, "with a decided result."

10. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] The word ἀμφοτέρω is explained by what follows, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ξυμβαίνειν. In the last clause, the words ὀρθῶς ξυμβαίνειν are a mere repetition of καλῶς ἔχειν, but added again to make the meaning more palpable. The words καὶ αὐτοῖς—τίθεσθαι seem to be parenthetical, and to depend upon ἐνόμιζον at the beginning of the chapter.

15. οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ κ. τ. λ.] "They " would have had not a chance of suc-

cess, but would clearly have lost the " city at once, being considered to have " been as good as beaten." The genitive absolute ἡσσηθέντων is remarkable, referring as it does to the subject of the verb στερηθῆναι; so that ἡσσηθέντας or ἡσσηθέντες might seem more natural. But compare V. 33, 1. VI. 7, 2. VII. 57, 11. Herodotus, VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4, and Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. x. p. 119. Jelf, 710.

17. καὶ τυχεῖν—μὴ βουλευθέντας] " Might chance to be unwilling." For this use of τυγχάνειν with a participle, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 533. 4. Jelf, 694.

4 περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—ὥς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν παρὰ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐξελθόντες, ἡσύχαζον δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ μὴ ἐπιόντων, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοὶ μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προεκέχωρήκει, 5 ἄρξασι μάχης πρὸς πλείονας αὐτῶν ἢ λαβεῖν νικήσαντας Μέγαρά ἢ σφαλέντας τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν παρόντων μέρος ἕκαστον κινδυνεύειν εἰκότως ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν· χρόνον δὲ ἐπι- 10 σχόντες, καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν ἄφ' ἐκατέρων ἐπεχειρεῖτο, ἀπῆλθον 10 πρότερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν καὶ αὐθις οἱ Πελοπον-

1. ὅπερ i. 2. περὶ L.O.P. μικρὰ c.g. 4. καὶ ἐκείνων Q. 5. προ-
κεχωρήκει P. 6. ἄρξασθαι d.i. αὐτῶν E.H.K.L.N.O.V. 7. βελτίστῳ]
πλείστῳ c.f.g. 8. τῆς] om. prim. man. N. τῆς δὲ ξυμπάσης d.i. μέρος
ἐκατὸν C. ἐκάστων Poppe. Goell. ἐκάστου κινδυνεύον Dobree. 10. οὐδένα ἐφ'
ἐκότερον d.i.

1. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs κ. τ. λ.] The verb to this nominative case is to be found in what, according to the common division, is the following chapter; so little could the author of this division have understood the construction of the passage. The construction, if so it may be called, is as follows: οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀκριβέστερον εἰπόντι, οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs, —ἀνοίγουσιν τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. The subject, which was at first stated to be οἱ Μεγαρήs, is, after a long parenthesis of twelve lines, stated again more accurately to be οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs. Compare a somewhat similar passage in Herodotus, VI. 137. where the nominative case Πελασγοὶ at the beginning of the chapter is separated by an interval of half a page from its verb ἐλόχησαν, which occurs, according to our present division, in the following chapter. So that Aristotle had good reason to notice this sort of carelessness, Rhet. III. 5, 2. where he says, δεῖ δὲ, ὥς μέμνηται, ἀνταποδιδόναι ἀλλήλοις, καὶ μήτε μακρὰν ἀπαρτᾶν, μήτε συνδέσμον πρὸ συνδέσμου ἀποδιδόναι τοῦ ἀναγκαίου.

5. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω κ. τ. λ.] "Since "in more than half of their object they

"had succeeded; having taken Nisaea, "and thus completely shut out the "Megareans from all communication "with the sea."

8. τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης κ. τ. λ.] That something here is corrupt, seems evident. Various corrections are proposed, of which Dobree's first seems to me one of the neatest, οἱς δὲ—ἐκάστου κινδυνεῖοι. One might correct also ἐκάστῳ simply, and insert either γὰρ after ξυμπάσης, or οὖν after εἰκότως. For the sense is clear, namely, that the enemy might naturally be willing to risk a battle, seeing that each general among them staked only a part of his whole national force, ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, and also a part only of the force actually engaged, τῶν παρόντων. So that if the whole army were cut off, still the loss of each state would be but small: and still farther, the army might be defeated without being destroyed, and the loss might fall wholly or chiefly on one wing, so that as the soldiers of each state occupied only a part of the line of battle, the loss to any one state might possibly, even in the event of a defeat, be next to nothing. The expression ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν resembles I. 71, 7. βουλομένων ἡμῶν προθύμων εἶναι.

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νήσιοι ὄθεν περ ὠρμήθησαν—οὕτω δὴ τῷ μὲν Βρασιῖδα αὐτῷ
καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχουσιν οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι
Μεγαρήs, ὡς ἐπικρατήσαντι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐθε-
λησάντων μάχεσθαι, θαρσύνοντες μᾶλλον ἀνοίγουσί τε τὰς
5 πύλας καὶ δεξάμενοι καταπεπληγμένων ἤδη τῶν πρὸς [τοὺς]
Ἀθηναίους πραξάντων ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. LXXIV. καὶ
ὕστερον ὁ μὲν, διαλυθέντων τῶν ξυμμάχων
κατὰ πόλεις, ἐπανελθὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν
Κόρωνθον τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατείαν παρε-
σκεύαζεν, ἵνα περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμητο· οἱ δὲ
ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρήs, ἀποχωρησάντων καὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' οἴκου, ὅσοι μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μάλιστα μετέσχον, εἰδό-
τες ὅτι ὤφθησαν εὐθὺς ὑπεξῆλθον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι
15 κοινολογησάμενοι τοῖς τῶν φευγόντων φίλοις
κατάγουσι τοὺς ἐκ Πηγῶν, ὀρκώσαντες πίστεσι
μεγάλας μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν, βουλευσείν δὲ
τῇ πόλει τὰ ἄριστα. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐγένοντο²
καὶ ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους
20 ἐξελέξαντο τῶν τε ἐχθρῶν καὶ οἱ ἐδόκουν μάλιστα ξυμπράξαι

1. περ ὠρμήθησαν] περιორμήθησαν P. περ om. e. 3. οὐκ, omisso ἔτι, A.
4. τε] om. prim. man. N. 5. τοὺς] om. H.K.L.N.O.V.g. 7. συμμάχων
B.C.F.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 8. κατὰ deest Parm. 10. ὥρμητο d.e.m. Parm.
13. ἐσχον C. ex ras. 14. ἐξῆλθον N.V. 16. κατάγουσι τοὺς] κατὰ τοῦ σίτου E.
ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν T. ὀρκίσαντες L.O.P.Q. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 361.
17. μεγάλας c.g. 18. τὰ] om. Parm. 19. ὅχλους d. λόγους Parm.
20. τῶν] om. Q.

19. ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων] A similar proceeding, with a similar object, is described by Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 8, 9, 10. when the thirty tyrants of Athens wanted to arrest some suspected persons at Eleusis. The review first of all brought the whole population, from whom the victims were to be selected, into one place; and then, as the Greek soldiers always piled their arms before their generals addressed them, an opportunity was thus afforded of seizing the arms, and of securing

any obnoxious individual without resistance, as he must appear before his commander without his spear and shield. A small body either of mercenary troops, or of the aristocracy themselves or their dependents, were the instruments employed in this service; and the citizens themselves were reviewed in different parts of the town, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, that they might be the more easily overpowered, and deprived of the means of cooperating with each other.

τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἄνδρας ὡς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τούτων πέρι
ἀναγκάσαντες τὸν δῆμον ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, ὡς
κατεγνώσθησαν, ἔκτειναν, καὶ ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τὰ μάλιστα
κατέστησαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ πλείστον δὴ χρόνον αὕτη ὑπ'
ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστασις ξυνέμεινεν. 5

LXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, τῆς Ἀντάνδρου ὑπὸ τῶν
Μυτιληναίων, ὥσπερ διενοοῦντο, μελλούσης κατασκευάζε-

COAST OF ASIA.
The settlement of the
Lesbian exiles at An-
tandrus, (see ch. 52.) is
taken by the Athenians.

σθαι, οἱ τῶν ἀργυρολόγων Ἀθηναίων στρα-
τηγοὶ Δημόδοκος καὶ Ἀριστείδης, ὄντες περὶ
Ἑλλήσποντον (ὁ γὰρ τρίτος αὐτῶν Λάμαχος 10
δέκα ναυσὶν ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεπεπλεύκει), ὡς ἦσθάνοντο τὴν
παρασκευὴν τοῦ χωρίου καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς δεινὸν εἶναι, μὴ
ὥσπερ τὰ Ἄναια ἐπὶ τῇ Σάμῳ γένηται, ἔνθα οἱ φεύγοντες
τῶν Σαμίων καταστάντες τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους ὠφέλουν
ἐς τὰ ναυτικά κυβερνήτας πέμποντες καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 15
Σαμίους ἐς ταραχὴν καθίστασαν καὶ τοὺς ἐξίοντας ἐδέχοντο,
οὕτω δὲ ξυναγείραντες ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων στρατιὰν καὶ

1. τοὺς] om. g. 2. φανεράν ψῆφον c. 5. γενομένη A.E.F.G.H.K.N.c.f.g.h.
Haack. Porpo. Bekk. Goell. γενομένη B.C.T.V. (vulgo νεομένη.) συνέμεινεν
H.K. 8. ἀθηναίοι νεῶν E. 9. δημόδοκος L. δημοδόκος καὶ ῥιστίδης E.
10. λαμάχος c.g. 11. ἐπεπελεύκει d. ἐσπεπελεύκει R. 12. δεινὸν] δίκαιον c.
13. τὰ ἄναια] ἄνω Q. 14. τε] om. d.i. 17. ἀπὸ—πλείστων] om. B.E.F.h.
et prima manu N. στρατίας C.e.

2. ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν] Compare Lysias against Agoratus, p. 467. Reiske: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ τῶν βάθρων· δύο δὲ τράπεζαι ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν τῶν τριάκοντα ἐκείσθην· τὴν δὲ ψῆφον οὐκ εἰς καδίσκους, ἀλλὰ φανεράν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας ταύτας ἔδει τίθεσθαι· τὴν μὲν καθαίρουσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑστέραν, τὴν δὲ σώζουσαν, ἐπὶ τὴν προτέραν.

5. ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη] Because probably not all of the restored exiles, and still less of their friends who had been left in Megara, were concerned in the perfidy of this revolution, any more than the whole aristocratical party at Athens approved of the crimes of Critias. But a few daring men effected the revolution, tacitly countenanced probably by the aristocratical party in general, who thought the worst oli-

garchy better than the ascendancy of the popular party. What Thucydides notices as remarkable is the long duration of a government which owed its existence to a violent revolution, and that too a revolution effected by a very small number of active instruments: ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστασις. I have therefore followed Duker and the later editors in adopting the reading γενομένη instead of νεομένη.

6. τῆς Ἀντάνδρου] Confer Diodorum, lib. XII. p. 322. ubi pro Ἀριστείδην καὶ Σύμμαχον lege omnino Ἀριστείδην καὶ Δημόδοκον. WASS. De hoc consilio exsulum Mitylenæorum et aliorum Lesbiorum est supr. cap. 52, 4. DUKER.

13. τὰ ἄναια] Vid. ad lib. III. cap. 19, 2. et 32, 2. DUKER.

πλεύσαντες, μάχη τε νικήσαντες τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀντάνδρου
ἐπεξελθόντας, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸ χωρίον πάλιν. καὶ οὐ πολὺ
ὑστερον ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος, ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλε-
ώτιδι ἰδὼν ὁρμήσας† ἐς τὸν Κάληκα ποταμὸν, ἀπόλλυσι τὰς
5 ναῦς ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου καὶ κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ
ρεύματος. αὐτὸς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ περὶ διὰ Βιθυνῶν Θρα-
κῶν, οἳ εἰσι πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χαλκηδόνα τὴν
ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Μεγαρέων ἀποικίαν.

2. ὑπεξελθόντας B.h. ἐπελθόντας d. καὶ ἐκ f. 3. τὸν] om. d. καὶ ἐν
τῇ e. 4. ὁρμήσας A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ὁρμίσας. [Quod ad N. attinet, hodie in textu habet ὁρμίσας: videtur autem
rasuram in charta factam esse, et ubi nunc est i, aliam olim literam extitisse.]
κάλικα d. κάλυκα L.O. ἀπόλλυσι V. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.P.Q. αἰφνιδίου F.
7. χαλκιδόνα g. καλκεδόνα d. τὴν] om. d.

2. οὐ πολὺ ὑστερον—ἐσπλεύσας Λά-
μαχος—ἀπόλλυσι. The words οὐ πολὺ
ὑστερον refer to the loss of the ships,
and not to their entrance into the Eu-
xine, for that had taken place before
Antandrus was recovered. Λάμαχος—
ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπεπλεύκει.

4. ἰδὼν ὁρμήσας† This is undoubtedly
the reading of the best MSS. and Poppo
objects to the use of the active ὁρμίσας
instead of the middle ὁρμίζμενος. Yet
the words ὁρμεῖν and ὁρμίζειν are so
frequently confounded in the MSS.
that their authority is of little weight;
as, for instance, in VIII. 34. the best
MSS. read ὁρμίσασαι, where ὁρμήσασαι
is certainly the true reading; and again
in VIII. 43, 1. there is a similar mistake.
And with the accusative τὰς ναῦς fol-
lowing so immediately afterwards, ὁρμί-
σας for ὁρμίζμενος seems sufficiently
excusable. On the other hand, ὁρμίζειν
ἐς τὸν Κάληκα is more correct than ὁρ-
μεῖν ἐς τὸν Κάληκα. I have accordingly
marked the word as doubtful.

Κάληκα] Hujus fluvii nomen apud
Auctores multum variat. Arrianus in
Periplo Κάληκα vocat, Diodorus Κά-
γηκα. Sed Memnon cui magis cre-
dendum, utpote Heracleotæ et Bithyniæ
vicino, Κάλληκα nominat. Hodie etiam
Chelît dicitur, ut ait Belonius in suis
Observationibus. Palmerius in Exer-
citat. p. 51. HUDS. Κάληκα vocat Eu-
stathius ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 793.
Thracæ Bithyniæ incolæ memorat ibid.

ex Herodot. VII. 75, 2. Add. Strab. XII.
p. 541. DUKER. The river Calex, or
Cales, is hardly more than a mountain
torrent; or at least has its source in
the mountains at so short a distance
from the sea, that its floods must be
exceedingly sudden and violent; and,
like the *fiumare* in Sicily, they would
come down with such a body of water,
sweeping trees and rocks along with
them in their course, that vessels drawn
up on the shore, just at the mouth of
the river, might very easily have been
swamped or dashed to pieces.

5. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου] Poppo
understands ἄνωθεν to mean "cœlitus,"
but is there any instance in the early
Greek writers in which ὕδωρ ἄνωθεν
γενομένου is used as synonymous with
ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γενομένου? Thucydides
uses the word ἄνωθεν often, but never
in the sense of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ. I believe
that the words mean, "Rain having
fallen in the interior," "in the upper
country." It is well known that
ἄνωθεν does not always strictly signify
"from above," but also "above" sim-
ply, as in III. 68, 4. IV. 108, 1. VII.
63, 2. That ὕδωρ ἐγένετο will signify
"there was rain," without any addition
of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ or ἄνωθεν, may be seen
from Herodotus VIII. 12, 1. ἐγένετο δὲ
ὕδωρ ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός.

7. Χαλκηδόνα] The true name of this
city, as given universally on its coins,
is Καλχῆδονα. See Eckhel, de Doctr.

LXXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει καὶ Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ναυπάκτον, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Μεγαρίδος ἀναχώρησιν. τῷ γὰρ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ ἐκείνῳ τὰ Βοιωτὰ πράγματα ἀπὸ τινῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπράσσετο, βουλομένων μεταστῆσαι τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐς δημοκρατίαν ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρέψαι· καὶ Πτοιοδώρου μάλιστ' ἀνδρὸς φυγάδος ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐσηγουμένου τάδε αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθη. Σίφας μὲν ἔμελλόν τινας προδώσειν· αἱ δὲ Σίφαι εἰσὶ τῆς Θεσπικῆς γῆς ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῳ κόλπῳ ἐπιθαλασσίδιοι· Χαιρώνειαν δὲ, ἥ ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Μινύειον πρότερον καλούμενον νῦν δὲ Βοιωτίον ξυντελεῖ, ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐν-

5. βοιώτεια h. 7. τὸν κόσμον] τὴν πολιτείαν K. 8. πτοιοδῶρου G.I.K. πτοιοδῶρου P. 10. παρεσκευάσθη τι σίφας P. 11. προδώσειν B.E.F.H.N.T. V.d.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παραδώσειν. Σίφαι Bekk. τῆς] om. i. 12. κρισαίῳ T. κρισαίῳ N.V. ἐπιθαλάσσιοι T. χερώνεια T. χερώνειαν F. 13. τὸν] om. b. μινύιον H. μινύιον A.E.F.Q.T. 14. βοιώτιον A.B.E.F.H.K. N.Q.T.V.e.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βοιώτειον.

Numor. vol. II. p. 411. And so it is written in Herodotus, IV. 144, 2. But the Attic writers, or at least the existing MSS. of them, have adopted the form *Χαλκηδῶν*, and the Romans followed them in writing "Chalcedon," and not "Calchedon."

13. ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν—ξυντελεῖ] The Bœotian confederacy consisted of a number of free and sovereign states, each of which elected its Bœotarch, or member of the supreme executive government of Bœotia, with the exception of Thebes, which, on account of its preeminence in rank and power, elected two Bœotarchs. In the Peloponnesian war these states appear to have been either ten or twelve in number, as the Bœotarchs are said to have been either eleven or thirteen, according to the various interpretations of IV. 91. and two of these were Thebans. Their names were, Thebes, Orchomenus, Coronea, Copæ, Tanagra, Thespiæ, Haliartus, and, according to Müller's con-

jecture, Lebadea, Onchestus, and Okalea; but this last place seems hardly entitled to rank amongst the sovereign states, as Strabo classes it among the dependencies of Haliartus. However this may have been, the sovereign states, whichever they were, had each a number of smaller states subject to their authority; as, Chæronea was dependent upon Orchomenus; Leuctra and Siphæ on Thespiæ; Acræphia, Glisas, Therapne, and others, on Thebes. These smaller states were called *ξυμμοροι*, or *ξυντελεῖς*, to the larger ones; and were obliged to furnish troops and money, to make up the contingent of the state to which they belonged, to the general confederacy of Bœotia.

[All the existing information respecting the constitution and magistrates of Bœotia may be found in Böckh's Introduction to the Bœotian Inscriptions, in his *Corpus Inscription. Græcar.* p. 726—732. or in a shorter compass, in Hermann's *Polit. Antiquit. of Greece*,

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εδίδουσαν, καὶ οἱ Ὀρχομενίων φυγάδες ξυνέπρασσον τὰ μά-
 λιστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐμισθοῦντο ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· ἔστι δὲ
 ἡ Χαιρώνεια ἔσχατον τῆς Βοιωτίας πρὸς τῇ Φανότιδι τῆς
 Φωκίδος· καὶ Φωκέων μετεῖχόν τινες. τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους 4
 5 ἔδει Δῆλιον καταλαβεῖν τὸ ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ πρὸς Εὐβοίαν
 τετραμμένον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥῆτῃ
 γίνεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθήσωσιν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον οἱ Βοιω-
 τοὶ ἄθροοι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κινούμενα.
 καὶ εἰ κατορθοῖτο ἡ πείρα καὶ τὸ Δῆλιον τειχισθείη, ῥαδίως 5
 10 ἡλπίζον, εἰ καὶ μὴ παραυτίκα †νεωτερίζοι† τι τῶν κατὰ τὰς
 πολιτείας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐχομένων τούτων τῶν χωρίων καὶ
 ληστευομένης τῆς γῆς καὶ οὐσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχείας ἀπο-
 στροφῆς οὐ μενεῖν κατὰ χώραν τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ χρόνῳ,
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὲν προσιόντων τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, τοῖς δὲ
 15 οὐκ οὐσης ἀθρόας τῆς δυνάμεως, καταστήσειν αὐτὰ ἐς τὸ
 ἐπιτήδειον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλὴ τοιαύτη παρεσκευάζετο.

3. χερώνεια V. φανότιδι H.g. ἀφανότιδι b. φότιδι I. 4. φωκίων V.
 5. τὸ τῶν A.B. τῷ E. παναγραία I. 7. γενέσθαι c. 8. ἕκαστος K.
 κινούμενα A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινούμενοι. 9. καὶ] om. A.B.F.
 εἴ τι κατορθοῖτο c.f.g. εἴ δὲ N. 10. νεωτερίζοιτο F.Q.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 νεωτερίζοι Bekk. νεωτερίζειν d.i. 11. τούτων] om. b. 12. διὰ βραχείας E.F.
 βαί
 13. μένειν A.E.F.K.N.P.T.V.g. μενεῖν G. βαίνειν d.i. 16. ἐπιβολὴ H. παρε-
 σκευάζ[ετο] om. d.i.

§. 179. Böckh supposes that Lebadæa, Anthedon, and Chalia, were the three sovereign states of the league in the Peloponnesian war which Thucydides has not mentioned. The statement of Strabo, referred to in my original note respecting Okalea, is represented by Poppo to be a mistake; but it will be found IX. p. 410. or IX. 2, 26. of Siebenkees's and Tzschucke's edition, Περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀλιαρίας, καὶ Μεδεών, καὶ Ὀκαλέας.]

3. Φανότιδι] Vide de hac Palmerium Græc. Antiq. VI. 15. DUKER.

4. Φωκέων μετεῖχόν τινες] Amongst whom perhaps was that Nicomachus, who afterwards betrayed the whole intrigue to the Lacedæmonians.

10. †νεωτερίζοι†] Duker, Haack, Poppo, and Göller, all agree in pre-

ferring νεωτερίζοιτο, which doubtless would be the best Greek, and which is the reading of three MSS. But is it impossible that the nominative case to νεωτερίζοι should be ἡ πείρα? "even if "the attempt should not effect any "immediate alterations in the govern- "ment of Bœotia." Or if τι be the nominative, may not νεωτερίζοι be used in a neutral sense, like our own verb "change?" "should nothing change "immediately in the constitution of "Bœotia."

12. καὶ οὐσης ἐκάστοις κ.τ.λ.] "The "several partisans of democracy having "a refuge ready at hand within a short "distance, in case of failure, if Siphæ, "Chæroneæ, and Delium, on three se- "veral sides of Bœotia, were all occu- "pied by Athenian garrisons."

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LXXVII. ὁ δὲ Ἱπποκράτης αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν ἔχων, ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη, ἔμελλε στρατεύειν ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προαπέστειλε ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, ὅπως ἐξ ἐκείνων τῶν χωρίων στρατὸν ξυλ-⁵ λέξας Ἀκαρνάνων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλείοι ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας ὡς προδοθησόμενας· ἡμέρα δ' αὐτοῖς εἶρητο ἢ ἔδει ἅμα ταῦτα πράσσειν.
 2 καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἀφικόμενος, Οἰνιάδας δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων πάντων κατηναγκασμένους καταλαβὼν ἐς τὴν¹⁰ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τὸ ἐκείνῃ πᾶν ἐπὶ Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησάμενος, τᾶλλα ἡτοιμάζετο ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας, ὅταν δέη, ἀπαντησόμενος.

LXXVIII. Βρασίδης δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ¹⁵ θέρους πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐς τὰ
 THESSALY. ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐπειδὴ ἐγένετο ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν
 BRASIDAS sets out on his famous expedition to the north of Greece. By the aid of some of the Thessalian chiefs, and the rapidity
 Τραχίνι, καὶ προπέμφαντος αὐτοῦ ἄγγελον ἐς Φάρσαλον παρὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδέιους, ἀξιοῦντος²⁰ διαγείναι αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν στρατιάν, ἦλθον ἐς Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαιᾶς Πάναϊρός τε καὶ Δῶρος

2. στρατεύσειν G. 3. δημοσθένη e. 4. ταῖς] om. d.e. τὴν] τὸ d.i.
 5. συλλέξας V. b.c.d.e.g. 6. συμμαχων c.g. 7. Omnia a Σίφας usque ad ὅταν δέη om. N. sed prima manu in marg. adscripta sunt; om. etiam E.F.h. habent autem E.F. man. recent. ad marg. script. προδοθησόμενας G. 8. ταῦτα ἅμα g.
 9. δέ] om. Q. τε e. 10. ἡναγκασμένους E. 12. ἐκείνου L.P. ἐκείνων O. σαλύνθειον g. ἀγραύς C.K.c.g. 13. τᾶλλα] πολλὰ A.B. et marg. F. ὡς] om. B.c.g. 18. τραχίνῃ E.I. τραχίνῃ F. 19. καὶ ἀξιοῦντος L.O.P. 48.
 20. ἦλθεν V. 21. μελητικῶν i. πᾶραιρος c.g.

9. ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων—καὶ αὐτὸς—προσποιησάμενος] The meaning is, that Demosthenes was enabled to prepare for his Boeotian expedition with every advantage, as all the enemies of the Athenians in the west of Greece were already put down before he commenced it: Oeniadae he found had been reduced by the combined forces of the Acarnanians; and he had himself attacked and subdued the only remaining ene-

my of Athens, Salynthius, king of the Agræans. How Dr. Bloomfield can translate προσποιησάμενος "by way of pretence" it is difficult to understand. The word occurs in the sense of "reducing to a state of dependent alliance" several times in Thucydides, I. 8, 4. 38, 4. 55, 1. III. 70, 1.

21. Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαιᾶς] Achaia Phthiotis, which is the country here spoken of, was believed to be the earli-

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of his marches, he is enabled to pass through Thessaly without interruption, although the bulk of the Thessalian people was friendly to Athens.

καὶ Ἱππολοχίδας καὶ Τορύλαος καὶ Στρόφακος
 πρόξενος ὦν Χαλκιδέων, τότε δὴ ἐπορεύετο.
 ἦγον δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Θεσσαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκ²
 Λαρίσης Νικονίδας Περδίκκα ἐπιτήδειος ὦν.
 5 τὴν γὰρ Θεσσαλίαν ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὐπορον ἦν διέναι ἄνευ
 ἀγωγῶν, καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ καὶ τοῖς πᾶσί γε ὁμοίως
 Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπτον καθεστήκει τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ πείσαντας
 διέναι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αἰεὶ ποτε τὸ πλήθος τῶν Θεσ-
 σαλῶν εὖνουν ὑπῆρχεν. ὥστε εἰ μὴ δυναστείᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ³
 10 ἰσionoμία ἐχρῶντο τὸ ἐγχώριον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, οὐκ ἂν ποτε

1. στρώφακος 48. 3. θεσσαλοὶ d. 4. λαρίσσης E.F.H. Bekk. ed. 1832.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo, Haack. λαρίσσης. λικονίδας K. περδίκκας V. 6. τοῖς]
 om. Q. πᾶσιν ὁμοίως T. 7. καθεστήκει Q.c.g. καθεστήξεν T. 8. ἀθη-
 ναίοις οἷς αἰεὶ d. 9. ὑπῆρχον 47. 10. ἐγχώριον] χωρίον B.h.

east seat of the Hellenian race, (Thucyd. I. 3, 2. Herodot. I. 56, 4.) and extended originally from the Asopus (a small river running into the Malian bay, near Thermopylae, Herodot. VII. 199. 200.) to the Enipeus. (Kruse, Hellas, vol. I. p. 475.) In the time of Herodotus and Thucydides, however, the Sperchius seems to have been considered as the southern boundary, (Herodot. VII. 198.) and the country to the south of the Sperchius was reckoned to belong to the Meliensians, or Maliensians. (Thucyd. III. 91. Herod. VII. 198.) But both the Achaeians and Maliensians, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, were subject to the Thessalians. (Thucyd. VIII. 3, 1. III. 93.)

4. Λαρίσης] "On all the coins of Larissa the name of the town is written with one s only." Dodwell, Class. Tour, vol. II. p. 103. Compare Eckhel, Doctr. Numm. Vet. vol. II. p. 140.

6. καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ κ. τ. λ.] I have retained the stopping of this passage as given by Bekker, as I do not think that καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ can properly terminate a sentence. Had it been καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ οὐχ ἤκιστα, the case would have been different; but as the words now stand, they are as abrupt a close to a sentence as it would

be in English to say, "For Thessaly, generally speaking, is not easy to pass through without a conductor, and with arms at any rate;" or, "and with arms certainly." It appears to me that the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων—διέναι are all meant to correspond to the preceding clause, ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὐπορον κ. τ. λ. "Brasidas required an escort through Thessaly for three reasons: 1. Thessaly could not easily be passed through without one under any circumstances: 2. Under the actual circumstances, as Brasidas was at the head of an armed force, his passage, without previous permission asked and obtained, would have been objected to not only by the Thessalians, but by any nation in Greece whatsoever: 3. The commons of Thessaly were well disposed towards Athens." "And when it was with an armed force especially, it was a thing ill looked upon among all the Greeks without distinction, to pass through a neighbour's country, without first having obtained his consent."

[Göller in his second edition has restored the common stopping. I am still inclined to follow Bekker in connecting the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ with what follows. But see, on the other hand, Poppo's note p. 254.]

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προῆλθεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε πορευομένῳ αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντες ἄλλοι τῶν τάναντία τούτοις βουλομένων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ ἐκόλυνον, καὶ ἀδικεῖν ἔφασαν ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινοῦ πορευόμενον. οἱ δὲ ἄγοντες οὔτε ἀκόντων ἔφασαν διάξειν, αἰφνιδίῳ τε παραγενόμενον ξένοι ὄντες κομίζειν. ἔλεγε δὲ 5 καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Βρασίδας τῇ Θεσσαλῶν γῇ καὶ αὐτοῖς φίλος ὦν ἶέναι, καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμίοις οὔσι καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνοις ὄπλα

1. προῆλθον Q. ἀπαντήσαντες] om. c.g. 2. τούτοις] om. i. 4. διώξειν c.
5. παραγενόμενοι A.h. 6. αὐτοῖς] αὐτὸς d.

2. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ] The geography of Thessaly is even yet far from accurately known. The situation of Melitæa itself is uncertain, but I should think it plain from this passage of Thucydides that it did not stand in the valley of the Enipeus, but rather on the same ridge of hills on which Thaumacia stands, and some distance to the east of that town, probably near to Lamia, or Zeitoun. There is nothing said of Brasidas *crossing* the Enipeus; nor was it a stream capable of affording any obstacle to his progress in the middle of summer: but it seems that the valley of the Enipeus was the first point at which he entered Thessaly; the hills above, on which I suppose Melitæa to have stood, being in Achaia Phthiotis. On his first descent into the valley, therefore, the Thessalians were going to stop him; and after their departure he seems to have marched down it as far as Pharsalus, and a little beyond, to its junction with the valley of the Apidanus. From thence he descended the valley of the Apidanus as far as Phacium, which was situated at its lower extremity, where it joins the valley of the Peneus. From Phacium, instead of following the Peneus to Larissa, he seems to have crossed immediately into Peræbia, and to have marched diagonally across that country in a straight line towards Dium, where he would rejoin the ordinary coast road which led from Macedonia to Larissa, through Tempe. Brasidas possibly avoided Tempe, and crossed the Pierian mountains into lower Macedonia, by nearly the same route which the army of Xerxes had followed, when

moving in the opposite direction, and with the same object, of avoiding the pass of Tempe. (Herodot. VII. 128, 1. 131, 1.) It appears from Strabo (IX. 5. 6.) that Melitæa was not on the side of the river, but rather on the high ground above it; for he speaks of the people of Hellas leaving their own town on account of its low situation, and removing to Melitæa. Possibly its territory may have extended some way down the valley; and then the words of Thucydides, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ, would merely mean that Brasidas was still in the valley of the Enipeus when the Thessalians stopped him; that is, that he was stopped at his first entrance into their country.

3. Ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινῷ πορευόμενον] Id est: *sine voluntate et consensu* τοῦ κοινῷ Thessalorum; ut recte Pet. Faber II. Semestr. 18. qua significatione ἄνευ etiam apud Demosthenem in Oratione de Corona, in Epistola Philippi, p. 148. poni, alii ostenderunt: Καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινων ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν. Sic jam ante Homerus loquutus fuerat, Iliad. ὁ. v. 213. ἄνευ ἐμέθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίων. Et Od. ὁ. 530. οὐ τοι ἄνευ θεοῦ ἔπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις. Poterat hoc quoque, ut Faber e Xenoph. 4. Ἀπομν. in fin. adnotat, dici ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ πάντων κοινῷ γνώμης; quomodo etiam Plutarch. in Vita Lycurgi Rhetoris, ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότην γνώμης. Quod τὸ κοινόν, *Commune* alicujus gentis sit, nemo ignorat. Τὸ κοινόν Θεσσαλῶν memorat etiam Callistratus in l. XXXVII. D. de Judic. DUKER.

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ἐπιφέρειν, Θεσσαλοῖς τε οὐκ εἰδέναι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 ἔχθραν οὖσαν ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων γῇ μὴ χρῆσθαι, νῦν τε
 ἀκόντων ἐκείνων οὐκ ἂν προελθεῖν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι),
 οὐ μέντοι ἀξιοῦν γε εἶργεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα 5
 ἀπῆλθον, ὃ δὲ κελευόντων τῶν ἀγωγῶν, πρὶν τι πλέον
 ξυστῆναι τὸ κωλύσον, ἐχώρει οὐδὲν ἐπισχὼν δρόμῳ. καὶ
 ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἐκ τῆς Μελιτίας ἀφώρμησεν, ἐς
 Φάρσαλόν τε ἐτέλεσε καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀπιδανῷ
 ποταμῷ, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐς Φάκιον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐς Περαιβίαν.
 10 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀγωγοὶ πάλιν 6
 ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήκοοι ὄντες Θεσσαλῶν
 κατέστησαν ἐς Δίον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς, ὃ ὑπὸ τῷ
 Ὀλύμπῳ Μακεδονίας πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς πόλισμα κεῖται.
 LXXIX. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ Βρασίδης Θεσσαλίαν φθάσας
 15 διέδραμε πρὶν τινα κωλύειν παρασκευάσασθαι, καὶ ἀφίκετο

2. οὖσαν ἔχθραν g. γῇ μὴ] γνώμῃ K. τε] δὲ B. 4. γε] om. T.
 5. πρὶν] πλὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.K.P.h.i. 47, 48. 6. ξυστῆναι H. ξυστήσαι R.
 9. φάσκιον G.I.L.L.O.Q. 47. παρεβίαν L.O.P. 47, 48. παραβίαν e. et mox
 παρεβοὶ P. 48. παραβοὶ e. 10. ἤδη μὲν θεσσαλῶν V. ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν A.B.F.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἤδη οἱ μὲν C.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.b.c.d.e.f.g. 47, 48.
 Haack. vulgo ἤδη μὲν τῶν. 11. περραιβοὶ E. αὐτὸν F.G.H.T. 47, 48. Parm.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 12. κατέστησαν ἐς A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 κατέστησαν αὐτὸν ἐς. Δίον A.E.F.K.N.V. 47, 48. et A. infra quoque c. 109, 3.
 praecute. 13. πόλις καλεῖται Q. 14. τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ R.f. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν
 τρόπῳ T. 15. κωλύειν d.i.

11. οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ] The Peræbians, or Perrhæbians, had in early times possessed a large part of the plain of Thessaly, including the valley of the Peneus in its whole length, to its junction with the sea. From thence they were driven by the Lapithæ, and retired to the mountains, some taking refuge in the chain of Pindus to the west, and others in that of Olympus and the other chains to the North of the Peneus. The remnant who stayed behind in the plains became as usual the slaves or rather the villains of the conquerors; and were one of the chief elements out of which the Penestæ of Thessaly, who

answered exactly to the Helots of Sparta, derived their origin. Those who retired to the mountains maintained perpetual hostilities for a long period with the Thessalians, but at length were rendered tributary to them, and followed their standard in war, yet without losing altogether their distinct existence as a people. This continued till the growth of the Macedonian power, when the Thessalians and their dependent states all fell alike under the dominion of the kings of Macedon. See Strabo, IX. 5, 19, 20, 22. Aristotle, Politics, II. 7. [II. 9, 2, 3. Oxford ed. 1837.] Müller, Dorier, II. p. 65.

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- 2 MACEDONIA. ὡς Περδίκκαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες οἱ τε ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀφεστῶτες Ἀθηναίων καὶ Περδίκκας ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, οἱ μὲν Χαλκιδῆς νομίζοντες ἐπὶ σφᾶς 5 πρῶτον ὀρμήσειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (καὶ ἅμα αἱ πλυσιόχωροι πόλεις αὐτῶν αἱ οὐκ ἀφεστηκυῖαι ξυνεπήγον κρύφα), Περδίκκας δὲ πολέμιος μὲν οὐκ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, φοβούμενος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ παλαιὰ διάφορα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ μάλιστα βουλόμενος Ἀρριβαῖον τὸν Λυγκηστῶν βασιλέα 10 παραστήσασθαι. LXXX. ξυνέβη δὲ αὐτοῖς, ὥστε ῥᾶον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἢ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακοπραγία. τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐγκειμένων τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τῇ ἐκείνων γῇ ἥλπιζον 15 ἀποστρέψαι αὐτοὺς μάλιστα, εἰ ἀντιπαρалуποῖεν πέμψαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν στρατιὰν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων τρέφειν τε καὶ ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει σφᾶς ἐπικαλουμένων. 2 treacherously mur- καὶ ἅμα τῶν Εἰλώτων βουλομένοις ἦν ἐπὶ 20

1. ἐς] om. L.R.T. 3. ἡτύχει Q.c.g. 7. αἱ G. 8. περδίκκας μὲν T.
10. ἀρριβαῖον A.F.G.H.L.N.O.V. τὸν] τῶν A.N.O.T.V. λυγκιστῶν H.Q.
13. ἐν τῷ παρόντι] om. K. παρανίκα R. 16. ἀποτρέψαι C.G.H.T.b.d.e.f.i.
ἀποτρέψειν L.O.P. 18. τρέφειν καὶ E.R.T. 19. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει A.B.C.E.F.
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει G.I.
vulgo ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποστάσει.

4. ἐξήγαγον] Dobree, (*Adversaria*, p. 68.) wishes to read ἐπηγάγοντο, and understands τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as the subject of the infinitive ἐξαγαγεῖν at the beginning of ch. 80. I believe that, however unusual, ἐξήγαγον is the true reading, and that ἐξαγαγεῖν also refers to Perdiccas and the Chalcidians. It is true that ἐπηγάγοντο would be more natural than the active voice; yet ἐπάγειν is used in Thucydides where ἐπάγεσθαι would be more usual, (I. 107, 6.) and in this very chapter we have ξυνε-

πήγον, applied to the Chalcidians, and not ξυνεπηγόγοντο. As to the use of ἐξαγεῖν instead of ἐπάγειν, it is applied with great propriety in the present case, for the getting the Peloponnesians to move out of Peloponnesus was the great difficulty.

20. βουλομένοις ἦν ἐκπέμψαι] i. e. ἐβούλοντο ἐκπέμψαι. Compare II. 3, 2. οὐ βουλομένη ἦν ἀφίστασθαι, and, as there referred to, Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf 599. 3. See also Koen, on Gregor. Corinth. p. 376. ed. Schæfer. and

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dered two thousand of the bravest of them, to whom they had pretended to give their liberty.

προφάσει ἐκπέμψαι, μή τι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα
τῆς Πύλου ἐχομένης νεωτερίσωσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ
τόδε ἔπραξαν φοβούμενοι αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα
καὶ τὸ πλῆθος· (αἲ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις πρὸς τοὺς
5 Εἰλωτας τῆς φυλακῆς περὶ μάλιστα καθεστήκει·) προείπον
αὐτῶν ὅσοι ἀξιοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις γεγενῆσθαι σφίσιν
ἄριστοι, κρίνεσθαι, ὥς ἐλευθερώσοντες, πείραν ποιούμενοι καὶ
ἡγούμενοι τούτους σφίσιν ὑπὸ φρονήματος, ὅπερ καὶ ἡξίω-
σαν πρῶτος ἕκαστος ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάλιστα ἂν καὶ ἐπι-
10 θέσθαι. καὶ προκρίναντες ἐς δισχιλίους, οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώ- 3
σαντό τε καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ περιῆλθον ὥς ἡλευθερωμένοι, οἱ δὲ οὐ
πολλῷ ὕστερον ἡφάνισάν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐδεὶς ᾗσθητο ὅτφ
τρόφῃ ἕκαστος διεφθάρη. καὶ τότε προθύμως τῷ Βρασίδᾳ 4
αὐτῶν ξυνέπεμψαν ἑπτακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκ
15 τῆς Πελοποννήσου μισθῷ πείσας ἐξήγαγεν. αὐτόν τε Βρα- 5
σίδαν βουλόμενον μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν,
LXXXI. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα ἓν τε

3. τάδε N.V.c.f.g. αὐτῶν τὴν σκαῖότητα B.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832, αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα A. τὴν νεότητα αὐτῶν e. νεότητα E.F.G., F quidem post deletas tres quattuorve.
4. τὰ] om. L.O. Λακεδαιμονίους A.E.h. 5. καθεστῆκει Q.R.c.g. 8. ἀξίωσαν b.
10. χιλίους O. καὶ οἱ μὲν T. 11. παρήλθον h. 12. ᾗσθητο] ἔγνω d.
13. βρασίδα αὐτῷ V. 15. τε τὸν βρασίδαν N.Q.V. 17. προὔθυμῳ A.B.E.
F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.h.

D'Orville on Chariton, p. 467. as referred to by Gölle. τῶν Εἰλωτῶν ἐκπέμψαι, "to send out some of the Helots." This is exactly what is called the partitive article in French: "des Helotes."

4. αἲ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ κ. τ. λ.] "For at all times most of the institutions of Lacedæmon were framed specially with a view to the Helots, to guard against their insurrections." This sentence is a complete illustration of the view given of the constitution of Lacedæmon, vol. I. Appendix II. where the situation of the Spartans is compared to that of an army of occupation in a conquered country, perpetually on its guard to prevent the inhabitants from breaking out into insurrection.

10. καὶ προκρίναντες, οἱ μὲν κ. τ. λ.]

A similar construction occurs III. 34, 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος—ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε κ. τ. λ. The nominative case seems so appropriately to express the subject of a proposition, that it is used in every clause of the chapter, because the subject is continually the same; and the introduction of a new subject in the words οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντο κ. τ. λ. is so subordinate to the general sense of the passage that it does not interrupt the construction. Otherwise, as Gölle observes, the more natural construction would be, προκρίναντες—στεφανωθείτας—ἡφάνισαν.

17. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς] i. e. προὔθυμήθησαν ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν, ὡς ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν. Compare VII. 86, 3. τοὺς ἄνδρας—προὔθυμήθη—ὡς ἀφεθῆναι.

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τῇ Σπάρτῃ δοκοῦντα δραστήριον εἶναι ἐς τὰ πάντα καὶ

As for Brasidas, he obtained the command chiefly at his own desire, and the ability and liberality which he displayed in this expedition were of immense subsequent benefit to the Lacedaemonians, by conciliating to them public opinion throughout Greece. ἐπειδὴ ἐξῆλθε πλείστου ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίοις γενόμενον. τό τε γὰρ παραυτίκα ἑαυτὸν παρ-σχὼν δίκαιον καὶ μέτριον ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἀπέ-στησε τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ δὲ προδοσίᾳ εἶλε τῶν 5 χωρίων, ὥστε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις γίγνεσθαι ξυμβαίνειν τε βουλομένοις, ὅπερ ἐποίησαν, ἀνταπόδοσιν καὶ ἀποδοχὴν χωρίων, καὶ τοῦ πολέμου ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου λώφῃσιν· ἐς τε τὸν χρόνον ὕστερον μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας πόλεμον ἢ τότε 10 Βρασίδου ἀρετὴ καὶ ξύνεσις, τῶν μὲν πείρα αἰσθομένων τῶν δὲ ἀκοῇ νομισάντων, μάλιστα ἐπιθυμίαν ἐνεποίει τοῖς Ἀθη-3 ναίων ξυμμάχοις ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐξ-ελθὼν καὶ δόξας εἶναι κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθὸς ἐλπίδα ἐγκατέλιπε βέβαιον ὥς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν.

15

MACEDONIA.

The Athenians declare war against Perdiccas, and bestow a stricter attention on their dependences in the north of Greece.

LXXXII. Τότε δ' οὖν ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ

ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι τὸν τε Περδίκκαν πολέμιον ποιοῦνται, νομίσαντες αἴτιον εἶναι τῆς παρόδου, καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ ξυμμάχων φυλακὴν πλέονα κατεστήσαντο. 20

LXXXIII. Περδίκκας δὲ Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν εὐθὺς λαβὼν μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμεως στρατεύει ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον

Perdiccas employs Brasidas and his army against Arrhibeus, an ὁμορον ὄντα, διαφορᾶς τε αὐτῷ οὔσης καὶ

2. ἐξῆλθον c. πλείστον A.F. 3. τότε H.K.L.O.V. 4. ἐς τὰς] καὶ τὰς d. 9. ἐς τε] ὥστε i. ὥστε περὶ d. 10. χρόνῳ B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R. (marg.) V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον. τὰ] τὸν A.B.F.H.N.T.V. e.h. 12. ἀθηναίοις e. 15. οἱ] om. C.Q. 18. ποι-οῦντα C. 19. τῶν τότε V. 22. ἐπὶ] ἐς τὸν d.i. ἀρριβαῖον T. 23. λυγκι-στῶν Q.T.f. 24. αὐτῶν Q.

10. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας] Dixit scriptor in mente habens μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας ἀναχώρησιν. GÖLLER. Is it not rather, "after what befell them from Sicily;" the disasters which the Sicilian expedition brought upon them. See on this

use of ἐκ, the note on I. 64, 1. and III. 21, 1.

23. Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων] Compare II. 99, 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ Λυγκησταί.

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enemy of his own; but Brasidas listening to the proposals of Arrhibæus, and withdrawing his army, Perdicas is highly offended, and reduces the subsidy which he gave to the Peloponnesians, from one half to one third of the whole expense of their maintenance.

βουλόμενος καταστρέψασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετο 2
τῷ στρατῷ μετὰ τοῦ Βρασιδίου ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ
τῆς Λύγκου, Βρασίδης λόγοις ἔφη βούλεσθαι
πρῶτον ἐλθὼν πρὸ πολέμου Ἀρριβαῖον ξύμ-
μαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, ἣν δύνηται, ποιῆσαι.
καὶ γάρ τι καὶ Ἀρριβαῖος ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, 3
ἐτοῖμος ὢν Βρασίδῃ μέσῳ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπειν·
καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδέων πρέσβεις ξυμπαρόντες ἐδί-

1. καταστρέψαι Q. ἐπειδὴ A.F.e.
L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g. ἔφη λόγοις T.c.g.

2. τοῦ] om. c. 3. τῆς] τοῦ C.I.K.
5. ποιήσῃ d. 6. τοι V.e.g.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου] This pass into the country of the Lyncestæ from lower Macedonia, is the same with that described by Livy, XXXII. 39. as leading from the valley of the Erigonus into Eordæa. It was probably the line of the great Roman road, the *via Egnatia*; which, according to Strabo, passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordæi to Edessa and Pella, Strabo, VII. 7, 4. The pass was over the chain of mountains which divides the valley of the Æstræus from that of the Erigonus; and the narrow gorge spoken of by Thucydides, IV. 127, 2. as leading into the country of Arrhibæus, was probably a spot where the road having crossed the ridge followed the course of one of the streams that run down into the Erigonus. In crossing a mountain chain, the worst parts of the road are never where it goes over the summit of the ridge, but in the narrow torrent valleys or gorges, which it follows on both sides of it, in order to arrive at its foot. Such are the gorges of the *Via Mala* in the upper valley of the Rhine leading to the Splügen and Bernardin passages of the Alps; of the Devil's Bridge, in the valley of the Reuss, just under the S. Gothard; and of Primolano, in the valley of the Brenta, on the direct road from Venice to the upper valley of the Adige, by Monte Pergine. That the pass into Lynceus included the crossing of a mountain range, as well as the expression of Polybius, XVIII. 6. where he calls it τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑορδαίαν ὑπερ-

βολὰς, and still more by Thucydides himself, who, when describing the retreat of Brasidas, IV. 128, 3. says, that after forcing the defile, "he gained the heights," i. e. the top of the ridge, and then proceeded safely. See Cramer's *Anc. Greece*, vol. I. p. 193. 202.

7. μέσῳ δικαστῇ] Ἀπὸ τοῦ μεσότη καὶ διαιτητῇ. Ἡ τῶν προύχοντων ἀρετὴ ἐν τε πόλεσι καὶ ἐν στρατείαις πανταχοῦ καθίσταται τὸ ὑπὲρ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων ποιεῖ μὴ καταφρονεῖν. ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὸν Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατίαν, ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δὲ Βελισάριον εἰς παράστασιν τοῦ παρόντος λόγου παραβάλλομεν. SCHOL. μέσῳ δικαστῇ i. e. "an arbitrator," or "one to judge between them as a third party interposing to settle their quarrel." Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, V. 4, 7. ζητοῦσι δικαστὴν μέσον καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐνιοὶ μεσιδίους, ὡς ἐὰν τοῦ μέσου τύχωσι τοῦ δικαίου τευξόμενοι. Thus Aristotle, accommodating his etymology to his doctrine about the μέσον. But it may be doubted whether the sense both in μέσος δικαστῆς and in μεσιδίους, be not as much that of *interposition* as of *impartiality*: expressing the *stepping in* between two parties to separate and pacify them, as well as the equal settlement of the dispute, or the judges standing equally aloof from the interest of either. This latter sense, however, is probably mixed up with that of interference; as ἀρχὴν μεσιδίους in Aristotle, *Politics*, V. 6, 13. seems to mean, "a commander who belonged to neither party."

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δασκον αὐτὸν μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ, ἵνα. προθυμοτέρῳ ἔχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν χρῆσθαι. ἅμα δέ τι καὶ εἰρήκεσαν τοιοῦτον οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Περδίκκου ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι, ὥς πολλὰ αὐτοῖς τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν χωρίων ξύμμαχα ποιήσοι, ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασίδης τὰ 5 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. Περδίκκας δὲ οὔτε δικαστὴν ἔφη Βρασίδαν τῶν σφετέρων διαφορῶν ἀγαγεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ καθαιρέτην ὃν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφαίνοι πολεμίων, ἀδικήσειν τε εἰ αὐτοῦ τρέφοντος τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατοῦ ξυνέσται Ἀρριβαίῳ. 6 ὁ δὲ ἄκοιντος καὶ ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται, καὶ πεισθεὶς τοῖς 10 λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν. Περδίκκας δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.

1. αὐτῷ T. ὑπεξελεῖν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπεξελεθῆν. 2. αὐτῶν R. 4. περὶ c. αὐτὸν Bekk. 5. ποιῆσαι I.P.e. et correct. C. 7. διαφορῶν] om. L.O.P. 10. συγγίγνεται F.H.L.O.g. ξυγγίγνεται C.V. 11. ἐπήγαγε d. πρὶν] πλὴν c.g. 12. περὶ τι μέρος T. ἡμίσεος A.B.G.Q.T.h. vulgo ἡμίσεως.

1. μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ] "Not to remove from out of the way" of Perdiccas every object of his apprehension." Compare Herodotus, VII. 8, 3. οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἔθνος ὑπολείπεισθαι τούτους ὑπεξαρημένους. Demosth. de falsa Legat. p. 365. Reiske. τῶν ἰδίων τι κτημάτων ὑπεξαρουμένοι. Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. 227. τοῦπικλῆμ' ὑπεξέλῶν Διὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ.

[Plato, Republic. VIII. p. 567. b. ὑπεξαρεῖν δὴ τούτους πάντας δεῖ τὸν τύραννον, εἰ μέλλει ἄρξαι, ὥς ἂν μήτε φίλων μήτ' ἐχθρῶν λίπη μηδὲνα.]

5. ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ—πράσσειν] "So that" on this ground Brasidas thought "himself entitled to deal jointly with" Perdiccas in the matters of Arrhibæus, rather than leave Perdiccas to "manage them as he pleased." This must surely be the meaning of κοινῇ τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου πράσσειν. Perdiccas had promised the Lacedæmonians that he would procure them some new allies in his neighbourhood: Brasidas therefore thought that now there was an opportunity to ensure the fulfilment of this promise, by gaining the alliance of

Arrhibæus, and he accordingly claimed the right of negotiating with him as a principal party in conjunction with Perdiccas; whereas Perdiccas insisted that he was not a principal in the quarrel, but merely engaged to act as his auxiliary.

[Dr. Bloomfield and Poppo understand κοινῇ to signify "impartially," as if Brasidas professed to regard Arrhibæus no less than Perdiccas as one entitled to just and friendly treatment on the part of Lacedæmon. This suits the sense of the passage well, but it appears to me a forced interpretation of the word κοινῇ.]

10. ἐκ διαφορᾶς] "Post altercationem" et dissensionem haud amicam cum "Perdicca." Bauer, approved by Poppo. The expression appears to me rather to resemble that of ἐκ βίας, or ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐκ παρατάξεως, where the sense is very nearly that of an adverb. ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται seems to mean, "Brasidas has an interview with" Arrhibæus in decided opposition to "Perdiccas," "in actual quarrel with" him." See Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 543, 3.

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LXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθὺς ὁ Βρασίδης, ἔχων καὶ Χαλκιδέας, ἐπὶ Ἀκανθὸν τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν ὀλίγον

ACANTHUS. Brasidas attempts Acanthus, one of the A-thenian dependent al-
5 lies. At his request, the Acanthians give him an audience with-
in their city.
πρὸ τρυγῆτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τοῦ α
δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον, οἷ
τε μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ξυνεπάγοντες καὶ ὁ
δήμος. ὅμως δὲ, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος ἔτι
ἔξω ὄντος πεισθὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρα-
σίδου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντας βουλευ-
σασθαι δέχεται· καὶ καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, (ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ
10 ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν) ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXXV. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἔκπεμψίς μου καὶ τῆς στρατιάς
“ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὃ Ἀκάνθιοι, γεγένηται τὴν αἰτίαν
SPEECH OF BRASIDAS. (85-87.)
I am come hither as
15 your deliverer, and marvel therefore that you do not at once receive me. Your
hesitation implies a doubt either of my power or of my ho-
nour and integrity.
20 Yet my power was shewn at Megara, when the whole force of Athens feared to give me battle;
“ ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου
“ προείπομεν, Ἀθηναίοις ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν
“ Ἑλλάδα πολεμήσῃ· εἰ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐπήλθο-
“ μεν, σφαλέντες τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου
“ δόξης, ἥ διὰ τάχους αὐτοὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὑμετέρου
“ κινδύνου ἡλπίσαμεν Ἀθηναίους καθαιρήσειν,
“ μηδεὶς μεμψθῆναι νῦν γὰρ ὅτε παρέσχευ ἀφι-
“ γμένοι καὶ μετὰ ὑμῶν πειρασόμεθα κατερ-
“ γάζεσθαι αὐτούς. θαυμάζω δὲ τῇ τε ἀπο- 2
“ κλήσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους

1. δέ] om. L.O. 2. καὶ] om. d. τὴν] τῶν K. ἀνδριῶν F. ὀλίγου h.
ὀλίγῳ N.V. 3. πρὸ τοῦ τρυγῆτου Q. τρυγῆτου E. 4. ἀλλήλων L.O. 5. ἔξω
ὄντος ἔτι O.P. 8. καὶ ἀκούσαντας—καταστὰς om. T. ἀκούσαντες e. 9. ἐπὶ] ἐς c.g.
11. ἐπίπεμψίς c. 12. ὃ ἀκάνθιοι] om. c.g. 16. τοῦ ἐκεῖ τοῦ πολέμου R.f.
17. καὶ δόξης Q. 18. ἀθηναίους c. 19. μέμψῃ E. 21. ὑποκλήσει A.B.C.
E.F.H.K.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσει.

2. τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν] The article is apparently added to distinguish this Acanthus from other towns of the same name, of which there was one near Cnidus in Asia Minor, and another in Athamania. See Stephanus Byzant. in voce.

10. ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος] Vid. Ælianum, Var. Hist. XII. 50. Livius, XXXII. 33. “Vir, ut inter Ætolos, facundus,” et ad ea verba Gronovium. Wass. Dionys.

Halic. X. 36. de L. Siccio Dentato: εἰπεῖν τε, ὥς στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀδύνατος. Cornel. Nep. Epamin. cap. V. “Satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet.” DUKER.

14. προείπομεν Ἀθηναίοις] Τὸ ἐξῆς, Ἀθηναίους πολεμήσειν. SCHOL.

19. νῦν γὰρ, ὅτε παρέσχευ] Νῦν γὰρ ὅτε τὰ πράγματα παρουσίας ἡμῶν ἐξουσίαν παρέσχευ. SCHOL.

- 3 " ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἰόμενοι τε
 " παρὰ ξυμμάχους καὶ πρὶν ἔργῳ ἀφικέσθαι τῇ γοῦν γνώμῃ
 " ἤξειν, καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι, κίνδυνόν τε τοσόνδε ἀνερ-
 " ρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες
 " καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐν 5
 " νῷ ἔχετε, ἢ εἰ ἐναντιώσεσθε τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ
 4 " καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεινὸν ἂν εἴη. καὶ γὰρ οὐ μόνον

1. γάρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q.
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀνερρ. Bekk.
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γάρ Q.

γνώμῃ μὴ ἤξειν B. 3. ἀπέρριψαμεν
 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-

1. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι]
 'Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ εἰς κίνδυνον τηλικούτον
 κατέστημεν, διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ὁδοπορή-
 σαντες, καὶ προθυμίαν ἔσσαν ἐνδεξά-
 μεθα, ἐλπίσαντες τὴν παρουσίαν ἡμῶν
 ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἔσεσθαι, οὐς γε καὶ πρὶν
 ἀφικέσθαι, τῇ γοῦν προαιρέσει φίλους
 εἶναι ἔξην τε ὅποτε βουλοίμεθα, ὥς παρὰ
 φίλους ἀφικέσθαι. SCHOL.

οἰόμενοι τε—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη] The first
 part of this sentence is thus explained
 by Gölle. "Credideramus fore ut
 "veniremus ad eos qui prius, quam
 "reapse veniremus, voluntate certe sa-
 "cii essent." And he adds, "ad
 "γνώμῃ supplendum ὄντας, prorsus
 "ut, III. 70, 8. οἱ δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς
 "γνώμης τῇ Πειθίᾳ, et I. 122, 3. εἰ μὴ
 "καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἕκαστον
 "ἄστυ μὲν γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτοῦς."

[The latter quotation seems to me
 inapplicable.] "We thought that we
 "should find ourselves amongst men
 "who were our allies in heart at least,
 "even before our actual arrival." The
 conjunction τε after οἰόμενοι might be
 explained by supposing it to be mis-
 placed, as if the sense were, οἰόμενοι—
 ἤξειν τε—καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι. But
 the construction of the second τε after
 κίνδυνος is more difficult. Poppo cuts
 the knot by inclosing it in brackets.
 Haack, and apparently the Scholiast,
 suppose that παρεχόμενοι is a careless
 manner of writing for παρεχόμεθα.
 There is doubtless a confusion in the
 sentence somewhere, but perhaps it
 may pervade the whole of it, and may
 be explained by repeating after ἡμεῖς οἱ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι either the verb ἀφίγμεθα
 or παρέσμεν, or some similar word, and

then making the three several clauses
 οἰόμενοι τε,—κίνδυνόν τε—ἀπέρριψαμεν,
 and καὶ—παρεχόμενοι, all dependent on
 this principal statement; the finite verb
 ἀπέρριψαμεν being introduced between
 the two participles οἰόμενοι and παρε-
 χόμενοι; as in VIII. 45, 4. it follows
 by a similar carelessness after the par-
 ticiples ὥς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀνασχυντοὶ εἰεν,
 πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπι-
 κουρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιούσι—ἀλ-
 λους—κίνδυνεύειν.

[The above explanation is disap-
 proved of both by Poppo, vol. III. p.
 272, and by Gölle in his second edi-
 tion; but I do not see what they would
 offer in place of it. Unless we decide
 that the text is corrupt, and proceed at
 once to correct it, there is no remedy
 but that the explanations of this and
 many other similar passages must be
 harsh and open to objection, because
 the text is not to be made out according
 to the common rules of language. We
 have therefore but a choice of anomalies,
 and it is much easier to see what is
 clearly wrong than to determine what
 is right. It is possible that the con-
 junction τε in the words κίνδυνόν τε
 τοσόνδε ἀπέρριψαμεν was meant to have
 its corresponding conjunction in the
 following clause in some such way as
 this, ὑμᾶς τε ἀξιούμεν μὴ ἐναντιώσασθαι
 τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ κ. τ. λ.
 and that the form of that subsequent
 clause being altered, the preceding
 clause became ungrammatical.]

5. καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι]
 Ex hoc loco Ammonius ostendit dis-
 crimen inter παρέχειν et παρέχεσθαι.
 DUKER.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνθίστασθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἷς ἂν ἐπίω, ἡσσόν τις
 “ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, δυσχερὲς ποιούμενοι εἰ ἐπὶ οὖς πρῶτον
 “ἦλθον ὑμᾶς, καὶ πόλιν ἀξιώχρεων παρεχομένους καὶ ξύν-
 “εσιν δοκοῦντας ἔχειν, μὴ ἐδέξασθε· καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ
 5 “ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεκνύναι, ἀλλ’ ἡ ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν
 “ἐπιφέρειν, ἡ ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς
 “Ἀθηναίους, ἣν ἐπίωσιν, ἀφίχθαι. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε τῇδ’ 5

2. πρόσσεισι δυσχερὲς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρόσσεισι· καὶ δυσχερὲς. εἴη E. 3. παρασχομέ-
 νους A. 4. δέξεσθε K.R.c.f.g. ἐδέξεσθε A.F. δέξασθε C. οὐκ ἔχω H.
 3. πίστιν E. 7. ἀφίγμαι P.

6. ἐπιφέρειν—ἀφίχθαι] These infin-
 itives depend upon αἰτίαν ἔξω, “I shall
 “be charged with,” repeated from the
 words, though of a different significa-
 tion, τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδει-
 κνύναι: “The reason of your not join-
 ing me I shall never be able to make
 “out to men’s satisfaction, but I shall
 “be charged either with offering you a
 “false liberty, or with having come
 “hither too weak and helpless to aid
 “you against the Athenians.”

7. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε κ. τ. λ.] Poppo
 has properly remarked, that the com-
 mon division of the chapters is very
 ill placed after ἀποστείλαι; for Brasidas
 is now replying to the two supposed
 charges against him, want of power or
 want of honesty. To the first he re-
 plies from στρατιᾷ γε down to ἀποστεί-
 λαι; and to the second from αὐτὸς τε
 down to θαρσύναντας. A third sup-
 posed charge is then noticed, that,
 namely, of favouring one particular
 party in Acanthus; and to this he re-
 plies throughout the rest of chap. 86.
 down to ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον. In reply to
 the first charge there is much confu-
 sion and obscurity; for the point of
 the conclusion is left to be supplied by
 the reader. The sense is as follows:
 “As for my power, the force under
 “my own command, without reckon-
 ing your aid, was one which the
 “Athenians, though superior in num-
 bers, were on a late occasion un-
 willing to fight with; so that you
 “cannot suppose that now, when they
 “must come by sea, they will send
 “against you such a force as they did

“then against me; and if not, we know
 “that they will not venture to meddle
 “with us.” These last words, which
 are the real conclusion meant by the
 ὥστε, are left to be supplied by the
 reader; and what is in fact only an ad-
 ditional consideration, from which the
 conclusion follows, is put as if it were
 itself the main thing to be proved. I
 know of no other instance of νῆϊτι
 being used as an adverb, without either
 στόλῳ or στρατῷ being added. Can it
 be then that the words τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ
 are an unlucky insertion of some copy-
 ist, who, not understanding the pas-
 sage, thought to explain what στρατός
 Thucydides was speaking of? If they
 be omitted, the sense is plain; “So
 “that it is not likely that now, when
 “their force must come by sea, they
 “can send against you numbers suffi-
 “cient to cope with you.” ἴσον I
 should understand as equivalent to
 ἀξιώμαχον, “a force fairly competent to
 “contend with you.” Compare a cu-
 rious sense of the same word in VII.
 27, 4. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς, “the regular
 “garrison;” i. e. “the garrison pro-
 perly fitted for the duties of the
 “place.” Compare also the expression
 “justus exercitus” in Latin. Since the
 above was written, I see that Dobree
 suggests the same correction.

[Compare, however, V. 14, 3. and the
 note there. Poppo says that στρατῷ
 may be so easily understood with νῆϊτι
 as it follows almost immediately, that it
 is not necessary to strike out the words
 τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ. And certainly the indi-
 rect nature of the argument, in which

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 82. 1.

- “ ἦν νῦν ἐγὼ ἔχω ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν ἐμοῦ βοηθήσαντος οὐκ
 “ ἠθέλησαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλέονες ὄντες προσμίξαι, ὥστε οὐκ
 “ εἰκὸς νηϊτῇ γε αὐτοὺς † τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ † στρατῷ ἴσον
 6 and my integrity is “ πλήθος ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἀποστεῖλαι· αὐτὸς τε οὐκ
 shewn by the solemn “ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἐπ’ ἐλευθερώσει δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5
 guarantee which I “ παρελήλυθα, ὄρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-
 have procured from “ λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις ἢ μὴν οὖς
 the Spartan govern- “ ἂν ἔγωγε προσαγάγωμαι ξυμμάχους ἔσεσθαι
 ment, that every state “ αὐτονόμους, καὶ ἅμα οὐχ ἵνα ξυμμάχους
 that accedes to my so- “ ὑμᾶς ἔχωμεν ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτῃ προσλαβόντες, 10
 licitation shall become “ ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ὑμῖν δεδουλωμένοις ὑπὸ
 the independent ally “ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχήσουντες. οὐκ οὐν ἀξιώ οὗτ’
 of Lacedæmon. Above “ αὐτὸς ὑποπτεύεσθαι, πίστεις γε διδούς τὰς
 all, I disclaim most “ μεγίστας, οὔτε τιμωρὸς ἀδύνατος νομισθῆναι,
 solemnly all thought “ προσχωρεῖν τε ὑμᾶς θαρσήσαντας.” 15
 of abusing your com-
 7 pliance to the exalta-
 tion of one party a-
 mong you, and the de-
 pression of the other;
 for this were to de-
 serve your hatred, and
 not your gratitude.

LXXXVI. “ Καὶ εἴ τις ἰδίᾳ τιμὰ δεδιὼς ἄρα, μὴ ἐγὼ
 “ τισι προσθῶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀπρόθυμός ἐστι, πάντων μάλιστα
 2 “ πιστευσάτω. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσων ἤκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῇ τὴν

1. ἦν νῦν ἔχω ἐγὼ Q.T.e. ἦν νῦν ἔχω C.G.I.d.i. ἦν ἐγὼ ἔχω K. ἦν ἔχω O. ἦν
 ἐγὼ νῦν ἔχω V. 2. ἐθέλησαν V. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι K. 3. νηϊτῇ γε στρατῷ
 αὐτοὺς V. νηϊτῇ δὲ d. τῷ ἐκεῖ στρατῷ E. 4. ἡμᾶς H. 5. ἐλευθερία f.
 6. παραγέγονα Q. καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη λακεδαιμονίων e. 7. ἢ μὴν] om. d.
 8. ἂν om. G. προσαγάγωμαι καὶ ξυμμάχους c.f.g. ἔσεσθαι—ξυμμάχους
 om. E. 9. συμμάχους C.V.e.h. 11. ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων C. 12. συμμαχι-
 σοντες Q. 13. γε Haack. Poppo. Bekker. libri τε. om. L.O.P. 15. τε] δὲ
 Bekk. in ed. 1832. 19. ἀσφαλῇ F.M.N. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Luc.
 Necyom. 7.

the main conclusion is left to be supplied by the reader, is exactly paralleled in the passage referred to, V. 14. 3.]

4. αὐτὸς τε οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ κ. τ. λ.] I have placed only a colon before these words, in order to shew their close connexion with what precedes them, as containing the reply to the second and more personal suspicion, that Brasidas would not deal honestly with the Acathians. To this his answer is twofold; first, grounded on his own personal

conduct, in having obtained from his government a solemn pledge, that all whom he individually should win to the Lacedæmonian alliance should be independent; and secondly, drawn from the nature of the case, that the Acathians had more need of the Lacedæmonians than the Lacedæmonians of them.

19. οὐδὲ ἀσαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κ. τ. λ.] If the text be right, Kistemacher's interpretation, quoted by Poppo, (Observatt. Critic. p. 202.) and adopted by

ACANTHUS. A.C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐλευθερίαν νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πάτριον παρεῖς τὸ πλεόν
 “ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσασαι. χαλε- 3
 “ πωτέρα γὰρ ἂν τῆς ἀλλοφύλου ἀρχῆς εἴη, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ
 5 “ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον· οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 “ ἐγκλήμασι καταπολεμοῦμεν, αὐτοὶ ἂν φαινοίμεθα ἐχθίονα
 “ ἢ ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν κατακτώμενοι. ἀπάτη γὰρ 4
 “ εὐπρεπεῖ αἰσχίον τοῖς γε ἐν ἀξιώματι πλεονεκτῆσαι ἢ βία
 “ ἐμφανεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἰσχύος δικαιοῦσι, ἣν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν,
 10 “ ἐπέρχεται, τὸ δὲ γνώμης ἀδίκου ἐπιβουλή. οὕτω πολλήν

1. τὸ] om. C. 2. ἔλαττον e. δηλώσασαι e. χαλεπώτερον d. χαλεπώ-
 τερα g. 3. ἀρχῆς ἂν εἴη T.f. 4. καθίστατο B.F. 6. φαινόμεθα A.B.C.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.h.i. φαινόμεθα K. 7. οἱ μὴ ὑποδείξαντες N. δείξας Q.
 ἀρχὴν M.Q.b. 8. αἰσχίον τι τοῖς Stobæus. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.M.P.T.
 d.e.g. om. L.O. ἀξιώμασι e.g. 10. ἐπέρχεται b.

him, as well as by Haack and Göller, must be considered as the true one: “Nor am I minded to offer you a dim and doubtful liberty, by making the many the slaves of the few, or the few of the many.” For the use of νομίζω in the sense of νομίζω χρῆναι, see Lobeck, *Parerga ad Phrynichum*, c. VI. p. 753. and the note on Thucyd. II. 42, 5, in this edition. And for the brevity of expression, by which εἰ δουλώσασαι is equivalent to ἐπιφέρουμι δ' ἂν, εἰ δουλώσασαι, compare the notes on I. 38. III. 11, 4. But Dobree observes that σαφῶς and ἀσαφῶς are confused in the MSS. in c. 125, 1. and he seems inclined to adopt Bauer's conjecture, οἷδ' ἂν σαφῇ. To this I object, that if such had been Thucydides' meaning, the order of the words would rather have been, οἷδ' ἂν νομίζω [or rather οἶμαι] σαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν. See the note on II. 89, 6.

5. οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κ. τ. λ.] “And the very charges wherewith we are bearing down the Athenians, we should ourselves be found to incur in more hateful measure than they who had shewn no glimpses of honesty at all.” The ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν is illustrated by the scandalous avowals made by the Athenians on sundry occasions, that might made

right. See I. 76. V. 89. 105. VI. 83. 85. For the sense of ὑποδείξας, see the note on I. 77, 7; and for the sentiment that follows, ἀπάτη γὰρ—ἐπιβουλή, compare also I. 77, 5. and the quotations from Aristotle and Xenophon given in the note on that chapter.

10. οὕτω πολλὴν περιωπὴν κ. τ. λ.] These words should be closely connected with the following clause, καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω—ὥς εἶπον, and the chapter should end at εἶπον instead of at ποιοῦμεθα. Brasidas here sums up all that he had been saying in proof of his own sincerity and that of his government: “Over and above the solemn pledges which my government has given me, honesty is clearly our best interest; for none would suffer so much as we should by being detected in any departure from it. Thus then,” he concludes, “we are greatly careful about matters which concern us so nearly: nor can you receive any stronger assurance, over and above the oaths already sworn, than from those who, if you compare their words with the actual facts, you must needs be convinced are interested in acting even as they have told you.” Περιωπῇ, “a looking about us,” i.e. “circumspection, care, anxious thought about a thing.” Καλεῖ δὲ περιωπὴν

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ περιωπὴν τῶν ἡμῖν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφόρων ποιούμεθα
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω πρὸς τοῖς ὅρκοις βεβαίωσιν λάβετε ἢ οἷς
 “ τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα δόκησιν ἀναγκαίαν
 “ παρέχεται ὡς καὶ ξυμφέροι ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον.

LXXXVII. “ Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προῖσχομένου ἀδύνατοι 5
 “ μὲν φήσετε εἶναι, εἶνοι δ' ὄντες ἀξιώσετε μὴ κακοῦμενοι
 But if you refuse my “ διωθεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὴ ἀκίνδυνον
 offers of liberty thus “ ὑμῖν φαίνεσθαι, δίκαιόν τε εἶναι, οἷς καὶ δυ-
 recommended to you, “ νατὸν δέχεσθαι αὐτήν, τούτοις καὶ ἐπιφέρειν,
 I cannot suffer your “ ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα προσαναγκάζειν, μάρτυρας 10
 had example to ob- “ μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ποιήσο-
 struct the independ- “ μαι ὡς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἥκων οὐ πείθω, γῆν δὲ τὴν
 ence of other states, “ ὑμετέρων δηρὸν πειράσομαι βιάζεσθαι, καὶ οὐκ
 and to thwart the ge- “ ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομῶ, προσεῖναι δέ τι μοι καὶ
 nerous purposes of
 Sparta; I shall there-
 fore treat you as ene-
 mies, and endeavour
 to force you to join us.

1. περιωπὴν K.i. διαφόρων g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. διαφορῶν.
 2. πρὸς] om. c. g. λάβετε g. 3. ἀναθρούμενα e. ἀφοριούμενα K.
 8. ἡμῖν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f.h. Bekk. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i. 9. αὐτοῖς f.
 12. τὴν] om. f. 13. ἡμετέρων d. 14. τι] om. K.

τὴν φροντίδα καὶ τὴν περίσκεψιν, οὐ τὸν τόπον, ὡς Ὀμπος. Photius Lexic. in περιωπῇ. The construction of the following words seems to be, ἢ ἀπ' ἐκείνων οἷς κ. τ. λ. “ than from those for whom facts, compared with their words, “ convince us that they state their real “ interest truly.” So Dobree interprets this passage, observing that εἶπον is the third plural, not the first person singular. Οἷς would thus be masculine, and not neuter; for if it were neuter, the preposition ἐν could hardly be omitted. The dative depends on ξυμφέροι.

5. εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα] Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προτεινόντος καὶ ἐπαγγελλομένου, φήσετε μὴ δύνασθαι ἦτοι ἐλευθερωθῆναι ἢ συμμαχεῖν, μενούσης δὲ τῆς φιλίας ἀξιώσετε ἡμᾶς διωθεῖσθαι, ὑφορώμενοι μὴ ἄρα οὐκ ἀκίνδυνος ὑμῖν ἡ ἐλευθερία γένηται. ἔτι δὲ εἰ λέγοιτε ὡς δίκαιον τοῖς τοῖς ἐλευθεροῦν, οἱ καὶ δύναται δέξασθαι τε καὶ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα ἀναγκάζειν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάρτυρας μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.
 SCHOL.

7. μὴ ἀκίνδυνον ὑμῖν] Both Poppo and Gölle have rightly retained the common reading, for which Bekker, on the authority of some of the best MSS. had substituted ἡμῖν. But ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are, in all their cases, so often confused by the copyists, that the authority of MSS. on this point is of very little value. Ἡμῖν would be much too dramatic for the style of Thucydides, who does not, like Herodotus, when describing in a speech the sentiments of others, introduce them as expressed by the parties themselves in the first person. Besides, as Gölle has well remarked, ἡμῖν is utterly inconsistent with the infinitive φαίνεσθαι. In what follows, μάρτυρας μὲν—γῆν δὲ, the two conjunctions seem to express merely order and division, without any distinction or contrast: “ I will first appeal to the “ gods, and then will try to force you “ to join us by ravaging your land.”

11. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους] Sic. II. 71, 6. et 74, 2. Aristoph. Equit. 573. τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρίοις. In lege Draconis apud Porphy-

“κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὐλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων,
 “ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθήσεσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ
 “ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ’ Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ
 “δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύωνται ὑφ’ ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλ-
 5 “λαγῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως γ’ ἂν τάδε πράσσοιμεν, οὐδὲ
 “ὀφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινου τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία
 “τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν. οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφίεμεθα, 3
 “παῦσαι δὲ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους σπεύδοντες τοὺς πλείους ἂν

1. κατὰ τὰς δύο G.L.O.P. 1. 2. ὑπὸ N.V. e. 6. αἰτία] om. e. 7. οὐδ’
 ἀρχῆς T.R. 8. πλείους R.f.

rium, IV. de Abstinēt. 22. θεοὺς τιμᾶν
 καὶ ἥρωας ἐγγυρίους. Vid. Salmas. ad
 Solin. p. 51. et Stanlei. ad Æschyl.
 Sept. Theb. v. 14. DUKER.

1. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας] i. e. “consider-
 ing that there are two reasons which
 “make it impossible for me to act
 “otherwise.” Compare III. 40, 9. ὁ
 μὴ ἔξιν ἀνάγκη τι παθῶν: “He who
 “suffers with nothing to make his
 “having avoided suffering impossible.”
 The genitive τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων refers
 to ἀνάγκην understood, as if Thucydides
 had written τὴν μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων; but in the latter
 clause he varied the construction by
 substituting the nominative of Ἕλληνες.
 Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅπως μὴ
 βλάπτονται is, “the necessity with re-
 spect to the Lacedæmonians; namely,
 “of preventing them from sustaining
 “hurt.” In the words that follow, it
 may be doubted whether τῷ ὑμετέρῳ
 εὖνῳ is the dative expressing the in-
 strument, or simply the circumstances
 accompanying the action, “with all
 “your good will; while you are wish-
 “ing us well all the time.” If, as is
 more probable, it be meant to express
 the instrument, the words τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν
 —φερομένοις are added to explain the
 τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, which is equivalent to
 ὅπως μὴ ὑμῖν, καίπερ εὖνῳ, ὡς προφέ-
 ρετε, οὖσιν. Compare III. 47, 5. τὸ
 Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξυμφορον,
 where τὸ Κλέωνος is equivalent to ὁ
 προφέρει Κλέων.

5. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κ. τ. λ.] The connexion
 is as follows: “And this second ne-
 cessity for my doing as I am doing

“—the necessity of not suffering you
 “to hinder the common deliverance of
 “the Greeks—is that which actuates
 “me most of all. For otherwise, cer-
 “tainly, we could with no good grace
 “be thus dealing with you; nor is it
 “the duty of the Lacedæmonians to
 “force freedom upon any, were it not
 “on account of some common good.
 “And again, as we are not striving
 “after dominion, but labouring rather
 “to abate the dominion of others, we
 “should wrong the general interest, if,
 “when offering independence to all,
 “we should suffer you to set your-
 “selves against it.” He means to say,
 that the common interest of Greece,
 more than the private right of the
 Lacedæmonians, to stop a conduct
 which was in fact strengthening their
 enemies, justified him in not tolerating
 the neutrality of Acanthus. [Compare
 the arguments used in defence of the
 expedition against Denmark in 1807.]
 “Nay,” he continues, “our own in-
 “terest in this war is the common in-
 “terest; for our objects in undertaking
 “it are not selfish: and therefore in
 “not allowing you to support our
 “enemies, we are in fact hindering
 “you from supporting the enemies
 “of Greece.” In the words οὐδ’ αὖ
 ἀρχῆς ἐφίεμεθα the sense is as if it
 were written καὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὐ ἐφίεμενοι
 —παῦσαι δὲ—σπεύδοντες: or else, καὶ
 ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὐ ἐφίεμεθα, παῦσαι δὲ
 —σπεύδομεν. After παῦσαι must be
 repeated ἀρχῆς, or, what is the same
 in point of sense, ἀρχοντας, from the
 preceding ἀρχῆς.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ἀδικοῦμεν εἰ ξύμπασιν αὐτονομίαν ἐπιφέροντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς
 4 “ἐναντιούμενους περιίδομεν. πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθε εὖ,
 “καὶ ἀγωνίσασθε τοῖς τε Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτοι ἐλευθερίας
 “καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν καταθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ τε ἴδια μὴ βλα-
 “φθῆναι καὶ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ πόλει τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα περι- 5
 “θεῖναι.”

LXXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ
 Ἀκάνθιοι πολλῶν λεχθέντων πρότερον ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, κρύφα
 διαψηφισάμενοι, διὰ τε τὸ ἐπαγωγὰ εἰπεῖν τὸν
 Βρασίδαν καὶ περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ, ἔγνωσαν 10
 οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πιστώ-
 σαι αὐτὸν τοῖς ὄρκοις, οὓς τὰ τέλη τῶν

1. ἐπιφέροντες—ἀγωνίσασθε] om. P. ἀποφέροντες T. 2. ἐναντίους T. f.
 ὑπερίδομεν L. 3. ἀγωνίσεσθε V. τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτον c.g. πρῶτοι et
 Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 4. τὰ δὲ ἴδια T. g. 5. τὸ] om. A. 7. μὲν οὖν
 βρασίδης L. P. 9. διαψηφισάμενοι A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. V. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ψηφισάμενοι.

9. διαψηφισάμενοι] The force of the preposition in this word is doubted. “*Constat nunc*,” says Poppo, “διαψηφίεσθαι significare omnes deinceps “*suffragia ferre*.” And so Schneider interprets it in his *Lexicon*. The older critics, Abresch, for instance, and Reiske, in his *Index Demosth.*, understand the διὰ as expressing division: “*ferre suffragium suum alterutram in “partem*.” But the first of these explanations will not suit the word when it is used in the singular number; e. g. Demosth. *Timocrat.* p. 747. Reiske; διαψηφισομαι περὶ αὐτοῦ οὐδ' ἂν ἡ διωξίς: nor will the latter, when the word is applied to the voting all on the same side, as Demosth. *Aphob.* p. 842. Reiske; ἡ δίκαιον ἐστὶ ταύτη διαψηφίσασθε. The truth is, that διαψηφίεσθαι seems to contain both notions, and is, strictly speaking, applicable only to a number of persons giving their several votes on a question; but when applied to an individual it is used, improperly, merely to signify “giving a “vote,” from the frequency of its use to express the voting of a body. The meaning of κρύφα seems to shew that

the votes were taken by ballot, and not, as was the usual way, by a show of hands. At Athens the term ψηφίεσθαι was constantly used, even where the votes were given by the show of hands, and not by ballot; and hence the word κρύφα was added by Thucydides, to shew that in this particular instance the voting was, for the sake of greater secrecy, conducted by ballot. See Schömann, *De Comitibus Atheniensium*, pp. 122—125.

12. τὰ τέλη—ὁμόσασα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν] The order of the words is in favour of Dobree's opinion, that ὁμόσασα agrees with αὐτὸν: the sense requires the common interpretation, which refers ὁμόσασα to τὰ τέλη; for there was no conceivable reason why the Spartan government should have required such an oath from Brasidas, and we have already seen that he had in fact required it of them. c. 85, 6. Τὰ τέλη being a masculine noun in sense, though neuter in form, has a plural verb, according to a well known rule. See Porson on *Hecuba*, 1141. and Poppo, *Prolegom.* vol. I. p. 97.

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The people of Stagirus follow the example.

Λακεδαιμονίων ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν, ἡ μὴν ἔσεσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐτονόμους οὓς ἂν προσαγάγηται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν στρατόν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶν ὕστερον καὶ Στάγειρος Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία ξυναπέστη. ταῦτα 5 μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐγένετο.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, ὡς τῷ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ Δημοσθένει στρατηγοῖς οὖσιν

BCEOTIA.

Demosthenes proceeds to make the concerted attempt upon Boeotia; (see ch. 77.) but owing to some mistake Hippocrates was not ready to cooperate with him on the side of Delium, and the enterprise fails.

Ἀθηναίων τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδото, καὶ 10 ἔδει τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, γενομένης διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς ἃς ἔδει ἀφοτέρους στρατεύειν, ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης πρότερον πλεύσας πρὸς τὰς Σίφας, καὶ ἔχων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς ξυμ- 15 μάχων, ἄπρακτος γίγνεται, μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλευματος ὑπὸ Νικομάχου ἀνδρὸς Φωκέως ἐκ Φανοτέως, ὃς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶπεν, ἐκείνοι δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ βοηθείας γενομένης πάντων Βοιωτῶν (οὐ γάρ πω Ἴπποκράτης παρελύπει ἐν τῇ γῇ ὧν) προκαταλαμβάνονται αἱ τε Σίφαι καὶ ἡ Χαιρώνεια. 20 ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο οἱ πρᾶσσοντες τὸ ἀμάρτημα, οὐδὲν ἐκίνησαν.

1. ἐξέπεμψεν Q. 2. μὴ] μὴ I. 3. προσαγάγει G.P. στρατόν. οὐ H. πολὺ C.G.I.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.i. 4. ὕστερον στάγειρος N.O.V.c.g. 7. ἱποκράτει d.i. 8. τοῖς] om. O. 9. ἐνεδίδοντο d. 9. δημοσθένει G.P.e. 10. τὸ] τὸν Q. om. L.O.P. 11. ἡμερῶν δς R.T. 15. βουλευματος K. 16. φανοτέως Q. φανοτέρου c. 18. πάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν d.i. 19. Σίφαι Bekk. χερώνεια V. 20. οὐδὲ ἐκινήθησαν L.O.P.

9. ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι] Non video, quid sibi voluerit Portus interpolanda versione Vallæ, addito nomine ei. Ἀπαντᾶν sæpe est certo tempore, vel loco adesse, præsto esse, ut ἀπαντᾶν ἐπὶ τὴν δίκην, ἐπὶ τὴν κυρίαν, ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐπὶ τὴν δίκαν. De quibus Budeus in Commentar. p. 40. et ad I. 2. D. de Orig. Jur. Supr. c. 70, 1. Κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκον. Latini occurrere dicunt. Cicero, I. Philipp. 4. "Non quo me ad tempus occursum putarem." "Occurrere concilio," Liv.

XXXI. 20. "Occurrere ad vadimonia," Sueton. Cal. XXXIX. Duk.

20. οἱ πρᾶσσοντες] Habet hæc vox in universum significationem clandestinæ molitionis, et studii partium. Unde etiam illi, qui id agunt, ut alios sibi concilient, et in suas partes pertrahant, quique aliorum rebus student ac favent, dicuntur, πρᾶσσειν. Thucyd. I. 57, 3. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασεν, ἐς τε τὴν Λακεδαιμονοπύκτων, ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. IV. 1, 1, 2. ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ Συρακούσιοι. Et IV. 83, 4.

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τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. ΧC. ὁ δὲ Ἱπποκράτης ἀναστήσας

A few days afterwards, Hippocrates sets out from Athens to execute his part of the original plan, and occupies and fortifies Delium; after which he commences his return homewards.

Ἀθηναίους πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετοί-

κους καὶ ξένων ὅσοι παρήσαν, ὕστερος ἀφι-

κνεῖται ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ἥδη τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀνα-

κεχωρηκότων ἀπὸ τῶν Σιφῶν· καὶ καθίσας 5

τὸν στρατὸν Δῆλιον ἐτείχιζε τοιῷδε τρόπῳ, τὸ

ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. τάφρον μὲν κύκλῳ

περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν ἔσκαπτον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος

ἀνέβαλλον ἀντὶ τείχους τὸν χεῖρον, καὶ σταυροὺς παρακατα-

πηγνύντες, ἄμπελον κόπτοντες τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐσέβαλλον, 10

καὶ λίθους ἅμα καὶ πλίνθον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοπέδων τῶν ἐγγύς

καθαίρουσιν, καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐμετεώριζον τὸ ἔρυμα. πύρ-

γους τε ξυλίνους κατέστησαν ἢ καιρὸς ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ οἰκό-

δόμημα οὐδὲν ὑπῆρχεν· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ, καταπεπτῶκει.

3 ἡμέρα δὲ ἀρξάμενοι τρίτῃ ὥς οἰκοθεν ὥρμησαν, ταύτην τε 15

1. ἀναστήσας] om. V.

2. τοὺς] om. e.

3. ὕστερον G.e.f.

5. ὑπὸ d.

8. τῶν νεῶν E.F.

9. ἀνέβαλον K.e.f.

ἀντὶ τοῦ τείχους c.g.

καταπηγνύν-

tes B.F.H.N.R.T.f.h. et, praepositione in litura posita, A. Sed marg. N. παρα-

καταπηγνύντες. 10. ἐσέβαλον C.G.R.

11. πλίνθους O.Q.

12. ὄρυγμα Q.

14. ἥπερ A.I. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. εἴπερ F.K.T. ἥπερ B.E.

vulgo ἥπερ.

15. ὥς οἰκοθεν T.

τε] om. A.B.F.i.

δοτε ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασιδας τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. DUKER.

8. περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν] Ἱερὸν et νεῶν hic distingui, quum alioqui saepe pro eodem dicantur, observat in Thes. Stephanus. Distinguuntur etiam a Pausan. V. 6. qui locus Interpretes torsit, τέμενος, καὶ ἱερὸν καὶ νεῶν Ἀρτέμιδι φιλοδομήσατο Ἐφεσσίᾳ. Et ab Anton. Liberal. cap. 6. καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ νεοὺς ἐποίησαν αὐτοῦ. Schol. Cass. ad h. l. hoc discrimen statuit: Ἱερὸν, inquit, νεοῦ διαφέρει. ἱερὸν μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ προσιερωμένος τόπος τῷ θεῷ· νεὸς δὲ ἐνθα ἰδρυται αὐτὸ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ θεοῦ. Ammonius ἱερὰ τοὺς περιβάλλους τῶν νεῶν esse dicit. Vid. etiam Interpretes Pollucis, I. 6. et IX. 40. In Pausania τέμενος potest esse lucus, quomodo saepe apud alios sumitur, et apud Thucydidem, III. 70. 5. DUKER.

9. καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες κ. τ. λ.] A rampart was made, con-

sisting chiefly of the earth thrown up from the ditch, with a palisade set along it; but they threw in besides other materials, such as brushwood obtained from the vines which grew round the temple, and stones and bricks procured by pulling down the adjacent houses. That the vines were used in building the rampart or wall, appears from ch. 100, 3. and their use appears to have been to form a sort of wattling to keep the earth together; as at Platæa the clay for the besiegers' mound was rammed into flat cases or frames of reeds. ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου ἐνέιλλοντες, and as the earth was inclosed besides in a wooden frame, ὥπως μὴ διαχέοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα. II. 75, 2. 76, 1.

14. ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ] "I say, where "there was no part of the temple "buildings already subsisting; for on "one side this was the case, the cloister "or covered walk, which did formerly "exist, having previously fallen down."

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εἰργάζοντο καὶ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ τῆς πέμπτης μέχρι ἀρίστου.
ἔπειτα, ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον ⁴
προαπεχώρησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δηλίου οἶον δέκα σταδίου ὡς ἐπ'
οἴκου πορευόμενον, καὶ οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώ-
⁵ ρουν, οἱ δ' ὀπλῖται θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἡσύχαζον Ἱπποκράτης
δὲ ὑπομένων ἔτι καθίστατο φυλακὰς τε καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ
προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπιτελέσαι.

XCI. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ξυνελέγοντο
ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων παρή-
¹⁰ σαν καὶ ἡσθάνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προχω-
ροῦντας ἐπ' οἴκου, τῶν ἄλλων βοιωταρχῶν, οἳ
εἰσιν ἔνδεκα, οὐ ξυνεπαινούντων μάχεσθαι,
ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι εἰσὶ (μάλιστα
γὰρ ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ὠρωπίας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
¹⁵ ἦσαν, ὅτε ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα,) Παγώνδας ὁ Αἰο-
λάδου βοιωταρχῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν μετ' Ἀριανθίδου τοῦ Λυσι-
μαχίδου, καὶ ἡγεμονίας οὔσης αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενος τὴν μάχην

1. ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα] Hæc post πλείστα ponunt C.I.L.O.P.d.i. et, suffectis illi
ἔπειτα his ἐπεί δέ, e. 2. ἀποτετέλεστο e. ἀπεστέλλετο f. τὸ μὲν] om. P.
5. οἱ δὲ ὀπλῖται V. 6. φυλακὰς τε F.G. Bekker. ed. 1832. Porpo in annott.
p. 295. Vulgo φύλακας τε. τείχισμα Q.g. 7. ἀποτελέσαι c.g. ὑποτελέσαι
G.L.O.P.e. 10. προχωροῦντας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωροῦντας. 11. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων T.
βοιωτάρχων G. 12. οὐν ξυνεπαίν. Q. 13. ἔτι] om. B. ante ἐν ponunt
Q.T.e. ἔτι ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι f. 14. γὰρ] δὲ O. τοῖς Ὠρωπίοις T. ἦσαν
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.R.T.f. 15. ὅτι ἔθεντο T. παγώνδας Q. αἰλάδου P.
αἰολάνδου i. 16. ῥιανθίδου A.B.F.h. ῥιαντίδου K. ἀριστολάνθου T. λυσι-
μάχου Q.d.i. 17. αὐτῷ T. sed superscript. οὐ.

11. οἳ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα] Müller [See his
"Orchomenos," p. 404. note 2.] un-
derstands these words to refer to "the
"other Bæotarchs," as if the whole
number, including Pagondas, had been
twelve. And Wesseling, in his note
on Diodorus, II. p. 45. (as quoted by
Schneider, note on Xenoph. Hellen.
V. 4, 2.) is of the same opinion. But
if the words do refer to "the other
"Bæotarchs," and not simply to "the
"Bæotarchs," the whole number must
have been thirteen, for the present
tense εἰσι shews that τῶν ἄλλων cannot
be meant in distinction to the indivi-

dual Pagondas, but to the Bæotarchs
of Thebes. It is, however, the general
opinion, supported by the Scholiast on
Thucyd. II. 2, 1. that the relative οἳ refers
to βοιωταρχῶν simply, without any re-
ference at all to the words τῶν ἄλλων.
But as the number of the Bæotarchs
varied at different periods, there having
been only seven in the time of Epami-
nondas, [See Diodorus, XV. 52, 53.
p. 185. Rhodoman.] it is impossible
now to determine whether in the Pelo-
ponnesian war they were eleven or
thirteen.

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ποιῆσαι καὶ νομίζων ἄμεινον εἶναι κινδυνεύσαι, προσκαλῶν
ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίπτοιεν τὰ ὅπλα,
ἔπειθε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸν
ἀγῶνα ποιείσθαι, λέγων τοιαύδε.

XCII. "XPHN μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Βοιωτοί, μηδ' ἐς ἐπινόαν 5
"τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων ὡς οὐκ εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίους,
"ἦν ἄρα μὴ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι καταλάβωμεν
"αὐτοὺς, διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν. τὴν γὰρ Βοιωτίαν,
"ἐκ τῆς ὁμόρου ἐλθόντες, τεῖχος ἐνοικοδομη-
"σάμενοι μέλλουσι φθείρειν, καὶ εἰς δῆπου 10
"πολέμοι, ἐν ᾧ τε ἂν χωρὶς καταληφθῶσι
"καὶ ὅθεν ἐπελθόντες πολέμα ἔδρασαν. νυνὶ
"δ' εἴ τφ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ
"γὰρ τὸ προμηθές, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπὶ, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας

2. λόγους] τάχος K. 4. τάδε G.I.L.O.P. 5. χρὴ L.P. ἐχρῆν K.d.i.
μὲν οὖν & P. 7. εἰ ἄρα Q. τῇ] om. L.O.d.e.i.m. 9. ἐλθόντες καὶ
τείχος e. 10. διαφθείρειν g. 12. νῦν Q. 13. εἴπω I.G. 14. ἀ-
λως G. ἐπὶ Q.R.

2. ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίπτοιεν τὰ ὅπλα] This confirms and illustrates what has been said in the note on II. 2, 5. as to the practice of the Greek soldiers piling their arms the moment they halted in a particular part of the camp, and always attending the speeches of their general without them. Had then all the soldiers gone to hear Pagondas at once, the arms would have been left with none to guard them, and in case of a sudden attack, the whole army would have had some distance to run before they could arm themselves, nor could so many men have taken up their spears and shields at once in the hurry of such an alarm without great confusion. See the note already alluded to II. 2, 5.

5. ἐς ἐπινόαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν] Τινὰ προ τινός. Nihil interest inter phrasin, qua hic utitur Thucydides, ἐς ἐπινόαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν, et eam, qua III. 46, 5. Χρῆ—προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μὴδ' ἐς ἐπινόαν τοῦτον ἴωσι, praevenire, ut ne quidem in cogitationem hujus rei veniant. DUKER.

13. εἴ τφ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον κ. τ. λ.] The force of the conjunction καὶ is expressed in English by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb. "No one should have ever entertained the notion that all; but if any have entertained it, let them now change their minds." Compare I. 97, 2. ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές] Sententiam pulchre exponit Scholion Cod. Cass. Ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ μέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ πρόνοια οὐχ ὁμοίου χρήζει διαλογισμοῦ τῶν τε ὑπερμαχοῦντων τῆς ἰδίας γῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν, ὀρεγομένων δὲ γῆς ἀλλοτρίας, καὶ ἐπιόντων. ἐμφαίνει δὲ, ὅτι χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὑπερμαχοῦντας τῇ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τόλμῃ χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἀπονοεῖα μᾶλλον, ἢ περ λογισμῶ. DUKER.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές κ. τ. λ.] "Prudence when men are invaded by others, does not so much allow them to deliberate, when their own country is at stake, as it allows those whose own country is in no danger, but who out of mere ambition are wantonly invading others." In other words, "In our case, invaded as we

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“ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν, καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει,
 “ τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἐκὼν τινι ἐπέρχεται. πατριόν 3
 “ τε ὑμῖν στρατὸν ἀλλόφυλον ἐπελθόντα καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
 “ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας ὁμοίως ἀμύνεσθαι. Αθηναίους δὲ καὶ
 5 “ προσέτι ὁμόρους ὄντας πολλῶ μάλιστα δεῖ. πρὸς τε γὰρ 4
 “ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθί-
 “ σταται, καὶ πρὸς τούτους γε δὴ, οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ
 “ καὶ τοὺς ἄποθεν πειρῶνται δουλοῦσθαι, πῶς οὐ χρή καὶ
 “ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν ; (παράδειγμα δὲ ἔχομεν
 10 “ τοὺς τε ἀντιπέρας Εὐβοέας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος τὸ
 “ πολὺ ὡς αὐτοῖς διάκειται) καὶ γινῶναι ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις
 “ οἱ πλησιόχωροι περὶ γῆς ὄρων τὰς μάχας ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν
 “ δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν, ἣν νικηθῶμεν, εἰς ὅρος οὐκ ἀντίλεκτος

1. ἄλλως e. μὲν] om. K. 2. τοῦ πλείονος δὲ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.f.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ δὲ πλείονος. δὲ om. G. 3. ἡμῖν
 στρατὸν ἀλλότριον T.V.c.g. οἰκία C.G.K.P.V.g. 4. ἀμύνεσθαι G.d.i.
 5. μᾶλλον O. 7. τοῖς A.B.F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. τοῖς
 9. ἀγῶνας T. δὲ] om. A.B.F.H.Q. τοὺς τε ἔχομεν K. 10. εὐβοίας L.M.O.O.

“ are by others, prudence itself bids us
 “ be bold and decisive, rather than to
 “ waste time in deliberation.” [The
 construction is τοῖς τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὡς ἄλλος
 ἐπὶ οὗτοιο ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ
 τοῦτο ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει κ. τ. λ.
 “ Does not allow or admit of delibera-
 “ tion for those who are invaded by
 “ others,” &c. i. e. “ does not so much
 “ allow them to deliberate, as those
 “ who are themselves the invaders.”]
 Dobree wishes to strike out the word
 λογισμὸν ; but the Scholiast on the
 Cassel MS. clearly acknowledges it, as
 well as the text of every known MS.
 Compare besides the words of De-
 mosthenes at Pylus, IV. 10, 1. ὅσα γὰρ
 ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίεται λογισμὸν ἥμισυ ἐν-
 δεχόμενα κινδύνου τοῦ ταχίστου προσ-
 δέεται.

7. οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς κ. τ. λ.] Mh
 hoc loco est non dicam, pro quo alibi
 unitatis dicitur μὴ ὅτι: de qua formu-
 la vid. Viger. p. 458. ibique Herman.
 p. 804. [not. 267.] GÖLLER. But if
 Hermann be right, the true explanation
 is not “ non dicam,” but “ ne dicas.”
 “ Who are trying to enslave, you must

“ not say their neighbours, but even
 “ those who live at a distance.”

11. ὡς αὐτοῖς διάκειται] These words
 are variously interpreted, “ αὐτοῖς refero
 “ ad Athenienses, ut sit pro ὑπ’ αὐτῶν,
 “ ‘ qua per illos conditione utatur max-
 “ ima Græciæ pars.’ Patet enim Paren-
 “ thesin illam adjectam esse ad illus-
 “ trandam vim infinitivi δουλοῦσθαι.”
 HAACK. “ Ut puto, ὡς αὐτοὶ διακρίνται
 “ [sic] ut ὡς ἔχει μοι—ὡς ἔχω, &c.”
 DOBREE. I am inclined to prefer the
 explanation of the Scholiast, “ in what
 “ sort of a relation it stands towards
 “ them,” i. e. towards the Athenians.
 αὐτοῖς instead of πρὸς αὐτοῖς.

διάκειται] Ὡς ἔχει πρὸς αὐτοῖς.
 SCHOL.

καὶ γινῶναι, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare I. 122, 3. εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ἦσαν
 ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων
 διαφοραὶ, οἷόν τινι ἦν. And Herodot.
 VII. 8, 12. γῆν τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἀποδέξο-
 μεν τῷ Διὶς ἀθέρι δουρέουσιν· οὐ
 γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε οὐδεμίαν κατόψεται ὁ
 ἥλιος δουρὸν εἶσεν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ
 σφέας πάσας ἐγὼ δῖμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν
 θήσω.

- “παγήσεται· εἰσελθόντες γὰρ βία τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔξουσι.
 “τοσούτῳ ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν τῶνδε
 5 “ἔχομεν. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που θράσει τοῖς πέλας,
 “ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοι νῦν, ἐπιόντες τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα καὶ ἐν
 “τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον ἀμυνόμενον ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν, τὸν 5
 “δὲ ἔξω ὄρων προαπαντῶντα καὶ ἦν καιρὸς ἣ πολέμου
 6 “ἄρχοντα ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. πείραν δὲ ἔχομεν ἡμεῖς
 “αὐτοῦ ἐς τοὺςδε νικήσαντες γὰρ ἐν Κορωνείᾳ αὐτοὺς, ὅτε
 “τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στασιαζόντων κατέσχον, πολλὴν ἀδειαν τῇ
 7 “Βοιωτίᾳ μέχρι τοῦδε κατεστήσαμεν. ὦν χρὴ μνησθέντας 10
 “ἡμᾶς τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πρὶν ἔργοις,
 “τοὺς τε νεωτέρους πατέρων τῶν τότε ἀγαθῶν γενομένων
 “παῖδας πειρᾶσθαι μὴ αἰσχύναι τὰς προσηκούσας ἀρετάς,
 “πιστεύσαντας δὲ τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσσεσθαι, οὐ τὸ ἱερὸν
 “ἀνόμως τειχίσαντες νέμονται, καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἃ ἡμῖν θυσα- 15
 “μένοις καλὰ φαίνεται, ὁμοίᾳ χωρῆσαι τοῖσδε, καὶ δεῖξαι
 “ὅτι, ὦν μὲν ἐφίενται, πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἀμυνομένους ἐπιόντες
 “κτάσθωσαν, οἷς δὲ γενναῖον τὴν τε αὐτῶν αἰὲ ἐλευθεροῦν

1. ἐσελθόντες Bekk. 2. τοσούτον ἐπικίνδυνον Q. τοσούτο F. ἐπικινδυνότεραν E.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπικινδυνωτέραν. 3. οἱ] om. c. τοὺς πέλας d. 4. ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.Q.h. 5. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀμυνόμενον L.O.e. τῶν δὲ T. 6. δὲ καὶ ἔξω Stobæus. προαπαντῶντα K. 7. αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς c.g. 8. κορωνία I. 9. τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ. 12. τότε] πώποτε L.O.P. γενομένους d.e.f.g.i. 14. πιστεύσαντες H.M. 17. ὅτι] om. L. μὴ] om. c. ἐπιόντας K. 18. αὐτῶν E.F.G.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. αὐτῶν Bekk.

2. ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν κ. τ. λ.] i. e. ἐπικινδυνότεραν τῆς ἐτέρων.

3. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που κ. τ. λ.] Compare VI. 34. 7. τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἣ τοῖς γε ἐπιχειροῦσι προηλούντας ὅτι ἀμύνονται, μᾶλλον πεφόβηται. The words ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν seem to signify, “are less forward to meddle with,” κατέχειν being “to lay hold on a man in order to overpower him. “To try to get him down.” Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυτικῷ ὅπερ πάντα κατέσχον. “With which they were carry-

ing all before them, getting the better of every thing.” See also Herodotus, VI. 129, 2. where κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς ἄλλους ὁ Ἰπποκλείδης is probably, “thinking greatly to overbear the others.” See Schneider’s note on Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 6, 10.

16. δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν] Conjunction duarum locutionum; nam vel καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτῆσονται scribere poterat, vel omissis δεῖξαι ὅτι, scribere καὶ κτάσθωσαν. Jam utrumque ita conjunxisse putandus est, ut se præmississe illa oblitum simulet. GÖLLER.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ μάχη καὶ τὴν ἄλλων μὴ δουλοῦσθαι ἀδίκως, ἀνανταγώ-
 “ νιστοὶ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.”

XCIII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Παγώνδας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς παραινέσας
 ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος ἀναστήσας
 5 The Boeotians accord- ἦγε τὸν στρατόν· (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας
 ingly pursue the ene- ὁψὲ ἦν·) καὶ ἐπειδὴ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ
 my, and form them- στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν
 selves in order of bat- λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσέ τε καὶ
 tle. παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. τῷ δὲ Ἱπποκράτει ὄντι περὶ τὸ
 10 Δήλιον ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη ὅτι Βοιωτοὶ ἐπέρχονται, πέμπει ἐς
 τὸ στράτευμα κελεύων ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ
 πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐπῆλθε, καταλιπὼν ὡς τριακοσίους ἰππείας
 περὶ τὸ Δήλιον, ὅπως φύλακές τε ἅμα εἶεν εἴ τις ἐπίοι αὐτῷ,
 καὶ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καιρὸν φυλάζαντες ἐπιγένοιτο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
 15 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τούτους ἀντικατέστησαν τοὺς ἀμυνομένους, 3
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καλῶς αὐτοῖς εἶχεν, ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου καὶ
 ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ὅπλῃται ἑπτα-

1. ἄλλην G.L.O.e.f. ἄλλω Q. τῶν ἄλλων d.i. ἀνανταγώνιστοι A.B.F.H.I.
 N.Q.T.V.d. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνταγώνιστοι f.i. vulgo ἀναγώνιστοι.
 2. ὑπ’ ἱ. ἀπίασιν Q. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἦγε τὸν στρατὸν ἀναστήσας f. 6. ἦν ὁψὲ e.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ C.L.O. Bekk. Goell. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὲ A.B.F.G.H.N.V.d.h.i. προσέμιξεν B.f.
 9. παρεσκευάζετο b. ὡς] om. G.L.O.P.e.f. 10. ὡς αὐτῶν ἡγγέλθη T. ἐγέλθη O.
 ἔρχονται T. 11. κελεύων] om. L. 12. ἀπῆλθε T. 13. εἴ τις A.B.C.
 E.G.I.K.L.O.P.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. εἴτι. 15. τούτοις T.
 ἀντεκατέστησαν B.C. τοὺς—ἔθεντο] om. L. ἀμυνομένους Bekker. ed. 1832.
 Dobræus. Vulgo ἀμυνομένους.

9. τῷ δὲ Ἱπποκράτει—πέμπει] Duplex
 structura confusa τῷ Ἱπποκράτει ὡς ἡγ-
 γέλθη, et ὁ Ἱπποκράτης, ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλ-
 θη, πέμπει. Similia sunt verba I. 114, 1.
 καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκὸς ἦδη Περικλέους
 στρατῷ Ἀθηναίων, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ. VI.
 82, 2. ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννη-
 σίους Δωριεῦσι καὶ πλείοσιν οὖσι καὶ παρ-
 οικοῦσιν ἐσκεψάμεθα, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἦκιστ’
 ἂν αὐτῶν ὑπακούσόμεθα. Conf. Porpon.
 ad Xenoph. Cyrop. IV. 3, 19. et inter-
 pretes ad Xenoph. Econom. VII. 23.
 GÖLLER.

10. ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη] Abundat αὐτῷ,
 ut esse apud alios. Turbam locorum
 congresserunt viri docti ad Matth. iv.

16. v. 40. et xxi. 41. DUKER.

17. τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον] i. e.
 ὥσπερ ἔμελλον τάσσεσθαι, and so Krü-
 ger (ad Dionys. p. 118.) and Göller un-
 derstand it. Compare VIII. 51, 2. ὡς
 μέλλουσα, Σάμος βάσσον ἐτερίχισθη, where
 Emil. Portus rightly translates it,
 “quæ alioquin munienda erat.” The
 meaning is in the present passage,
 “that the Boeotians were not at all
 “taken by surprise and compelled to
 “alter their order on the spur of the
 “moment, but executed on the field of
 “battle the same disposition of their
 “forces which they had previously
 “resolved on.”

κισχίλιοι μάλιστα καὶ ψιλοὶ ὑπὲρ μυρίους, ἱππῆς τε χίλιοι
 4 καὶ πελτασταὶ πεντακόσιοι. εἶχον δὲ δεξιὸν μὲν κέρασ
 Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς· μέσοι δὲ Ἀλιάρτιοι καὶ
 Κορωναῖοι καὶ Κωπαῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ περὶ τὴν λίμνην· τὸ
 δὲ εὐώνυμον εἶχον Θεσπιῆς καὶ Ταναγραῖοι καὶ Ὀρχομένιοι. 5
 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κέρα ἑκατέρω οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ψιλοὶ ἦσαν. ἐπ'
 ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ ἑκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, οἱ δὲ
 ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον. αὕτη μὲν Βοιωτῶν παρασκευὴ καὶ
 διάκοσμος ἦν. XCIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ
 Hipponates draws up
 his army to receive
 them. πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο, ὄντες πλήθει 10
 ἱσπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἱππῆς δὲ ἐφ' ἑκατέρω
 τῷ κέρα. ψιλοὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε

1. μάλιστα—χίλιοι] om. H. τε] δὲ Bekk. 2. μὲν] om. f. 3. ξύμμοροι
 E.K.d.i. 4. κωπεῖς N.V.e.i. 5. εἶχον οἱ θεσπιῆς B.h. καὶ οἱ ὀρχομένιοι K.
 6. ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα T. ἑκατέρω K. 7. δὲ] om. P. εἰκοσι
 θηβαῖοι. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰκοσιν οἱ
 θηβαῖοι. 9. μὲν οἱ δὲ C.e. ἐπὶ] om. T. ὀκτῶ] om. c.g. 11. ἱσπο-
 λείς C.

3. οἱ ξύμμοροι] That is, "those who
 "inhabited the same μοῖρα, or division
 "of Bœotia with the Thebans," as for
 instance the Parasopii, Therapnenses,
 and Peteonii. (See Strabo, IX. 2, 24,
 26.) See the note on chap. 76, 3.

6. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι Θη-
 βαῖοι] In the famous battle of Leuctra
 the Thebans formed their line, or rather
 column, fifty deep. [Xenoph. Hellen.
 VI. 4, 12.] The Syracusans in their
 first battle with the Athenians were
 drawn up sixteen deep. [Thucyd. VI.
 67, 2.] and this was the ordinary depth
 of the Macedonian Phalanx. (Polybius,
 XVIII. 13.) When the Romans used
 the same tactics, their phalanx, con-
 sisting of four different descriptions of
 soldiers drawn from the four highest
 classes, seems to me to have been
 drawn up twenty deep at least, and
 perhaps more. On the contrary, the
 Athenians and Lacedæmonians gene-
 rally formed their line only eight deep,
 (Thucyd. IV. 94, 1. V. 68, 3. VI. 67, 1.)
 in the Peloponnesian war; though after-
 wards, the Lacedæmonians, when op-

posed to the Thebans at Leuctra and
 elsewhere, adopted a deeper order of
 battle. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 12.)
 The causes of this difference are pro-
 bably to be found in the circumstance,
 that the phalanx at Athens and in
 Sparta was formed entirely out of citi-
 zens of the same class and similarly
 armed; whereas in Bœotia and Mace-
 donia, as at Rome, it contained a large
 admixture of poorer citizens, who being
 unable conveniently to furnish them-
 selves with the full equipment of the
 heavy armed soldier, were less fitted
 for the front of the line, and were
 therefore stationed in the rear of their
 better armed comrades, to add weight
 to their charge by the mere force of
 numbers. The same tactics would also
 be adopted where the population, as at
 Syracuse, was unused to the service of
 the phalanx, and ill disciplined; and
 this was the reason, I believe, which
 led the French, at the early part of the
 revolution war, to adopt the system of
 charging in columns.

παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει· οἷπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον
ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἄσπλοί τε πολλοὶ ἤκο-
λούθησαν ἅτε πανστρατιᾶς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστών
γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, οὐ παρεγέ-
5 νοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἡδῃ²
μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιπαριῶν
τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε
τοιαύδε.

XCV. “Ω ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις
10 “ γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας δύναται
And makes a short “ καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν.
address to his men, to
remember what was “ παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ²
due to the glory of “ οὐ προσήκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-
Athens.
“ μεν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται·

1. ἐγένοντο τῇ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ. συνεσέβαλον B.C.F.H.K.h.i. συνισέβαλον c.g. συνέ-
βαλον N.T.V.d.f. 2. ἄσπλοί—ἡκολούθ.] om. N. sed in marg. adscript. habet.
4. οὔτε e. 5. τὴν] om. N.V. καὶ ἡδῇ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡδῇ καὶ. 6. συνιέναι K. 7. παρεκέ-
λευέ K. τε] om. O.e. 10. δέ] τε E. 11. ἔχειν e. 12. ἡμῶν N.V.
13. τοσούτων Q. 14. τῇ γὰρ K. ἡμετέρας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.
d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑμετέρας.

1. οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει] It is to be remarked, in illustration of what is here said, that, in the statement of the Athenian military force made by Pericles at the beginning of the war, (II. 13.) there is no mention made of any ψιλοί; that in the first expedition to Sicily, a hundred and twenty ψιλοὶ are spoken of, meaning of course ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὠπλισμένοι, but it is added that they were Megarean exiles: (VI. 43.) and that in the second expedition the dartmen, ἀκοντισταὶ or ψιλοὶ, who served on board the Athenian ships in the last decisive battle, are said to have been either Acarnanians or foreigners of some other country. (VII. 60, 4.) Is the fact to be attributed to the great extent of the Athenian naval service, which would give employment to all the citizens of the poorer classes? and may not the attention paid at Athens

to archery, as one particular branch of the light armed service, to the exclusion of the dartmen and slingers, who are principally meant by the term ψιλοὶ, have contributed to produce the same result? For the circumstance οὐ παρεγένοντο, compare what had been said in ch. 90, 4. οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐδὺς ἐχώρουν (ἐπ' οἶκον.)

6. Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγός] Huic Hipponicus Calliae filius erat adjunctus, ut patet ex Andocidis oratione contra Alcibiadem. Palmerius Exercitat. pag. 52. HUDS.

10. πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας] The conjunction is here again out of its place; the sense being πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας τὸ ἴσον τε δύναται, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ἔχει. So Haack and Gøller understand the passage. See also at ch. 109, 1.

BOEOTIA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

“καὶ ἦν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν
 “χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μᾶ μάχη
 “τῇνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε.
 3 “χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἦν ἕκαστος
 “πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνισιν μγάλλεται, καὶ 5
 “τῶν πατέρων, οἱ τούσδε μάχη κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου
 “ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.”

XCVI. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἱπποκράτους παρακελευομένου, καὶ
 μέχρι μὲν μέσου τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐπελθόντος τὸ δὲ πλεόν

BATTLE OF
 DELIUM,
 OR OROPUS.

The Athenians are de-
 feated, and the re-
 mains of their army
 2 return by sea to A-
 thena.

οὐκ ἔτι φθάσαντος, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ, παρακελευσα- 10
 μένου καὶ σφίσιν ὥς διὰ ταχέων καὶ ἐνταῦθα
 Παγώνδου, παιωνίσαντες ἐπήρσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ
 2 λόφου. ἀντεπήρσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ
 προσέμιξαν δρόμφ. καὶ ἐκατέρων τῶν στρα-
 τοπέδων τὰ ἔσχατα οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ 15
 ἔπαθε· ρύακες γὰρ ἐκώλυσαν· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο καρτερᾷ μάχῃ καὶ
 3 ὤθισμῳ ἀσπίδων ξυνεστήκει. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον τῶν
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ μέχρι μέσου ἦσσαντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 ἐπίεσαν τοὺς τε ἄλλους ταύτῃ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Θεσπίας.
 ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, καὶ κυκλω- 20

1. ἡμῖν Q.c. 2. ἐσβάλλωσιν L.N.O.T.V.c. ἐσβάλουσιν Q. 3. τε] om. L.
 6. τῶν] om. c. 8. ἱπποκράτης N. 9. τοῦ μέσου Q. 10. οὐκέτι V.
 βοιωτῶν E. παρακελευσάμενοι B.E.h. 11. καὶ] om. Q. 12. παιωνίσαντες
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παιανί-
 σαντες L.O. vulgo παιωνίσαντος. ἀπήρσαν d. 13. οἱ] om. K. 14. ἐκατέρω
 τῷ στρατοπέδῳ f. 15. ἦλθον C.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 16. ἐκώ-
 λυνον K. 17. ξυνεστήκει Q. καὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον T. τῶν] om. i. 18. μέχρι
 μέσου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέ-
 χρι τοῦ μέσου. 19. ἐπίεσαν A.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπήρσαν. [correcti C. and N. ἐπίεσαν.] 20. καὶ] om. P.

17. ὤθισμῳ ἀσπίδων] Umbonibus se
 propellentes. Valla. “Umbonum im-
 pulsus,” Valer. Max. III. 2. 23. Vid.
 Lipsium III. de Milit. Rom. 2. Dux.

18. μέχρι μέσου] The omission of the
 article here in all the best MSS. is con-
 firmed by the passage already noticed,
 ch. 31. 2. and may be explained perhaps
 by the reason there assigned for it.

20. ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]
 It is strange that the Scholiast, Haack,
 and Goller, should all agree in referring
 αὐτοῖς to the Athenians, as if τῶν παρα-
 τεταγμένων could possibly signify *those*
opposed to them. On the contrary it
 can only mean “those drawn up next
 “to them in the line, whether on the
 “right or left.” Compare V. 71, 1. 72, 4.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θέντων ἐν ὀλίγῳ, οἵπερ διεφθάρησαν Θεσπιάων, ἐν χερσὶν
ἀμυνόμενοι κατεκόπησαν· καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ
τὴν κύκλωσιν παραχθέντες ἠγνόησάν τε καὶ ἀπέκτειναν
ἀλλήλους. τὸ μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἦσσάτο τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ πρὸς 4
5 τὸ μαχόμενον κατέφυγε· τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν, ἧ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἦσαν,
ἐκράτει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ὥσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον
ἐπηκολούθουν. καὶ ξυνέβη Παγώνδου περιπέμψαντος δύο 5
τέλη τῶν ἱππέων ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς περὶ τὸν λόφον, ὥς ἐπόνει
τὸ εὐώνυμον αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑπερφανέντων αἰφνιδίως, τὸ νικῶν
10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κέρας νομίσαν ἄλλο στράτευμα ἐπιέναι ἐς
φόβον καταστήναι· καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τοι-
ούτου καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἐφεπομένων καὶ παραρρηγνύν-
των, φυγὴ καθειστῆκει παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὸ Δῆλίον τε καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὥρμησαν, 6
15 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς Πάρνηθα τὸ ὄρος, οἱ
δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοί τινα εἶχον ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ ἐφε- 7
πόμενοι ἔκτεινον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ
Λοκροὶ, βεβοηθηκότες ἄρτι τῆς τροπῆς γιγνομένης· νυκτὸς

2. ἀμυνόμενοι P. 4. οὖν] om. i. 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K. 6. ἐκράτησαν T.
7. πάγωνδα T. δύο τέλη περιπέμψαντος c.g. 8. τῶν ἱππέων] om. c.
ἐκ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ g. 12. καὶ τῶν θηβ. T. 13. καθειστῆκει A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.
N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καθειστῆκει. 14. τε]
om. c. 15. πάρνηθον c. 17. οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.
c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἳ τε ἱππεῖς d. δε ἱππεῖς T. οἱ ἱππεῖς αὐτῶν
C. vulgo οἳ τε ἱππῆς αὐτῶν. 18. γενομένης c.

αὐτοῖς refers to the Thespians, and the sense of the passage is, "for being exposed by the retreat of those stationed next to them, and being surrounded in a narrow space, the men whom they lost were cut down in their ranks while continuing to defend themselves." The same subject is continued through the whole sentence, and the dative αὐτοῖς is used, according to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. to represent the retreat of the other Bœotians with reference to its effect upon the Thespians, and not as a mere fact by itself. The sense therefore of αὐτοῖς ὑποχωρησάντων κ. τ. λ.

is exactly, "the Thespians being exposed by the retreat of their neighbours."

12. παραρρηγνύντων] "Breaking off one part of the line from the other." The Athenian right was rather advanced beyond its original position, and thus, when their left was forced back from its ground by the Thebans, the Athenian line was broken, and the soldiers on the right being exposed in flank and even in the rear, gave way and fled. The same thing is described in the battle of Mantinea by the expression παρρηγνύντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἑκάτερα.

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δὲ ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον ῥᾶον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φευγόντων.
 8 διεσώθη. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ καὶ οἱ ἐκ
 τοῦ Δηλίου φυλακὴν ἐγκαταλιπόντες (εἶχον γὰρ αὐτὸ ὅμως
 ἔτι) ἀπεκομίσθησαν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' οἶκον. XCVII. καὶ
 οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν 5
 ἀνελόμενοι νεκροὺς, τοὺς τε τῶν πολεμίων
 σκυλεύσαντες, καὶ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες,
 ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν καὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ
 2 ἐπεβούλευον ὡς προσβαλοῦντες. ἐκ δὲ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων κήρυξ πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς 10
 ἀπαντᾷ κήρυκι Βοιωτῷ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀποστρέψας καὶ εἰπὼν ὅτι
 οὐδὲν πράξει πρὶν ἢ αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ πάλιν, καταστὰς ἐπὶ
 Ἀθηναίους ἔλεγε τὰ παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὅτι οὐ δικαίως
 δράσειαν παραβαίνοντες τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων· πᾶσι
 γὰρ εἶναι καθεστηκὸς ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἱερῶν τῶν 15
 ἐνόντων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον τειχίσαντες ἐνοι-
 κεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίνεσθαι
 αὐτόθι, ὕδωρ τε ὃ ἦν ἄψαυστον σφίσι πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ
 3 χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, ἀνασπάσαντας ὑδρεύεσθαι· ὥστε ὑπὲρ τε
 τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐαυτῶν Βοιωτοὺς, ἐπικαλουμένους τοὺς ὁμωχέτας 20

2. τε] τ' Bekk. 3. γὰρ αὐτῷ T. 8. τῷ] om. g. 9. προσβαλόντες T.
 11. βοιωτῶν G.N.P.Q.T. 12. ἀναχωρήσει K.V. ἐπὶ ἀθηναίους A.B.F.H.N.h.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀθηναίους. [N. articulum habet superscriptum.]
 13. ἔλεγε παρὰ c.d.g.i. 16. δὲ καὶ δήλιον B. 17. ἄνθρωποι] ἄλλοι Q.
 19. χέρνιβα T. τε] om. T. 20. τοῦ] om. N.V. καλουμένους ὁμωχέτας e.

7. σκυλεύσαντες] Diodor. ἐκ τῆς τῶν
 λαφύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε ΣΤΟΑ'Ν τὴν μεγά-
 λην ἐν ἀγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι, καὶ χαλκαῖς
 ἀνδριᾶσι κοσμήσαι etc. Confer Pausa-
 niam, V. 398. de porticu, p. 752. vid.
 Plutarch. Cim. 489. WASS.

19. χέρνιβι] De voce χέρνιψ ita A-
 thenæus, lib. IX. c. 18. Ἔστι δὲ ὕδωρ,
 εἰς ὃ ἀπέβαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ
 λαμβάνοντες, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέ-
 λουν, καὶ τοῦτω περιρραίνοντες, τοὺς πα-
 ρόντας ἡγνίζον. Vide Casauboni notas.
 HUDS. Et eundem ad Theophrasti
 Character. cap. 16. ubi hæc adfert ex
 Euripidis Hercul. Fur. 928. Μέλλων δὲ
 δαλὸν χειρὶ δεξιᾷ φέρειν, εἰς χέρνιβ' ὡς

βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης τόκος. Similiter Ari-
 stophanes Pace, 956. Περίθι τὸν βωμὸν
 ταχέως ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. Φέρε δὴ τὸ δάδιον τόδ'
 ἐμβάψω λαβὼν. Nec minus tamen ex-
 tra usum sacrorum χέρνιψ dicitur τὸ
 κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, quæ ante prandium,
 vel cœnam manibus adfundeatur, ut
 in illo plus semel repetito in Odyssea
 Homeri, Χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόφ'
 ἐπέχευε φέρουσα. Vid. Eustath. in II.
 ω'. p. 1351. et Odys. α'. p. 1400. Pol-
 luc. II. 149. Sed ad prius genus per-
 tinet hic locus Thucydidis. ΔΥΚΕΒ.

20. τοὺς ὁμωχέτας] Ὁμωχέται οἱ συμ-
 μετέχοντες τῶν αὐτῶν ναῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν
 ἱερῶν. SCHOL.

δαίμονας καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπιόντας ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν. XCVIII. το-

The Athenians allege, that the right of conquest conferred a lawful possession of sacred as well as of profane property; and therefore refuse to evacuate Delium.

σαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα τοῦ μὲν ἱεροῦ οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξ

αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μᾶλλον σφᾶς ἀμύνωνται. τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ἡ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς ἐκάστης ἦν τε πλέονος ἦν τε βραχυτέρας, τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπευόμενα οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθόσι καὶ δύνωνται. καὶ γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἄλλων, ὅσοι ἐξαναστήσαντές τινα βίᾳ νέμονται γῆν, ἄλλοτριόις ἱεροῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπελθόντας οἰκεία νῦν κεκτῆσθαι.

καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλεόν δυνηθῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, τοῦτ' ἂν ἔχουσιν· νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, ἐκόντες εἶναι ὥς ἐκ σφετέρου οὐκ ἀπιέναι. ὕδωρ τε ἐν τῇ ἀνάγκῃ κινῆσαι, ἣν οὐκ αὐτοὶ ὕβρει προσθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους προτέρους ἐπὶ

1. προαγορεύειν e.

3. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i.

4. ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα] om. Q.

5. ἔφασαν ἀδικῆσαι e.

7. ἐπελθεῖν K.T.

13. ἵνα] in margine F. om. A.B.E.h.

8. ἀμύνονται A.B.E.F.i.

12. γὰρ] om. f.

13. τὴν γῆν T.

15. δυνηθῆναι

A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δυνηθῆναι.

16. νῦν δ' ἐν V. Bekk.

ἐκόντων T.

18. προθέσθαι d.

5. οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι—οὔτε ἐκόντες βλάψειν. The distinction between the words ἀδικεῖν and βλάπτειν, so familiar to the readers of Aristotle's Ethics, is here strictly observed. The Athenians had done no injury to the temple; for there can be no injury where men are not the aggressors, but are merely repelling wrong offered to themselves: and what harm they might do to the temple would be wholly involuntary, because it was necessity which compelled them to apply sacred things to profane uses.

11. οἷς ἂν—δύνωνται] The sense of these words is, that the temples become the lawful possession of an invader, not only when all their accustomed rites are kept up, but also when such are kept up as are practicable.

All that is required to satisfy the gods, is, that their temples should be respected as far as was possible. This, no less than the performance of all the usual observances, would be sufficient to avoid the guilt of profanation. The construction is equivalent to θεραπευόμενα τοῖς τε εἰωθόσι τρόποις καὶ οἷς ἂν καὶ δύνωνται.

15. εἰ μὲν—δυνηθῆναι] Compare I. 91, 5. ὅσα αὐμετ' ἐκείνων βουλεύεσθαι. II. 102, 7. ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν, and the note on this last passage quoted from Göller.

16. ἐκόντες εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] "But as it was, the portion which they did occupy, they would not, if they could help it, stir from it, as they considered it to be their own property." For the expression ἐκὼν εἶναι, see the note on II. 89, 10.

6 τὴν σφετέραν ἐλθόντας ἀμυνόμενοι βιάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. πᾶν
 8 δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγ-
 γνωμόν τι γίνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ γὰρ τῶν
 ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, παρα-
 νομίαν τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκῃ κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι, καὶ οὐκ 5
 7 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν τι τολμήσασιν. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς
 πολὺ μειζρόνως ἐκείνους ἀντὶ ἱερῶν ἀξιούντας ἀποδιδόναι
 ἀσεβεῖν ἢ τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας ἱεροῖς τὰ μὴ πρέποντα κομί-
 8 ζεσθαι. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον σφίσιν εἰπεῖν, μὴ “ἀπιούσιν ἐκ
 “τῆς Βοιωτῶν γῆς” (οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἐτι εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ δὲ 10
 δορὶ ἐκτῆσαντο), ἀλλὰ “κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς νεκροὺς σπέν-
 “δουσιν ἀναιρεῖσθαι.” XCIX. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο,

2. τὸ πολέμῳ corr. F.N. κατειργασμένοι d. ξύγγνωμόν τι om. E. 4. ἐκου-
 σίων A.B.F.T.b.e.h. 5. οὐκ—ξυμφορῶν] μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν g. 6. τι]
 om. A.B.T.d. 7. τολμῶσι I.L.O.P.Q.e. 8. καταδιδόναι h. 9. εὐσεβεῖν L.
 O.P.Q. 10. ἐθέλοντας ὥσπερ τιμήματι ἱεροῖς g. 11. τὰ μὴ πρέποντα G.H. Schol.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Q. Taur. vulgo τὰ πρέποντα. [N. habet τὰ
 πρέποντα, sed τὰ ex rasura ubi olim plures literæ extabant.] 12. ἀπιούσιν] ἀπι-
 εῖναι κελεύειν Q. 13. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν c. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἐν Q. 14. δορεκτῆ-
 σαντο E. καὶ τὰ πάτρια T. τὰ om. A.

1. πᾶν δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] I am inclined to read τὸ πολέμῳ—κατειργόμενον, which Götter also prefers. “And every thing, it was likely, which was done under the pressure of war and some instant danger, would come to be something pardonable even in the judgment of the God.” In this manner ξύγγνωμον keeps the sense which it has in III. 40, 2. ξύγγνωμον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. For πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, “in the judgment of the God,” see Porpo's note, p. 322. and compare I. 71, 6.

3. τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. τ. λ.] As in the case of accidental homicide, where the slayer fled to the altars for protection, and remained there till he could get some one to administer to him the rites of purification. See the well known story of Adrastus in the first book of Herodotus.

7. ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς. τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀξιούντας κομίζεσθαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, ἀνταποδιδόναι δὲ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἀσεβεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ περ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ θέλοντας κομίσασθαι τὰ μὴ πρέποντα τοῖς ἱεροῖς

μηδὲ νεκροὺς θεῶν ἀντικαταλλάττεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον κ. τ. λ.] “The Athenians desired the Boeotians to tell them at once to bury their dead, without its being necessary for them first to evacuate Boeotia; for in fact they were not in Boeotia, but in a spot which their arms had fairly conquered.” The answer which the Athenians wanted the Boeotians to give them was this: “that they might bury their dead without being required to leave the territory of the Boeotians.”

12. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο κ. τ. λ.] The Boeotians wished not to give up the Athenian dead till the Athenians should have evacuated Delium. Accordingly, finding that the Athenians had answered their charge of sacrilege and profanation of the temple, they now varied their ground, and tried to evade the Athenian request in this manner: “If, as you say, you are not in our country, but in your own, then you can bury your dead without asking permission of us: but if you

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Upon which the Boeotians on their side refuse to restore the dead.

εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσὶν, ἀπιόντας ἐκ τῆς
 5 εἰ αὐτῶν ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ
 ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομί-
 ζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὀρωπίαν, ἐν ᾗ τοὺς νεκροὺς (ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς
 μάχης γενομένης) κείσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκουον
 εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ
 ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ “ἐκ τῆς εἰ αὐτῶν”
 εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι “ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ
 “ἀπαιτοῦσιν.” ὁ δὲ κήρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπήλθεν
 10 ἄπρακτος.

C. Καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενοι ἔκ τε τοῦ Μη-
 λείως κόλπου ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας, καὶ βεβοηθηκότων
 αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὴν μάχην Κορινθίων τε δισχιλίων
 15 Πελοποννησίων φρουρῶν καὶ Μεγαρέων ἅμα,
 ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον καὶ προσέβαλον τῷ τειχίσματι,
 ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, ἥπερ
 εἶλεν αὐτὸ, τοιάνδε. κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες ἐκοί-
 λαναν ἅπασαν, καὶ ξυνήρμοσαν πάλιν ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ αὐλὸν,

The Boeotians attack the fort of Delium, and take it.

2. αὐτῶν N.Q. αὐτῶν V. 3. γινώσκειν—μάχης] om. P. 5. συνέβη B.F.
 V.c.f.g. 6. αὐτὸς P. σφῶν βία T.f. 7. τῶν ἐκείνων V. αὐτῶν N.V.
 8. ἀποκρίνεσθαι V. ἀπιόντας] ἅπαντας P. ἃ om. F. 11. μηλίως P.
 12. σφενδονήστας E. βεβοηκότων T. 17. ἥπερ εἶλεν K.d.e.i. 18. εἶλεν
 αὐτῷ T. sed ab ead. manu τὸ ο superscriptum habet. 19. πάλιν] om. g.

“are in our country, then first go out
 “of it, and afterwards you shall have
 “your dead.” The Boeotians knew all
 the time that this was merely vexatious;
 for the Athenians could not bury their
 dead without their leave, whether the
 ground which they occupied belonged
 to Attica or to Boeotia. Οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπέν-
 δοντο κ. τ. λ. “Nor, according to their
 “own statement, did they like to grant
 “a truce for a country which did not
 “belong to them;” i.e. they pretended
 that the land being alleged to be out of
 their dominion, there was no need for
 them to grant a truce for any thing
 done in it.

16. Δῆλιον] Hunc locum spectat Har-
 procratation in ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ. WASS.

18. κεραίαν] Talem fere machinam
 ita depingit Apollodorus Poliorcet. p.
 21. Γίνονται χυτράι, ἣ ὀστράκιναι σιδη-
 ραῖς λεπταῖς δεδεμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθμένος,
 δακτυλίου τρυπήματι, ἀνεωγότες οὗτοι
 πίμπλονται ἀνθρακος λεπτοῦ, καὶ ἔχουσι
 σύριγγα σιδηρᾶν, εἰς ἣν ἄλλη ἐντίθεται
 σύριγγ' ἀσκόματα ἔχουσα. πῦρ δὲ λαβὼν
 ὁ ἀνθραξ ἀπτεται ἐμφυσώμενος καὶ πλη-
 γὴν ὁμοίαν ἐργάζεται φλογί, καὶ ἐπεμ-
 βαίνει τῷ λίθῳ, καὶ ὀρύσσεται ὄρους, ἣ
 ἄλλου τῶν δριμύων ἐγχεομένου. Confer
 Aeneas Com. Tacticum, 33, 34. et Ju-
 lium Africanum, cap. XLIV. WASS.
 Inter alia exempla ἐκφράσεως etiam
 hunc locum proponit Theon Progym-
 nasmm. cap. XI. DUKER.

ΒΘΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

καὶ ἐπ' ἄκραν λέβητά τε ἤρτησαν ἀλύσεισι, καὶ ἀκροφύσιον ἀπὸ τῆς κεραίας σιδηροῦν ἐς αὐτὸν νεῦον καθείτο, καὶ ἐσε-
 3 σιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου. προσήγον δὲ ἐκ πολλοῦ ἀμάξαις τῷ τείχει, ἣ μάλιστα τῇ ἀμπέλφ καὶ τοῖς ξύλοις ῥκοδόμητο· καὶ ὅποτε εἶη ἐγγὺς, φύσας μεγάλας
 4 ἐσθέντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἄκρον τῆς κεραίας ἐφύσων. ἡ δὲ πνοὴ ἰούσα στεγανῶς ἐς τὸν λέβητα, ἔχοντα ἀνθρακὰς τε ἡμμένους καὶ θεῖον καὶ πίσσαν, φλόγα ἐποίει μεγάλην καὶ ἦψε τοῦ τείχους, ὥστε μηδένα ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μεῖναι, ἀλλὰ ἀπολιπόντας ἐς φυγὴν καταστῆναι καὶ τὸ τείχισμα τούτῳ
 5 τῷ τρόπῳ ἁλῶναι. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον, διακόσιοι δὲ ἐλήφθησαν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη ἐπ' οἴκου.

CI. Τοῦ δὲ Δηλίου ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ληφθέντος μετὰ τὴν μάχην, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκος, οὐδέν
 15 ἐπισταμένου τῶν γεγενημένων, ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον αὖθις περὶ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀπέδοσαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ Βοιωτῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους πεντακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους χιλίων 20 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς, ψιλῶν δὲ καὶ σκευοφόρων πολὺς ἀριθμός.

3 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ταύτην καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὀλίγῳ ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτῷ τότε πλεύσαντι τὰ περὶ τὰς Σίφας τῆς

1. τε] om. L.O.P. ἤρτησαν V.f. ἀκροφύγιον O. 2. ἐς] ὡς N.V. αὐτὸ G.I. ἐσεσιδηρῶντο I. 3. ξύλου τὸ πλεόν L.Q. 4. ἀμάξας g. 6. θέντες K. 7. ἔχοντά τε ἀνθρακὰς g. 9. ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N. O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔτι. 11. τῷ] om. A.E.F.H.h. 13. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d. e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν T. vulgo ἐμβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν. 18. ταῦτα C.H.K.V. 21. ψιλῶν c. 23. δέ] om. d. 24. τότε] τε e.

3. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου] See the note on II. 76, 4.

7. πνοὴ] Agnoscit Pollux, II. 77. WASS.

20. Ἀθηναίων] Diodorus, lib. 12. tantum caesorum numerum fuisse scribit,

ut Thebani ex manubiis ingentem in foro porticum construerent, templa spoliis armorum replerent, Deliorumque solemnem conventum ex pecuniis prædæ instituerent. HUDS.

21. ψιλῶν—πολὺς ἀριθμός] But Thu-

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 82. 1.

WESTERN
GREECE.

After the failure of his attempt on Boeotia, Demosthenes makes an unsuccessful descent on the coast of

Sicyon.

προδοσίας περί οὐ προύχώρησεν, ἔχων τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ Ἀγραιῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλί-
τας, ἀπόβασιν ἐποιήσατο ἐς τὴν Σικυωνίαν.

καὶ πρὶν πάσας τὰς ναῦς καταπλεῦσαι βοηθή- 4

σαντες οἱ Σικυώνιοι τοὺς ἀποβεβηκότας ἔτρεψαν καὶ κατε-
δίωξαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας
ἔλαβον. τροπαῖον δὲ στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους

THRACE.

Death of Sitalces. His nephew Seuthes suc-
ceeds him.

10

ἀπέδουσαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Σιτάλκης Ὀδρυσῶν 5

βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δη-
λίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβαλλοῦς καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ. Σεύθης
δὲ ὁ Σπαραδόκου ἀδελφιδοῦς ὦν αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν Ὀδρυ-
σῶν τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος.

CII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Βρασίδης ἔχων τοὺς ἐπὶ

15 Θράκης συμμαχοὺς ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυ-

COASTS OF
MACEDONIA and
THRACE.

Brasidas proceeds to
attack

μόνι ποταμῷ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικίαν. τὸ δὲ χω- 2

ρίον τοῦτο ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ἐπείρασε
μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος

1. προύχώρησεν B.C.E.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
προχώρησεν F.H. vulgo προύχώρησεν. 3. τετρακισχιλίους d. 4. ἐποιήσαντο
L.O.P.I. ἐπὶ K. 5. τὰς ναῦς] om. V. 6. ἐς σικυωνίαν T. 11. τριβαλοῦς
L.O.Q.V.g. et in textu N. sed alterum λ. superscript. 12. σπαραδίκου d. περ-
σίδου Q. σπαραδόκου Haack. ἀδελφιδοῦς A.g. ἑαυτοῦ B. ἐβασίλευεν f.
14. τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ V. 15. συμμαχοὺς ὥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος συμμαχοὺς K. 18. μη-
λίστιος E.F.

cydides had said before that the light troops had set off for their homes before the Boeotian army came up, so that not many of them were present at the battle. See ch. 90, 4. and 94, 1. οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. Dr. Bloomfield explains this by supposing that they were overtaken and cut off by the Boeotian cavalry in the pursuit, not having got far enough to be out of reach of the enemy after the battle.

3. καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλίτας] I have put a comma before these words, to shew that the "four hundred heavy "armed men" were only the epibatæ of

the forty Athenian ships already mentioned as being under the command of Demosthenes in the Corinthian gulf. chap. 77, 1. We have already seen that the number of epibatæ on board an Athenian ship at this period was probably about ten men. See the note on III. 95, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν] The first unsuccessful attempt of Aristagoras to effect a settlement at Amphipolis took place A. C. 497; the second was made A. C. 465; and the colony of Agnon was planted A. C. 437. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellen. Append. IX.

LIS. Origin of the colony and description of its site.

φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρεῖον κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ
 Ἡδῶνων ἐξεκρούσθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκουσ' μυρίους σφῶν
 τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες, οἱ διε-
 3 φθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. καὶ αὖθις ἐνὸς δέοντι 5
 τριακοστῷ ἔτει ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνωνος τοῦ Νικίου
 οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος, Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες ἔκτισαν τὸ
 4 χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐυνέα ὁδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. ὥρ-
 μῶντο δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἡόνος, ἣν αὐτοὶ εἶχον ἐμπόριον ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπιθαλάσσιον, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι στα- 10
 δίους ἀπέχον ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν πόλεως, ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν Ἀγνων
 ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι ἐπ' ἀμφότερα περιρρέοντος τοῦ Στρυμόνος, διὰ
 τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν τείχει μακρῷ ἀπολαβὼν ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἐς
 ποταμὸν περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ὥκισεν.
 CIII. ἐπὶ ταύτην οὖν ὁ Βρασιδᾶς ἄρας ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς Χαλ- 15
 κιδικῆς ἐπορεύετο τῷ στρατῷ. καὶ ἀφικόμενος περὶ δείλῃν
 ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἧ ἡ Βόλβη
 λίμνη ἐξίσιν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ δειπνοποιη-
 2 σάμενος ἐχώρει τὴν νύκτα. χειμῶν δὲ ἦν καὶ ὑπένειφεν· ἧ
 καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμησε, βουλόμενος λαθεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀμφι- 20
 πόλει πλὴν τῶν προδιδόντων. ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀργιλίων τε ἐν

1. κατοικῆσαι E. ἀπὸ G.L.O.P.d.e. 2. ἡδῶνων H.K.P. Mox ἡδῶνας L.N.
 O.g. ἡδῶνας K. ἡδῶνους I. Infra IV. 108. ἡδῶνες F.H.K. ἡδῶνες L.O. ἡδῶνες
 g. et V. 6. ἡδῶνας L.N.O.g. ἡδῶνας H. ἡδῶνας K. 3. ἐποίκουσ' τε μυρίους
 σφῶν αὐτῶν T. σφῶν τε αὐτῶν V. 4. καὶ τῶν] om. V. μεταπέμψαντες T.f.
 5. δραβησκῷ B.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. δραβησκῷ g. δραβησκῷ C. [sic]. δέοντι A.
 B.E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δέον Priscianus, p. 1181. vulgo δέοντος.
 [sed N. ex rasura.] 7. ἡδῶνας G. 8. ὁ πρότερον G.I.L.O.P.d.e.
 ἐκαλοῦντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἐκαλεῖτο. 9. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ d. τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι c.g. 14. ὥκισεν I. 15. ἐξ ἀρνῶν τῆς χαλκιδικῆς ἄρας e. 16. περὶ
 c.g. δέλῃν E. 17. βρομίσκον A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βρωμίσκον.
 βολβῇ V. 18. δειπνον ποιησάμενος d.g. 19. ὑπένειφεν A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.
 O.P.T.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπένειφεν. [ὑπένειφεν N. sed ex
 rasura.] 20. καὶ] om. Q. 21. ἀργιλίων—οἱ] om. L.O.

11. ἦν Ἀμφίπολιν ὠνόμασεν] For every thing connected with the topography of Amphipolis, see the memoir at the end of the volume, accompany-

ing the map. For the sense of the words διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, compare δι' ἀχθηδῶνα, ch. 40, 2. and V. 53. διὰ τὴν ἐσπραξιν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

αὐτῇ οἰκήτορες, (εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι Ἀνδρίων ἄποικοι,) καὶ
 ἄλλοι οἱ ξυνέπρασσον ταῦτα, οἱ μὲν Περδίκκα πειθόμενοι, οἱ
 δὲ Χαλκιδεῦσι. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι ἐγγὺς τε προσ- 3
 οικούντες καὶ αἰεὶ ποτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὄντες ὑποπτοὶ καὶ ἐπι-
 5 βουλευόντες τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ παρέτυχεν ὁ καιρὸς καὶ Βρα-
 σίδας ἦλθεν, ἔπραξάν τε ἐκ πλείονος πρὸς τοὺς ἐμπολιτευόν-
 τας σφῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπως ἐνδοθήσεται ἡ πόλις, καὶ τότε δεξάμενοι
 αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκείνῃ τῇ
 νυκτὶ κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ
 10 ποταμοῦ. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα πλεόν τῆς διαβάσεως, καὶ 4
 οὐ καθεῖτο τείχῃ ὥσπερ νῦν, φυλακὴ δέ τις βραχεῖα καθει-
 στήκει· ἦν βιασάμενος ῥαδίως ὁ Βρασίδης ἅμα μὲν τῆς προ-
 δοσίας οὔσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ χειμῶνος ὄντος καὶ ἀπροσδόκητος

1. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 2. πειθόμενοι περδίκκα e. 3. πρόσκοιτο T. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.Q.T.V. παρέσχεν g. καὶ ὁ βρασίδης N.V. 6. ἔπραξάν A.B.C.E.F.G. I.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἔπραξεν. 8. ἐκείνη A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἐν ἐκείνῃ, probatum Schaefero ad L. Bos. Ellips. p. 701. 9. πρόσω G. πρὸ ἔω γρ. H. Bekk. Goell. προσει E. 11. τύχη N. καθεστήκει c.g. 12. ὁ βρασίδης ῥαδίως N.V.

9. πρόσω] Bekker and Gölle have received into the text the marginal reading of the Cassel MS. [H.] πρὸ ἔω; but I agree with Poppo in thinking the old reading πρόσω by no means indefensible. It signifies, "set him on, or "forward, on his way;" as if the Argilians, not contented with having entertained Brasidas in their own city, were anxious also to guide and assist him on his way beyond it. It appears that Brasidas performed the march from Arnæ to Amphipolis in something less than twenty-four hours, with no other halt than at Bromiscus, where the men had their supper. The distances are not easy to ascertain. Bromiscus (*Bormiscus* in Steph. Byzant.) is the traditional scene of the death of Euripides. In the Jerusalem Itinerary, there occurs the corrupt name "Perripidis," as distant twenty miles from Amphipolis; with the remark subjoined, "Ibi positus est Euripides poeta." Ammianus Marcellinus is speaking of the same place, when he mentions "Arethusa convallis et statio, in

"qua visitur Euripidis sepulchrum." XXVII. p. 339. ed. Vales. The "Arethusa convallis et statio" of Ammianus is evidently the "Aulon and Bromiscus" of Thucydides; the very name "Aulon" being descriptive of the place, a valley through which the lake Bolbe discharges itself into the sea. But we have no means of ascertaining the distance between Arnæ and Bromiscus, as the situation of Arnæ is altogether unknown.

10. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα κ. τ. λ.] "The town is further off than the passage of the river:" i. e. when Brasidas had crossed the Strymon, he was not yet come to Amphipolis, but was so far distant from it, that he was enabled to effect his passage unobserved. The town, as we shall see, stood on the hill above; and the bridge was probably near the south-eastern end of the reach of the Strymon, which flows round Amphipolis; just where the coast road, keeping at the foot of the hill of Cerdylum, would first come upon the river.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

προσπεσὼν, διέβη τὴν γέφυραν, καὶ τὰ ἔξω τῶν Ἀμφιπολι-
τῶν οἰκούντων κατὰ πᾶν τὸ χωρίον εὐθὺς εἶχε. CIV. τῆς δὲ

The people of Amphipolis are thrown into great agitation. The friends of the Athenian connexion summon THUCYDIDES, the Athenian commander
2 on the coast of Thrace, to their assistance.

διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἄφνω τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει γε-
γεννημένης, καὶ τῶν ἔξω πολλῶν μὲν ἀλίσκο-
μένων τῶν δὲ καὶ καταφευγόντων ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, 5
οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται ἐς θόρυβον μέγαν κατέστησαν,
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ὑποπτοὶ ὄντες. καὶ
λέγεται Βρασίδαν, εἰ ἠθέλησε μὴ ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν
τῷ στρατῷ τραπέσθαι ἀλλ' εὐθὺς χωρῆσαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,
3 δοκεῖν ἂν ἐλεῖν. νῦν δὲ ὁ μὲν ἰδρύσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὰ 10
ἔξω ἐπέδραμε, καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον ὥς προσε-
δέχετο ἀπέβαινε, ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδούσι,
κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ὥστε μὴ αὐτίκα τὰς πύλας ἀνοίγεσθαι,
πέμπουσι μετὰ Εὐκλέους τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων παρὴν αὐτοῖς φύλαξ τοῦ χωρίου, ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον στρα- 15
τηγὸν †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης, Θουκυδίδην τὸν Ὀλόρου, ὃς τὰδε
ξυνέγραψεν, ὄντα περὶ Θάσον (ἔστι δὲ ἡ νῆσος Παρίων
ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως ἡμίσεος ἡμέρας μάλιστα
4 πλοῦν), κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκούσας κατὰ
τάχος ἐπὶ τὰ νηυσὶν αἱ ἔτυχον παροῦσαι ἔπλει, καὶ ἐβούλετο 20
φθάσαι μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, πρὶν τι ἐνδοῦναι,
εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν Ἡϊόνα προκαταλαβών. CV. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ

1. τὰ] om. O. 3. τοῖς] τῆς A.B.d.f. τοὺς F. γεγεννημένους T. 5. καὶ]
om. G.L.O.P.T.d.e.i. 8. βρασίδαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.e.f. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βρασίδης d.h.i. vulgo τὸν βρασίδαν. ἐθέλησε e. 9. τρέ-
πεσθαι C.G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. 10. ἐπεὶ τὰ ἔξω C. 11. ἀπέδραμε T. καὶ οὐδὲν
A.B.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.g. 12. οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo.
vulgo οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι. 14. μετὰ τοῦ εὐκλεοῦς E. ἐκ] om. g. Ἀθηναίων] "an
"Ἀθηνῶν;" Bekk. in ed. 1846. 15. ἐπὶ τὸν—περὶ θάσον] om. T. quorum loco
leguntur οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδούσι κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ἡσύχαζον. 16. τῶν
ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.h. Bekk. Goell. τὸν G. τὸν αὐτὸν B. 17. ἡ] om. f. 18. ἡμίσεος
F.G. ἡμισείας A.B.h. correct. N. Bekk. Goell. om. Q. ἡμίσεως E. σφίσι] φίσσι
E.F. 22. προκαταλαβών A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαταλαβεῖν.

16. †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης] Bekker and Göller read τῶν, as if Thucydides meant that himself and Eucles were joint commanders of "the parts Thrace-
"ward," τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης, the well-known term used to designate the various colonies and dependencies of

Athens on the northern coast of the Ægean. And this perhaps is the best sense of the words. Τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης would express Thucydides himself; "the other commander, namely, the
"one who was employed in the parts
"in and about Thrace."

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Brasidas, dreading the effects of his arrival, offers very moderate terms to induce the people of Amphipolis to surrender immediately.

Βρασίδης δεδιὼς καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Θάσου τῶν
νεῶν βοήθειαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὸν Θουκυ-
δίδην κτῆσίν τε ἔχειν τῶν χρυσείων μετάλλων
ἐργασίας ἐν τῇ περὶ ταῦτα Θράκῃ καὶ ἀπ'
5 αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, ἡπείγετο
προκατασχεῖν, εἰ δύναίτο, τὴν πόλιν, μὴ ἀφικνουμένου αὐτοῦ
τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν, ἐλπίσαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ξυμ-
μαχικὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀγείραντα αὐτὸν περιποιήσειν
σφᾶς, οὐκέτι προσχωροῖ. καὶ τὴν ξύμβασιν μετρίαν ἐποι-
10 εἶτο, κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνειπὼν, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων
τῶν ἐνόντων τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἴσης
καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα μένειν, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἐθέλοντα ἀπιέναι τὰ
ἑαυτοῦ ἐκφερόμενον πέντε ἡμερῶν. CVI. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ἀκού-
σαντες ἀλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἄλ-
15 λως τε καὶ βραχὺ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐμπολιτεῦον,
τὸ δὲ πλεῖον ξύμμικτον. καὶ τῶν ἔξω λη-
φθέντων συχνοὶ οἰκείοι ἔδον ἦσαν· καὶ τὸ
κήρυγμα πρὸς τὸν φόβον δίκαιον εἶναι ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ μὲν

They receive his proposals, and open their gates to him. Thucydides arrives that same evening at Elion, at the mouth of the Strymon.

1. θάσου] θαλάσσης L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. e. 3. χρυσίων H.T.e.
5. πρώτοις] Fortasse legendum πρώτων. Bekk. εἰπείγετο T. 6. ἀφικνομένου
L.O. 7. ἐλπίσας I. συμμαχικὸν B.C.F.T.V.c.d.e.g. 8. ἐγείραντα K.
9. οὐκέτι] om. G. προσχωρεῖ d.g. προχωρεῖ H.c. προχωροῖ A.B.C.F.Q. προ-
χωροῖ N. sed oī ex rasura, et σ primæ syllabæ superscriptum habet. προχωροῖ E.
10. κήρυγμα τόδε] κήρυκα δὲ d. 11. τοῖς] τῆς O.V. τῆς] om. h. 13. πολλοὶ]
πολέμοι Q. 15. ἐμπολιτεύοντο B.h. 17. συχνοῖς E. 18. τὸ φόβον T.
ὑπελάμβανον H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.i. Porpo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. ἐλάμ-
βανον.

5. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις] Bekker proposes to read ἐν τοῖς πρώτων, a conjecture, as it seems to me, worse than needless. But does Thucydides mean to call himself "one of the people of the Thracian 'main land,'" so that δύνασθαι—ἡπειρωτῶν is to be interpreted, "was one of 'the first persons on the main land in 'point of influence?'" or does he not rather in this place, as elsewhere, limit the term ἡπειρωτῶν to the native barbarians? and does not δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις signify what is more commonly expressed by δύνασθαι παρὰ τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. "he had influence with, or

"amongst, the chief persons of the 'main land?'"

11. τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας] In allusion to the various degrees of freedom enjoyed by different classes of inhabitants in the Greek cities. This article stipulated that the inhabitants of Amphipolis who were not Athenians should be full citizens, enjoying the political and religious rites of citizenship, as well as those of a personal and private nature.

18. πρὸς τὸν φόβον] "When measured by the standard of their fear." Compare III. 11, 1. and the note there.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἂν ἐξελθεῖν, ἡγούμενοι οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ σφίσιν εἶναι τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἅμα οὐ προσδεχόμενοι βοήθειαν ἐν τάχει, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὅμιλος πόλεώς τε ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ οὐ στερισκόμενοι καὶ κινδύνου παρὰ δόξαν ἀφιέμενοι. ὥστε τῶν πρασόντων τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ διαδικαιούντων 5 αὐτὰ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐώρων τετραμμένον καὶ τοῦ παρόντος Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ οὐκέτι ἀκροώμενον, ἐγένετο ἡ ὁμολογία καὶ προσεδέξαντο ἐφ' οἷς ἐκήρυξε. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ παρέδωκαν, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης καὶ αἱ νῆες ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅψε' κατέπλεον ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. καὶ τὴν μὲν 10 Ἀμφίπολιν Βρασίδας ἄρτι εἶχε, τὴν δὲ Ἡϊόνα παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐβοήθησαν αἱ νῆες διὰ τάχους, ἅμα ἔφ' ἂν εἶχετο. CVII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἡϊόνι καθίστατο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ αὐτίκα, ἦν ἐπὶ 15 ὁ Βρασίδας, καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα ἀσφαλῶς ἔξει, δε- ξάμενος τοὺς ἐθελήσαντας ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἄνωθεν 2 κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν Ἡϊόνα κατὰ τε τὸν ποταμὸν πολλοῖς πλοίοις ἄφνω καταπλεύσας, εἴ πως τὴν προὔχουσαν ἄκραν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους λαβὼν κρατοίῃ τοῦ ἔσπλου, καὶ κατὰ γῆν ἀποπειράσας ἅμα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπε- 2

2. τὰ δεινὰ εἶναι C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i. καὶ ἅμα—τάχει] om. T. 5. ἦδη ἐκ τοῦ V. 6. τετραμμένον L.O.P. 7. οὐδ' ἔτι A.B.F. ἀκροώμενοι T. 11. Articulum ante βρασίδας omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀρτ' K. ἔτι d.i. 12. εἰ μὴ γὰρ N.V. 13. δε] om. K. 14. καθίσταται f. ἀπὶ P. 15. δεξάμενος B.h. 16. θελήσαντας c. ἐπιχωρῆσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποχωρῆσαι. 17. κατὰ] om. L.O.P. 19. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

11. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν] Compare VIII. 33, 3. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ ἡ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. VII. 71, 4. παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλυντο. Herodot. IX. 33, 4. παρὰ ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα: where see Valckenaer's note on the passage. Παρὰ νύκτα answers to the English expression "within a night," or, "his taking the town happened all but a night." Yet the origin of the phrase is not easy to trace out, unless it be that παρὰ νύκτα is literally, "just miss-

"ing one night;" παρὰ signifying, "that which is near a thing," sometimes as distinguished from the thing itself, in which case it expresses diversity, or even opposition; and sometimes, and more commonly, as distinguished from what is at a distance. Thus ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετὸς is, "a fever that misses a day," i. e. "that re- turns every other day." See Viger, chap. IX. sect. 6. and Hermann's notes, 414.

κρούσθη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐξηρτύετο. καὶ Μύρ-
κινός τε αὐτῷ προσεχώρησεν Ἡδωνικὴ πόλις, Πιττακοῦ τοῦ
Ἡδώνων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ὑπὸ τῶν Γοάξιος παίδων
καὶ Βραυροῦς τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ Γαληψὸς οὐ πολλῶ
5 ὕστερον καὶ Οἰσύμη· εἰσὶ δὲ αὐταὶ Θασίων ἀποικίαι. παρὼν
δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ξυγκαθίστη
ταῦτα.

CVIII. Ἐχομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς
μέγα δέος κατέστησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἦν

10 The Athenians alarmed
at the loss of Amphipolis, and at the general disposition of their allies to revolt, send garrisons to the several cities of the Thracian coast. Bra-
sidas requests rein-
15 forcements from Sparta, but cannot obtain them.

ὠφέλιμος ξύλων τε ναυπηγησίων πομπῇ καὶ
χρημάτων προσόδῳ, καὶ ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ
Στρυμόνος ἦν πάροδος Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων
ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,
τῆς δὲ γεφύρας μὴ κρατούντων, ἄνωθεν μὲν
μεγάλης οὔσης ἐπὶ πολὺ λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ,
τὰ δὲ πρὸς Ἡϊόνα τριήρεσι τηρουμένων, οὐκ
ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν· τότε δὲ ῥαδίᾳ ἦδη

1. μυρκίνος K.L.O.P.Q. μύρκινός g. μυρκυνός E. 2. τοῦ τῶν L.O. 3. γο-
άξιος d. 4. γαυροῦς f. γαψηλός g. γαληψός Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ed. 1832. vulgo γάψηλος. 5. καὶ Ἡσύμη K.g. οἰσύμη E.G. 9. αὐτοῖς ἦν
A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν αὐτοῖς. 12. στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ N. 14. μὲν
καὶ K. om. V. 17. προσελθεῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. vulgo,
Poppo. Bekk. Goell. προσελθεῖν. δε] om. C.L.O.Q.d.e. ῥαδία Bekk. ed. 1832.
ῥῶη] om. B.Q.

4. Γαληψός] I have followed Haack, Poppo, Göller, Hudson, and Duker, in reading Γαληψός in this place, instead of Γάψηλος. For almost all the MSS. read Γαληψός in another passage, V. 6, 1. where the same place is clearly meant; and Γαληψός also is the reading of Diodorus, XII. p. 321; of Strabo, Fragm. VII. §. 16; and of Stephanus Byzantius, who quotes the very words of Thucydides. But Gatterer is right in distinguishing this place from the Galepsus on the coast of Sithonia. The latter was passed by the fleet of Xerxes on its coasting voyage from Torone to Olynthus. (Herodot. VII. 122, 2.) But the Galepsus here spoken of is expressly said by Strabo to have been situated to the east of the Strymon:

and so it appears from the account of Thucydides, V. 6, 1. where it is stated, that Cleon, after having recaptured Torone, sailed towards Amphipolis, and during his stay at Eion reduced both Stagirus and Galepsus by detachments from his main force; both being towns near the mouth of the Strymon, the first a little to the south, and the other a little to the east of it.

15. λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ] "A lake formed by the river," i.e. formed by the waters of the river spreading on either side over the adjacent country. Compare V. 7, 4. τὸ λιμνώδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος. Colonel Leake speaks of it as "a considerable marsh or lake," like that formed by the Mincio at Mantua. In the following line, τηρουμένων, as

2 ἐνομιζέτο γεγενῆσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ζυμμάχους ἐφοβούντο μὴ
ἀποστῶσιν. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδης ἔν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον
ἐαυτὸν παρέιχε, καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις πανταχοῦ ἐδήλου ὡς
3 ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθεῖη. καὶ αἱ πόλεις πυν-
θανόμεναι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι τῆς τε Ἀμφιπόλεως 5
τὴν ἄλωσιν καὶ ἃ παρέχεται, τὴν τε ἐκείνου πραότητα,
μάλιστα δὲ ἐπήρθησαν ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν, καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο
πρὸς αὐτὸν κρύφα, ἐπιπαριέναι τε κελεύοντες καὶ βουλόμενοι
4 αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι πρῶτοι ἀποστῆναι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄδεια ἐφαίνετο
αὐτοῖς, ἐψευσμένοις μὲν τῆς Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦ- 10
τον ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη, τὸ δὲ πλέον βουλήσει κρίνοντας
ἄσφαεῖ ἢ προνοίᾳ ἀσφαλεῖ, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ μὲν
ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, ἐλπίδι ἀπερискέπτῳ διδόναι, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσί-
5 ενται, λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ 15
Βρασίδου ἐφορκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ
Νίσαιαν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ μόνῃ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ξυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς

1. ἐνομιζέτο A.E. ἐνόμιζε B.C. (ex rasura) F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.e.f.g. ἐνόμιζον d. [recte, opinor, modo ῥάδια scribas pro illo ῥάδια. Bekk.] 3. αὐτὸν vel αὐτὸν C.G.K.L.O.g.i. ἐαυτῷ T. 4. αἱ] om. P. 6. παρέχεται P. 7. ἀπεκηρυ-
κεύοντο G. 9. καὶ γὰρ ἄδεια d. 10. ἐψευσμένης A.N.Q.V. ἐψευσμένοι E. μὲν] om. d. τῆς] τῶν P. ἐπὶ] om. g. 11. κρίναντες d. 16. ἔφορκα A. 17. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἠθέλησαν e. 18. ἐθάρσουν Poppo. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo ἐθάρρουν.

Poppo has rightly observed, refers to the Lacedæmonians: "Watched as "they were by a naval force." I have followed the best MSS. in substituting προσελθεῖν for προελθεῖν, two words which are for ever confounded with one another. Προσελθεῖν is, "to get "at the place," namely, Amphipolis; προελθεῖν signifies merely "to ad-
"vance."

10. ἐψευσμένοις κ. τ. λ.] The greatness of the Athenian power was the measure of the error of those who had looked for its downfall. Compare VII. 28, 3. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου κ. τ. λ. The nominative κρίνοντας is an instance of a curious anacoluthon; being used probably because the words ἄδεια ἐφαί-

νετο αὐτοῖς are in sense as if it had been ἐνόμιζον ἄδειαν εἶναι αὐτοῖς. Compare Herodot. IV. 11, 5. τοῖσι δὲ βασι-
λεῦσι δόξαι—λογισμένους: and III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν δι' ὅπερ εἰρηται (οὐδαμῶς ἐν νόμῳ ἐστὶ) οὐ δίκαιον εἶναι λέγοντες. In the following words, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, the sentence changes suddenly from a particular to an universal expression; what is first ascribed to the Athenian allies in particular, being then stated of all mankind generally. A similar instance of a contrary transition occurs in I. 49, 4. αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἔρχον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

14. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι] "With rea-
"soning that will hear nothing on the
"other side; sovereign, arbitrary."

βοηθήσαι. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῇ αὐτίκα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίων ὀργάντων ἔμελλον πειράσσεσθαι, κινδυνεύειν παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐτοίμοι ἦσαν. ὦν αἰσθόμενοι οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς, ὥς ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐν χειμῶνι, διέπεμπον ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ὃ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφιεμένος στρατίαν τε προσαποστέλλειν ἐκέλευε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ Στρυμόνι ναυπηγίαν τριήρων παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ Ἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν οὐχ ὑπηρέτησαν αὐτῷ, τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι μᾶλλον τοὺς τε 10 ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι καὶ τὸν πόλεμον καταλῦσαι.

CIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Μεγαρῆς τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη, ἃ σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος, καὶ Βρασιδᾶς μετὰ τὴν Ἀμφιπόλεως ἄλωσιν 15 the cities of the peninsula of mount Athos. ἔχων τοὺς συμμαχοὺς στρατεύει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην. ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως διορύγματος ἔσω προῦχουσα, καὶ ὁ Ἄθως αὐτῆς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν τελευτᾷ ἐς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος. πόλεις δὲ ἔχει Σάνην μὲν 3

1. ἐν] om. d. 2. ὀργάντων Q.g. πειράσασθαι Q. 3. αἰσθόμενοι B.L. O.P.h. Bekk. αἰσθανόμενοι A.F. 4. φυλάκας V. ὥς] om. g. 6. ἀφιεμένος I. τε] om. O.P. 8. καὶ] om. d. 12. χειμῶνος] θέρους Q. 7. τὰ τε] immo τε τὰ Bekk. ed. 1832. 15. συμμαχοὺς B.C.F.K.V.e. καλουμένην Ἀκτὴν Q. 16. διορύγματος B.E.F. 17. ἄθος V. 18. σάνην A.V. et infra σάμη B.E.F.K.P.b.c.e.f.g.h.

1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον] i. e. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχειν, nam vel sic scribere poterat, vel omittere διὰ τὸ, quo facto ἔχον absolute positum esset, ut ἐξόν, δηλὸν ὄν. Conf. IV. 63, 1. διὰ τὸ ἡδὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους. GÖLLER.

2. ὀργάντων] Schol. Cass. hic ὁρμημένων, προθυμονμένων. DUKE.

6. ἐφιεμένος] Mandans, legatis cum mandatis Spartam missis. ΗΛΑΣΚ. Compare Hesychius, ἐφιεμένος, ἐντελόμενος. Poppo says that this cannot be the meaning of the middle voice, and that there is in it the notion of "earnestly desiring," as Neophytus Ducas, the modern Greek translator of Thucydides, has rendered it, ἔστειλε μετὰ πάσης ἐφίσεως. But we have in

Æschylus, Prometh. 4. ἐπιστολὰς Ἄσσοι πατὴρ ἐφείτο. See also the Persæ, 226. ed. Schütz.

12. τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς] Here again the conjunction τε has been transposed from its proper place: for the connexion is, Μεγαρῆς τε τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς κ. τ. λ. Compare ch. 95, 1.

15. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν] Tota etiam Attica olim Acte fuit appellata, quia littoralis esset maximam partem, ut docent Strabo et Stephanus Byzant. Vide Meursium de Regno Athen. l. I. c. 3. HUNDS. Acten, quæ circa Athon est, e Demetrio memorat Stephanus in Ἀκτῇ. DUKE.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα, ἐς τὸ πρὸς
 Εὐβοίαν πέλαγος τετραμμένην, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Θύσσον καὶ
 Κλεωνὰς καὶ Ἀκροθώους καὶ Ὀλόφυξον καὶ Δίον· αἱ οἰ-
 κοῦνται ξυμμίκτοις ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσων, καὶ τι καὶ
 Χαλκιδικὸν ἐνὶ βραχὺ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν, τῶν καὶ 5
 Λημνὸν ποτε καὶ Ἀθήνας Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων, καὶ Βισαλ-
 τικὸν, καὶ Κρηστωνικὸν, καὶ Ἡδῶνες· κατὰ δὲ μικρὰ πολί-
 σματα οἰκοῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Βρα-
 σίδα, Σάνη δὲ καὶ Δίον ἀντέστη, καὶ αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἐμμεί-
 νας τῷ στρατῷ ἐδῆον. CX. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, εὐθὺς στρα- 10

He proceeds to at- τεύει ἐπὶ Τωρώνην τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν, κατεχο-
 tempt the city of TO- μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι
 RONE. A party in μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι
 the town agree to be- ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοίμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.
 tray it to him, and in- 2 introduces some of his καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ
 2 introduces some of his καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ
 men into it. στρατῷ ἐκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκούρειον, ὃ 15
 3 ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίους. τὴν μὲν οὖν
 ἄλλην πόλιν τῶν Τωρωναίων καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς ἐμ-

1. διώρυγα B.h. 2. θύσον Q.d. θάσσον e. καὶ ante κλεωνὰς om. c. ante
 ἀκροθώους d. 3. κλεωνὰς E. ἀκροθώους B.h. ἀκροθώους O. δίον N.
 4. συμμίκτοις B.C.Q.V.e. καὶ—βραχὺ] ἐνὶ δέ τι καὶ χαλκιδικὸν Dionysius.
 καὶ] om. i. 5. ἐνὶ καὶ βραχὺ T. πελαγικὸν F. 6. οἰκησάντων τυρρήνων
 Dionysius; τυρσηνὸν οἰκησάντων e. οἰκισάντων N. βιλαστικὸν V. 7. ἡδῶνες V.
 9. σάμη B.C.E.F.K.L.O.P.b.c.e.f.g.h. δίον V. 10. στρατεύει] om. V.
 11. τιθώνην K. 13. ἐτοίμοι] om. B. 15. διοσκούριον A.K.L.O.Q.T.g.
 17. τοὺς φρουροῦντας ἔλαβεν ἀθηναίους e. τοὺς ἀθ. τοὺς ἐμφοροῦντας ἔλαβον A.B.F.I.

4. διγλώσσων] Diodor. p. 321. c. διγλώττων Βισσαλτικῶν. Vid. Nostrum infra VIII. 85, 2. WASS. "Who spoke "habitually both Greek and their own "native language." Compare VIII. 85, 2.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν] It is the opinion of Niebuhr, that the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians, who are noticed in Grecian history, came immediately from Italy, from whence they had been expelled by the Tuscans, a barbarian tribe who came into Italy over the Rhaetian Alps. But in coming to Greece, they only returned to the country which had been the seat of their race in early times, and from whence it had spread westward into Italy. They were re-

garded, however, as barbarians by the Greeks, because the Hellenian name and language had long since prevailed over the Pelasgian, and the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians were therefore as strangers in the land of their forefathers. Something similar to this was the flight of the Britons into Gaul, after the Saxon conquest, and their establishment in Armorica. Gaul had anciently been occupied by their race; but the Roman and German conquests had introduced other customs and another language, so that the Britons in Armorica, like the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians in Greece, were as foreigners in the country which had once belonged to their race.

TORONÆ. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

φρουροῦντας ἔλαβεν· οἱ δὲ πρᾶσσοντες αὐτῷ εἰδότες ὅτι
 ἤξιοι, καὶ προσελθόντες τινὲς αὐτῶν λάβρα ὀλίγοι, ἐτήρουν
 τὴν πρόσδοον, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο παρόντα, ἐσκομίζουσι παρ'
 αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας ἄνδρας ψιλοὺς ἑπτὰ (τοσοῦτοι γὰρ
 5 μόνον ἀνδρῶν εἴκοσι τὸ πρῶτον ταχθέντων οὐ κατέδεισαν
 ἐσελθεῖν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Λυσίστρατος Ὀλύνθιος), οἱ δια-
 δύντες διὰ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τείχους καὶ λαθόντες τοὺς τε
 ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνώτατα φυλακτηρίου φρουροὺς, οὔσης τῆς πόλεως
 πρὸς λόφον, ἀναβάντες διέφθειραν καὶ τὴν κατὰ Καναστραῖον
 10 πυλίδα διήρουν. CXI. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης τῷ μὲν ἄλλῳ στρατῷ
 ἡσύχαζεν ὀλίγον προσελθὼν, ἑκατὸν δὲ πελ-
 ταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὁπότε πύλαι τινὲς
 ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὁ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδρά-
 μοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν χρόνου ἐγγιγνομένου καὶ θαυμάζοντες κατὰ
 15 μικρὸν ἔτυχον ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως προσελθόντες· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Τωρωναίων ἐνδοθεν παρασκευάζοντες μετὰ τῶν ἐσεληλυθό-
 των, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἢ τε πυλὶς διήρητο καὶ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν
 πύλαι τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος ἀνεφύγοντο, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ
 τὴν πυλίδα τινὰς περιαγαγόντες ἐσεκόμισαν, ὅπως κατὰ
 20 νώτου καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐδὲν εἰδότας
 ἐξαπίνης φοβήσειαν, ἔπειτα τὸ σημεῖον τε τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς
 εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον, καὶ διὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πυλῶν τοὺς

2. ἤξει P.Q.T.V.c.e.g. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.e.i. προσελθόντες A.G. προσελ-
 θόντες B.E.F. Bekk. λάβρα Bekk. τινὲς] om. K. 5. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
 I.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόνον. κατέδυσαν G.
 6. ἦρχε—Ὀλύνθιος] om. A.B.E.F.H.h. et N. sed hic in marg. adscript. habet.

7. λαθόντες βαλόντες i. 8. ἀνώτατα G. ἀνωτάτω T.i. ἀνωτάτου L.O.P.h.
 9. πρὸς λόφον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὸν λόφον. κατὰ] om. L. et prima manu N. καναστραῖον
 F.H.L.O.P. τὴν καναστραῖον Q. κατὰ νάστραιον T.f.i. κατακαναστραῖον V.
 11. ὀλίγῳ N.V.d.e. 13. ἐσδράμοι T. 17. πόλις C.K.c.d. κατὰ] περὶ d.
 19. ἐσεκόμισαν G.N.Q.d.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξεκόμισαν A.B.C.F.H.I.
 K.L.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h. vulgo ἐσεκόμισαντο. 20. νώτον e. 22. εἶρηται b.

2. καὶ προσελθόντες] "And some of
 "them having privately visited him."
 Προελθόντες, which Bekker and Götter
 have adopted, would signify, that "they
 "went out of the city to some distance,
 "and there watched for Brasidas's ap-
 "proach;" a sense wholly different, I

think, from Thucydides' meaning; for
 he does not represent them as watching
 for Brasidas without the city, but with-
 in it, after they had once gone to his
 camp, προσελθόντες, and there con-
 certed their plans with him.

λοιπούς ἤδη τῶν πελταστῶν ἐσδέχοντο. CXII. καὶ ὁ

They enter the town
on every side.

Βρασίδας ἰδὼν τὸ ξύνθημα ἔθει δρόμῳ, ἀνα-
στήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐμβοήσαντά τε ἀθρόον
καὶ ἔκπληξιν πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει παρασχόντα. καὶ οἱ
μὲν κατὰ τὰς πύλας εὐθὺς ἐσέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ κατὰ δοκοὺς 5
τετραγώνους, αἱ ἔτυχον τῷ τείχει πεπτωκότει καὶ οἰκοδομου-
μένῳ πρὸς λίθων ἀνολκὴν προσκείμεναι. Βρασίδας μὲν οὖν
καὶ τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς ἄνω καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως
ἐτράπετο, βουλόμενος κατ' ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν.
ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐσκεδάννυτο. 10

CXIII. τῶν δὲ Τωρωναίων γιγνομένης τῆς ἀλώσεως τὸ μὲν
πολὺ οὐδὲν εἶδος ἐθορυβεῖτο, οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες καὶ οἷς ταῦτα
2 Most of the Athenian ἤρεσκε μετὰ τῶν εἰσελθόντων εὐθὺς ἦσαν. οἱ
garrison escape to the
adjoining fort of Le-
cythus. δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὀπλίται
καθεύδοντες ὡς πεντήκοντα,) ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο, 15
οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι διαφθείρονται ἐν χερσὶν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ
λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν πεζῇ οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς ναῦς, αἱ ἐφρούρουν δύο,
καταφυγόντες διασώζονται ἐς τὴν Λήκυθον τὸ φρούριον, ὃ
εἶχον αὐτοὶ καταλαβόντες ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θά-
3 λασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. κατέφυγον δὲ καὶ 20

3. ἐμβοήσαντά—παρασχόντα A. B. E. F. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἐμβοήσαντας—παρασχόντας. 5. ἐπιπτον T. ἐσπέπιπτον E.
δολοὺς g. 8. εὐθὺς] om. e. 9. καὶ] om. L. O. P. 10. ἐσκεδάννυτο L. O.
16. ἐν] ταῖς c. 18. λήκυθον H. E. λίκυθον T.

3. ἐμβοήσαντα—παρασχόντα] Such is the reading of the best MSS. which has been adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Gölle. Poppo objects to the use of ἀθρόον as an adverb, observing, "nec prosa oratio veterum scriptorum, si pauca notissima adjectiva excipimus, talem singularis neutrius generis adjectivorum usum fert. Conf. Butt-mann. Gr. Med. §. 102. 4. V. 58, 4. VI. 49, 2."

5. κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους] i. e. "planks," which formed an inclined plane from the ground to the top of the broken wall, for the purpose of drawing up stones. Thus queen Nitocris laid ξύλα τετράγωνα, or planks, across the

piers of her bridge at Babylon, ἐπ' ὧν τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιεῦντο οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι. Herodot. I. 186, 6.

9. κατ' ἄκρας] "From top to bottom; thoroughly." Compare Herodot. VI. 18, 82, 3. An expression borrowed from the seizure of the citadel, always situated in ancient towns in the highest part of the city, and the consequent easy reduction of the whole place.

16. οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν] Pronomen trajectum est. Propter Haackium moneo, qui jungit cum ἐν χερσὶν. Conf. I. 21, 1. καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν, ubi αὐτῶν ad τὰ πολλὰ spectat. GÖLLER.

19. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον]

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν Τορωναίων ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν ἐπιτήδευοι.

CXIV. γεγενημένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἤδη καὶ βεβαίως τῆς πόλεως ἐχομένης ὁ Βρασιδάς τοῖς μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τορω-

Brasidas assures the
people of Torone of
5 the friendship of Spar-
ta, and invites those
Toroneans who had
fled to Lecythus to
rejoin their country-
men, promising them
the same treatment
with the rest.

ναίοις καταπεφευγόσι κήρυγμα ἐποίησατο τὸν
βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξελθόντα ἀδεῶς
πολιτεύειν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσ-
πέμψας ἐξιέναι ἐκέλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ληκύθου
ὑποσπόνδους καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας ὡς οὔσης
Χαλκιδέων. οἱ δὲ ἐκλείψειν μὲν οὐκ ἔφασαν, 2

10 σπείσασθαι δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέ-
σθαι. ὁ δὲ ἐσπείσατο δύο. ἐν ταύταις δὲ αὐτὰς τε τὰς
ἐγγὺς οἰκίας ἐκρατύνατο καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα. καὶ ξύλ- 3
λογον τῶν Τορωναίων ποιήσας ἔλεξε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ
παραπλήσια, ὅτι οὐ δίκαιον εἴη οὔτε τοὺς πράξαντας πρὸς
15 αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως χείρους οὐδὲ προδότας ἡγεί-
σθαι· (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ οὐδὲ χρήμασι πεισθέντας δρᾶσαι
τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῆς πόλεως), οὔτε τοὺς
μὴ μετασχόντας οἰεσθαι μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν τεύξεσθαι· ἀφίχθαι
γὰρ οὐ διαφθερῶν οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ιδιώτην οὐδένα. τὸ δὲ 4
20 κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι τούτου ἕνεκα τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους
καταπεφευγόσιν, ὡς ἡγούμενος οὐδὲν χείρους τῇ ἐκείνων φι-
λίᾳ· οὐδ' ἂν σφῶν πειρασμένους αὐτοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

2. τῆς πόλεως βεβαίως L.O.P. 3. μὲν] om. G. 4. κήρυκα B. ἐποίησαντο
N. ex rasura, ubi quid olim exstiterit hodie definiri non potest. 6. τοῖς δ' ἀθη-
ναίοις V. κήρυγμα O.P. προπέμψας A.B.F.H.N.P.T.g. 7. ἐκέλευσεν
A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκέλευεν. 8. ὑποσπόνδους c.g.
9. ἐκλείψειν B. 12. ἐγγὺς] ἐν γῇ c.g. ἐκρατύνετο P. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα]
om. K. καὶ οἱ ἀθ. τὰ σφ. Q. 13. ἐν τοῖς ἀκάνθῳ T. 15. αὐτὸν Bekk. 16. οὐ
γὰρ] C.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g. Haack. δουλείᾳ A.B.F.V.c.g. χρήματι C.G.I.L.O.P.
17. ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ V. 18. κατασχόντας T. 19. ιδιώτην V. 20. ἀθηναίους N.Q.
d.f.i. 22. αὐτοὺς] αὐτῶν Q.

i.e. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀνέχον, καὶ ἀπει-
λημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. For the ex-
pression ἀπειλημένον ἐν ἰσθμῷ, com-
pare VI. 1, 2. ἐν ἑικοσι σταδίων μάλιστα
μέτρῳ—διείργεται: and IV. 120, 3.
quoted by Haack, τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ
ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης. The notion seems
to be, that the cause of the cutting off

or separation in one instance of Lecythus
from Torone, and in the other of Sicily
from the main land, consisted in the
narrow isthmus, and in the narrow
strait, which respectively intervened
between them.

22. σφῶν—τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] In-
stances of similar pleonasm occur, I.

δοκεῖν ἦσσαν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον, ὅσω δικαιοτέρα πράσ-
 σουσιν, εὖνους ἂν σφίσι γενέσθαι, ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆ-
 5 σθαι. τοὺς τε πάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν ὡς βε-
 βαίους τε ἐσομένους ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἤδη ὁ τι
 ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας· τὰ δὲ πρότερα οὐ σφεῖς 5
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μᾶλλον ὑπ' ἄλλων κρεισσόνων, καὶ
 ξυγγνώμην εἶναι εἴ τι ἡναντιοῦντο. CXV. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοι-
 He attacks Lecythus, and the accidental fall of a tower throwing the garrison into confusion,
 αῦτα εἰπὼν καὶ παραθαρσύνας διελθουσῶν τῶν
 σπονδῶν τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τῇ Ληκύθῳ·
 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμύναντό τε ἐκ φαύλου τειχί- 10
 2 σματος καὶ ἀπ' οἰκίων ἐπάλξεις ἐχουσῶν. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἡμέ-
 ραν ἀπεκρούσαντο· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία μηχανῆς μελλούσης
 προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀφ' ἧς πῦρ ἐνήσειν
 διεννοοῦντο ἐς τὰ ξύλινα παραφράγματα, καὶ προσιώντος ἤδη
 τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἧ ῥοντο μάλιστα αὐτοὺς προσκομεῖν τὴν 15
 μηχανὴν καὶ ἦν ἐπιμαχώτατον, πύργον ξύλινον ἐπ' οἴκημα
 ἀντέστησαν, καὶ ὕδατος ἀμφορέας πολλοὺς καὶ πίθους ἀνε-
 φόρησαν καὶ λίθους μεγάλους, ἄνθρωποι τε πολλοὶ ἀνέβη-
 3 σαν. τὸ δὲ οἴκημα λαβὼν μεῖζον ἄχθος ἐξαπίνης κατερράγη,
 καὶ ψόφου πολλοῦ γενομένου τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς καὶ ὀρώντας 20
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐλύπησε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφόβησεν, οἱ δὲ ἄποθεν,
 καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διὰ πλείστου, νομίσαντες ταύτῃ ἐαλωκέναι
 ἤδη τὸ χωρίον φυγῇ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ὥρμησαν.
 CXVI. καὶ ὁ Βρασίδας ὡς ᾗσθετο αὐτοὺς ἀπολείποντάς τε

1. δικαιοτερον c.g. 2. ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆσθαι] om. K. νῦν om. h. 3. ἐκέ-
 λευσεν A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευεν. 4. τὸ] om. L.O.P.d.i.
 5. αἰτίαν] om. c. πρότερον N.V. σφᾶς e. 6. ἄλλων] ἄκρων H. ἀλλήλων
 d.i. 7. συγγνώμην H.V. εἴ τι] δεῖ F. η τι E.f.i. δεῖ T. ταῦτα L. 8. παρα-
 θαρσύνας P. 9. προσβολὰς P.T. 10. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.F.G.H.V.f.h. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. 12. τῇ ὑστεραία L.O.P. τὴν δ' ὑστεραίαν c.g.
 13. προσάξεσθαι H. πράξεσθαι d.i. 14. παραφρνάγματα E. 16. πύργον δὲ
 ξύλινον B.h. 17. ἀντικατέστησαν h. καὶ πίθους] om. V. 20. τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς
 ὄντας T. 22. ταύτῃ] om. f. 23. τὸ χωρίον ἤδη V. 24. τε] om. V.

144, 2. V. 65, 4. 83, 1. Compare Porpo, Prolegomena, I. p. 205.

13. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων] Compare the note on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν: and on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς

λεγόμενα. The preposition has a mixed meaning, partly signifying, "brought up by the enemy," and partly, "from the side of the enemy," or "from where the enemy were."

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89.1.

τὰς ἐπάλξεις καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον ὁρῶν, ἐπιφερόμενος τῷ
 takes it, and puts all στρατῷ εὐθὺς τὸ τείχισμα λαμβάνει, καὶ ὅσους
 of the garrison whom ἐγκατέλαβε διέφθειρε. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 2
 he caught to the sword. τοῖς τε πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκλιπόντες
 5 τὸ χωρίον ἐς Παλλήνην διεκομίσθησαν· ὁ δὲ Βρασιδάς (ἔστι
 γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν, καὶ ἔτυχε κηρύξας, ὅτε
 ἔμελλε †βάλλειν,† τῷ ἐπιβάντι πρώτῳ τοῦ τείχους τριά-
 κοντα μνᾶς ἀργυρίου δώσειν) νομίσας ἄλλῃ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἣ
 ἀνθρωπεῖω τὴν ἄλωσιν γενέσθαι, τὰς τε τριάκοντα μνᾶς τῇ
 10 θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνα-
 σκευάσας τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ 3
 χειμῶνος ἃ τε εἶχε τῶν χωρίων καθίστατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος ὄγδοον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα
 τῷ πολέμῳ.

15 CXVII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπι-
 γιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐκεχειρίαν ἐποίησαντο ἐνιαύσιον,
 A. C. 423. Ol. 89. 1. νομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἔτι τὸν Βρα-
 Reasons which induced both parties to con- σίδαν σφῶν προσαποστῆσαι οὐδὲν πρὶν παρα-
 clude a truce for a year. σκευάσαιντο καθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἅμα εἰ καλῶς
 20 σφίσιν ἔχοι, καὶ ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῦτα

2. τὸ] om. K.N. 5. τὸ] om. E. παλήνην V. 7. βάλλειν A.B.F.H.T.h. Goell.
 Bekk. προσβαλεῖν E. vulgo προσβάλλειν. 8. ἢ ἀνθρωπῶ E. 9. τῇ θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν Q.
 12. ὁ τε εἶχε T. 13. ἐπεβούλευσε E. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε I. 18. προσαπο-
 στῆναι L.O.P. παρεσκευάσαντο C.G.P.d.e.i. 19. εἰ] οἱ f.g. 20. ἔχειν g.
 ἔχει P.V.d.e.i. ξυμβῆ H.V. συμβῆναι e. δέ] τε A.B.C.F.H.K.e.g. ταύτας T.

6. ὅτε ἔμελλε †βάλλειν†] If this be the true reading, we can only supply τῷ πυρὶ, as the machine had been contrived πῦρ ἐνίσσειν. But I believe that Poppo is right in restoring the old reading προσβάλλειν; at any rate, βάλλειν cannot have the same signification as the compound verb.

10. ἀνασκευάσας] "Having cleared the spot." DOBREE. Compare I. 18, 3. and the note there. [Poppo and Göller understand the word to mean, "Having taken all the furniture out of the houses." And this is supported by III. 68, 4. where the Thebans are said to have taken away in the same

manner all the furniture out of the houses of Plataea.] Τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν signifies, "gave up or consecrated the whole to be sacred ground." Compare Herodotus, II. 65, 3. τῶν εἵνεκεν ἀνείηται τὰ ἱερά, scil. θήρια: "Why the sacred animals are set apart or devoted to the gods," &c.

20. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω] "That they might conclude a general peace." Compare IV. 30, 4. ἕως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ, where the Scholiast rightly explains it by ἕως τέλειαι σπονδαὶ γένηνται καὶ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἀπαλλαγῇ.

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγούμενοι ἅπερ ἔδεισαν φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ γενομένης ἀνακωχῆς κακῶν καὶ ταλαιπωρίας μᾶλλον ἐπιθυμήσειν αὐτοὺς πειρασμένους ξυναλλαγῆναί τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας σφίσιν ἀποδόντας σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ δὴ ἄνδρας περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο κομίσασθαι, ὡς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει· καὶ ἔμελλον ἐπὶ μείζον χωρήσαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαντος τῶν μὲν στέρεσθαι, †τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἀμυνόμενοι κινδυνεύειν καὶ κρατήσιν.† γίγνεται οὖν ἐκεχειρία αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμάχοις ἦδε.

10

CXVIII. "Περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ

1. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.B.F.h. ἔδεισαν corr. F.H.T.f. 2. ἐπιθυμῆσαι V.
3. πειρασμένους c.d. συναλλαγῆναί e. 4. πλείστον G. 5. πλείονος] πλείστου G.
6. ὡς ἔτι] ἔως δ' τε Schol. Aristophan. ad Pac. 478. ἔως utique amplectendum. Bekker. εὐτύχει K. ἡτύχει f. μείζον] πλείστον O. 8. τοὺς δ' ἐκ d.e. κινδυνεύειν A.B.E.F.H.V.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύειν. 9. τε] οἰν. d.i. 11. τοῦ μαντείου ἀπὸλλωνος b.

4. ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον] "The longer time" means the period of several years, generally stipulated in a treaty of peace, as opposed to the brief interval of a mere truce.

6. ὡς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει] Bekker and Reiske wish to read ἔως: "Nam sane ὡς non potest significare dum. Vid. adnot. ad VIII. 1, 3. Si germanum, debet quia valere, ut c. 79, 2. ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες ἐξήγαγον." POPPO.

8. †τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου—κρατήσιν†] This clause is clearly corrupt, and various corrections have been proposed, but none of them appears to me to be entirely satisfactory. The sense required must be something of this sort, "If Brasidas were still more successful, the consequence would be that they would lose their men taken at Sphacteria, and after all would run a risk of not being finally victorious." Co-ray's correction approaches I think most nearly to the true reading, κινδυνεύειν (or κινδυνεύειν) καὶ μὴ κρατήσιν. But the words τοῖς δ' appear to be corrupt also; for it does not appear who are meant by τοῖς δ', nor is there any obvious construction for the dative case. Göller makes it to be the Latin

ablative, and understands it of the other soldiers of the Lacedæmonians, as opposed to those who had been taken at Sphacteria. "They would lose some of their men, and with the rest they would run a risk of not being victorious."

11. περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κ. τ. λ.] Dobree supposes that all the articles of this treaty were drawn up by the Athenians, and are successively agreed to by the Lacedæmonians; after which follows the general ratification of the whole by the Athenians, in the words ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ. Most commentators, on the contrary, think that all the truce was framed by the Lacedæmonians, and its several articles ratified by them; after which they sent it to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians. Accordingly they consider the whole, from the beginning of the chapter down to ἐναντὶν ἔσονται, to be the treaty drawn up and regularly executed by the Lacedæmonians; after which follow the ratifications on the part of Athens. And this last opinion is confirmed by the passage just preceding the Athenian ratification, εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον εἴτε δικαίωτερον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἴοντες ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα διδάσκετε. But the case

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι τὸν βουλό-

TERMS OF
THE TRUCE,

proposed by the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians.

“ μενον ἀδόλως καὶ ἀδεῶς κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους

“ νόμους. τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ

“ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς παροῦσι Βοιωτοῦς

5 “ δὲ καὶ Φωκέας πείσειν φασὶν ἐς δύναμιν προσκηρυκεύο-
“ μενοι.

“ Περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως α

“ τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ἐξευρήσομεν, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πα-

“ τριοῖς νόμοις χρώμενοι καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων

10 “ οἱ βουλόμενοι, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. περὶ

2. καὶ ἀδεῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.K.c.e.g.h.

προκηρυκεύομενοι L.O.P.

T.V.f.h. Poppo.

7. περὶ μὲν Q.

8. ἐξευρήσομεν A.B.E.G.L.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

εὐρίσωμεν Q. vulgo ἐξευρήσωμεν.

πατρίοις G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f.

χρώμενοι] om. G.I.K.L.O.P.d.e.

καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

5. φασὶν] σφᾶς I.O.P.i.

σφέις d.

τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.

seems to have been thus. The first proposals for a truce came from the Athenians, as may be implied, I think, from ch. 117, 1. Ambassadors, not vested however with full powers, were sent to Sparta to treat there, and the terms were agreed upon between them and the Spartan government. Having been thus approved of by the Spartans, the treaty was sent back to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians; with a request, that if the ratification were refused, ambassadors with full powers might be sent to Sparta, in order to save the delay of sending the treaty first back to Sparta, to be reconsidered there, and then being obliged to send it back to Athens, for the approbation of the Athenian people. And as the terms had been in the first instance settled at Lacedæmon, and were thence sent to Athens as the proposals of the Lacedæmonian government, the articles were put into the mouth of the Lacedæmonians, as the use of the term Coryphasium to denote Pylus, and of the words ἡμᾶς and αὐτοῦς in the clause about Cythera, seem sufficiently to prove. With regard to the first article about Delphi, it was a concession to Athens, as the Delphians were always so strongly attached to Lacedæmon, that the Athenians would find it difficult during the war to have access to

the temple at all. Dr. Bloomfield asks, how the Phocians can be here named amongst the allies of Lacedæmon, after having been up to the sixth year of the war the allies of Athens. This however is merely an oversight of his own, for the Phocians are numbered amongst the allies of Sparta at the beginning of the war, II. 9, 3. having been lost to Athens ever since the battle of Coronea, which gave the aristocratical party a decided ascendancy, not only in Bæotia, but in the neighbouring countries. The second article, about the sacred treasures, is well understood by Dr. Bloomfield as being intended to prevent the Lacedæmonians from converting the money at Delphi to their own use, as we find they had proposed to do at the beginning of the war. See I. 121, 3. In short, the object of the two first articles of the truce is to declare the temple of Delphi to be common to the whole Hellenic nation, and not, as the Lacedæmonians were always wishing to make it, the property of the Dorian race only.

8. πατρίοις] De discrimine inter πατρώος et πατριος vid. Græv. ad Luciani Solœcisten, p. 376. DUCKER.

10. περὶ μὲν τούτων κ. τ. λ.] I have not hesitated to introduce into the text the reading of the MS. which I have marked T. supported as it is by a va-

“ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμ-
“ μάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα.

- 3 “ Τάδε [δὲ] ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμά-
“ χοις, ἔαν σπονδὰς ποιῶνται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν
“ μένειν ἑκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ 5
“ Κορυφασίῳ ἐντὸς τῆς Βουφράδος καὶ τοῦ Τομέως μένον-
“ τας, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κυθήροις μὴ ἐπιμσγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμ-
“ μαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,
“ τοὺς δὲ ἐν Νισαίᾳ καὶ Μινῳά μὴ ὑπερβαίνοντας τὴν ὁδὸν
“ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσει- 10
“ δώνιον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν
“ τὴν ἐς Μινῳαν, (μὴδὲ Μεγαρέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ὑπερ-

1. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἔαν A.B.C.K.c.e.g. Bekk. Goell. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα· τάδε ἔδοξε λακεδ. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ἔαν T. 4. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν V. τῆς] τοῖς H.Q. ut c. 105. 2. τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μένειν. τῶν i. ἑαυτῶν g. αὐτῶν i. 6. τῆς] τοῦ β. B.h. τομέρος L. 7. τοῖς T.f.i. ἐν τοῖς κυθήροις O. ἐν κυθηρίοις f.i. μὴ] om. F.P. ἐπιμσγομένοις f. 10. παρὰ] ἀπὸ F.H.I.T.d.e.f.i. νισαίον F.H.Q.T.d.f.i. ποσειδώνιον Q. ποσιδώνιον E. 12. μίνωα c.g. μίναν i.

rious reading noticed in the MSS. F. and f. The recurrence of the same words, Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, or τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, within two lines caused the omission; of which there are frequent instances, I believe, in all manuscripts, and certainly in all that I have myself examined. In the present instance, the omission became more general, because the sentence was still to a certain degree intelligible, unless to a very attentive reader. Haack joins the words ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν—ἑκατέρους with σπονδὰς—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, and understands the sense to be, that the Lacedæmonians would grant the two articles about Delphi, on condition that the Athenians would agree to treat on what is called the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is, of each party keeping what they had acquired. But, I think, in that case we should have had *εἰ ποιῶντο*, and not *ἔαν ποιῶνται*.

5. τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Κορυφασίῳ κ. τ. λ.] The three following clauses refer to the lines of demarcation to be observed by the Athenian garrisons occupying three several points in or near Peloponnesus:

1st, Coryphasium, or Pylus; 2d, Cythera; 3d, Nisæa and Minoa. Μὴ ἐπιμσγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν signifies, that the Athenians in Cythera should hold no intercourse with any part of the territory of the Peloponnesian confederacy. The clause about Nisæa is obscure, from our want of a detailed knowledge of the particular spots mentioned. The line of demarcation between Nisæa and Megara is the road from the gates leading from the temple of Nisus, or simply from Nisus, the hero himself being spoken of to signify his temple; and therefore the preposition *παρὰ*, which signifies, *from the presence of a person*, being properly used. Perhaps a statue only of Nisus is meant, and not a temple; in which case the whole difficulty of the words would vanish. See, however, the note on IV. 67, 1. and Göller de Situ Syracusarum, p. 60. From the temple of Neptune the road then passed on to the head of the causeway leading across the shallow intervening lagoon to Minoa. See III. 51, 3.

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“βαίνειν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην,) καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἣν περ ἔλαβον οἱ
 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔχοντας, μηδὲ ἐπιμωγομένους μηδετέρους μηδε-
 “τέρωσεν καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζήνι, ὅσα περ νῦν ἔχουσι καὶ οἷα
 “ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

5 “Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν 4

2. μηδὲ Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. μήτε. ἐπιμωγομένους E. ἐπιμωγομένους Q.
 μηδετέρους] om. K. 3. ἐν τῇ τροιζήνι K. 5. ἂν] om. K.

3. καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζήνι κ. τ. λ.] The sense of this passage is very doubtful. It is very true that the Athenians were in possession of the peninsula of Methana, on the coast of Argolis, and apparently in the territory of Træzen; (see IV. 45, 2.) but then οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους must be wrong; and though Dr. Bloomfield chooses to read Ἀργείους for Ἀθηναίους, his conjecture, I think, has not much to recommend it. But we should remember the clause in the thirty years' peace, I. 115, 1. by which the Athenians gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, Træzen, and Achaia to the Peloponnesians. These four points they had insisted on regaining, when the Lacedæmonians sued for peace after their first defeat at Pylus; and the negotiation failed on account of the positive refusal of the Lacedæmonians to cede them. (IV. 21, 3.) Since that time the Athenians had recovered Nisæa by force of arms, and instead of Pegæ and Achaia, they were in possession of Pylus and Cythera. Thus they had three points in or near Peloponnesus, and the question turned on the fourth point, Træzen. But the principle of the *uti possidetis* was resorted to, as the readiest method of settling the difficulty: and thus the Athenians kept the three places which they were in possession of, and the Lacedæmonians on the same principle kept Træzen; both parties retaining ὅσα περ νῦν ἔχουσι, i. e. the Athenians keeping the peninsula of Methana, and the Peloponnesians all the rest; καὶ οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, “and according to the treaty with the Athenians;” i. e. the thirty years' peace, which combined with the principle of the *uti possidetis* in confirming the possession of Træzen to the Peloponnesians. For the construction, as the clause at the beginning is couched in

general terms, yet so as to specify particularly the Peloponnesians, ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, not ἔχουσι; so ἐκατέρους ἔχειν should be understood after τὰ ἐν Τροιζήνι, yet with a particular reference to the Lacedæmonians, as appears by the following words, καὶ οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. In fact, in Træzen the principle of the *uti possidetis* did apply to both parties; the Peloponnesians keeping the town, and the Athenians the peninsula of Methana. [Poppo supplies οἱ Τροιζήνιοι from τὰ ἐν Τροιζήνι as the nominative case to συνέθεντο; supposing that a treaty had been made between the Træzenians and the Athenian garrison in Methana, fixing the limits within which each should confine themselves, in order to prevent a perpetual desultory warfare.]

5. Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ κ. τ. λ.] There is no doubt that Haack and Poppo have rightly corrected the stopping here, by connecting this clause with Λακεδαιμονίους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηὶ κ. τ. λ. The sense is, “And though they may sail the sea, that is, along their own coasts and the coast of their confederacy, yet that the Lacedæmonians may not sail in ships of war, but in other vessels, rowed by oars, and not carrying more than five hundred talents tonnage.” A similar restriction was imposed upon the Persians, and considered so essential to the naval dominion of Athens, that even when they were in the greatest need of the Persian aid, the Athenians would not consent to take it off. See VIII. 56, 4. But by inserting the words κοπήρει πλοίῳ, and by limiting the permitted amount of tonnage, as also by confining the allowed navigation to the coasts of Peloponnesus and its allies only, there seems to have been a further object in

- “ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-
 “ χους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς
 “ πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα.
 5 “ Κήρυκι δὲ καὶ πρεσβείᾳ καὶ ἀκολούθοις, ὅπόσοις ἂν
 “ δοκῇ, περὶ καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου καὶ δικῶν ἐς Πελο- 5
 “ πόννησον καὶ Ἀθήναζε σπονδὰς εἶναι ἰούσι καὶ ἀπιοῦσι
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τοὺς δὲ αὐτομόλους
 “ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μήτε ἐλεύθερον μήτε
 “ δούλον, μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. δίκας τε διδόναι ὑμᾶς τε
 “ ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑμῖν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, τὰ ἀμφίλογα δίκη 10
 “ διαλύοντας ἄνευ πολέμου.
 6 “ Τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα
 “ δοκεῖ· εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον εἴτε δικαιότερον τούτων
 “ δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε· οὐδενὸς γὰρ
 “ ἀποστήσονται, ὅσα ἂν δίκαια λέγητε, οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15
 “ οὔτε οἱ ξύμμαχοι. οἱ δὲ ἰόντες τέλος ἔχοντες ἰόντων,
 “ ἥπερ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἡμᾶς κελεύετε. αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν
 “ ἔσονται.

1. κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν d. κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίδα T. 2. πλεῖν] πλὴν Q. μὴ] οὐ
 G.d. om. I.K.P.e.i. qui μικρᾷ. 3. ἄγοντα T. 4. πρεσβείαν G. ἐάν B.C.
 E.F.G.H.I.N.T.V.c.g.h.i. 5. καταλύσεως πολέμου Q. δοκεῖν T. 6. καὶ
 ἀπιοῦσι] om. O.P. 7. θάλατταν L.P. 9. μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς E.G. μήτε
 ἡμᾶς μήτε ὑμᾶς g. Bekk. 10. ἡμᾶς] om. A.B.E.F.h. κατὰ πάτρια C.E.G.K.g.
 καὶ τὰ ἀμφ. L.O.P. 11. διαλύονται V. 13. κάλλιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.
 O.P.Q.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κάλλιον V. vulgo καλλιώτερον.
 14. διδάσκεσθε H. διδάσκετε καὶ διδάσκεσθε T. καὶ οὐδενὸς γὰρ H. 15. ἂν]
 om. d.i. λέγητε] ἄγῃτε g. 16. οὔτε ξύμμαχοι T. 17. ἢ καὶ ὑμεῖς V.
 αἱ δὲ αἱ σπονδαὶ E.

view, namely, to stop the commerce of Peloponnesus, and particularly their trading voyages eastward to Egypt and Phœnicia, which could only be performed in *δολκάδες* worked by sails. As to the amount of tonnage, the word *μέτρα* would seem to shew that it was calculated according to the form and dimensions of the vessel, as with us. If mere weight were meant, five hundred talents would be about twelve tons avoirdupoise.

2. ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα] Magnitudo navium frumentariarum modii aesti-

mabatur, vinariarum amphoris, quæ alias merces vehebant, in pondere consistentes, talentis vel centumpondiis sive centenariis; quintalia vulgo appellant; dicit Salmasius in *Observat. ad Jus Attic. et Roman.* p. 734. Sed vitio memoriæ, ut puto, pro *πεντακόσια*, quod hic in Thucydide est, scribit *πεντήκοντα*. DUKER.

16. τέλος ἔχοντες] Τέλος pro summa et libera potestate, ut apud Hesiodum *“Erg.* 669. Ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλοισι ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. DUKER.

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ΕΔΟΞΕ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ.

7

“ Ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπε-
 “ στάτει. Λάχης εἶπε, τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐκεχει-
 Form of acceptance “ ρίαν καθὰ ξυγχωροῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 5 and ratification of them “ αὐτῶν” καὶ ὁμολόγησαν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν
 by the Athenians. “ εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα
 “ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ἑλαφθολιῶνος μηνός. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἴοντας ὡς
 “ ἀλλήλους πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκας ποιείσθαι τοὺς λόγους, καθ’ ὅτι ἔσται
 “ ἡ κατάλυσις τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς
 10 “ καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις πρῶτον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης βουλευέσασθαι Ἀθηναίους,
 “ καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου. σπεί-

2. ἀκαμαντις K.V. Porro. Bekk. ἀκαμάντις g. ἐπρυτάνευσε Q. φαίνιππος
 ἐγραμμάτευε] om. K. ἐγγραμμάτευε F. 3. τῇ τῶν K.Q. ποιείσθαι]
 γενέσθαι i. 4. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 6. ἀρχὴν C.E.F.G.I.K.M.V.
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. ἄρχει L. 7. δεκάτου ἐλαφ. A.B.F. ὡς] ἐς d. 8. ἀλλήλους]
 ἀληθῶς Q. 9. ἐκκλησίας d.i. 10. πρῶτον μὲν περὶ g. τῆς] om. i.
 11. ἐσίῃ] om. T. sed hiatus inter voces relicto. πείσασθαι B.F.H.

1. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ] Sic in lege apud Andocidem Orat. de mysteriis, p. 220. “ ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Αἰαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει. Vid. de his præter Sigon. quos hic laudat Hudsonus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. et Petit. ad Leg. Attic. et Vales. ad Harpocrat. in γραμματεὺς, ἐπιστάτης, et πρυτάνεις. DUK.

2. ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε] That is to say, it was the month in which the fifty counsellors of the tribe Acamantis held the office of prytanes. Of these fifty, ten, with the title of proedri, were especially on duty for seven days; the whole fifty thus coming in in successive weeks, as the whole month, if so it may be called, consisted of five weeks, or thirty-five days. Of these ten proedri, one in succession held the office of president, or epistates, day by day, being entrusted for that day with the keys of the citadel and of the treasury. The proedri presided at the assemblies of the people, convened them on extraordinary occasions, and put the question to the vote, if it were such as might be put legally. For full information on all these points, Schömann’s little book, De Comitibus Atheniensium, particularly deserves to be consulted.

ἐγραμμάτευε] This seems to have been the officer called by Pollux γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν, that is, ap-

pointed by lot with the counsellors of each tribe in succession, whose business it was to register and keep the acts of the council and the decrees of the people. See Pollux, VIII. 98. His name is affixed to this treaty, because he was answerable for its being drawn up correctly.

ἐπεστάτει.] Vide Petitii Leges Atticas, p. 186, 187, &c. et Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 2. HUDS.

3. Λάχης εἶπε] “Populum rogavit.” Laches moved, that they do conclude “the truce.” Compare II. 24, 1. VIII. 67, 1, 2. He is spoken of again, (V. 43, 2.) as having been principally concerned in concluding the peace which was made between Athens and Peloponnesus two years afterwards.

6. ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν] “And “that the truce do begin to be in force “from this present day, being the “fourteenth day of the month Elaphebolion.” A clause to this effect was usually attached to every new law, to declare the time when it should begin to take effect. See Demosth. Timocrat. p. 713. Reiske. I may remark by the way, that the present passage in Thucydides seems to prove, that in the words ὅτινα δεῖ ἄρχειν in Demosthenes ὅτινα refers to χρόνον, and not, as Schäfer understands it, to ἄρχοντα.

11. καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ] “The generals

“σασθαι δὲ αὐτίκα μάλα τὰς πρεσβείας ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὰς παρούσας ἢ μὴν
“ἐμμενῆν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.”

CXIX. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις μηνὸς ἐν Λακε-
δαίμονι Γεραστίῳ δωδεκάτῃ. ξυνετίθεντο δὲ ² καὶ ἐσπένδοντο Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε, Ταῦ-
ρος Ἐχετιμίδα, Ἀθήναιος Περικλείδα, Φιλο-

1. μάλα] om. H. μὴν ἐμμενῆν E. 3. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι i. καὶ ὤμοσαν
B.C.K.c.e.f.g. Poppo. καὶ ὤμοσαν λακεδαιμόνιοι G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.d. om. F.N.
καὶ ὁμολόγ. om. V. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ ὁμολόγησαν. 5. ξυνέθεντο N.O.V.
ξυνετίθεντο καὶ T. 6. ἐσπένδον e. οἶδε] om. i. 7. ἐχετιμίδα] om. pr. E.
ἐχεμετιδα O. ἀθηναῖος E.K.

“and prytanes shall summon an as-
“sembly of the people, and the people
“shall first determine on the manner
“in which the negotiators from Lace-
“dæmon shall be admitted;” that is,
whether a select number of persons
shall be appointed, with full powers, to
treat with them, (which the Lacedæ-
monians wanted to obtain in the nego-
ciations during the siege of Sphacteria,
(IV. 22, 1.) or whether they should ad-
dress their proposals to the whole as-
sembly. Compare Demosthenes, Τί-
μοκρατ. p. 706. Reiske: τοὺς προέδρους
χρηματίζειν περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν καθ’ ὅτι
καθεδύνται. [Poppo rightly observes
that ἐσίοι is here required, and not
ἐσίγη.]

4. μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Γεραστίῳ
κ. τ. λ.] It appears that this truce was
signed two days later in the month at
Athens than at Lacedæmon; and the
peace concluded two years afterwards
was signed two days later at Lace-
dæmon than at Athens. (V. 19, 1.)
Further, the Spartan month Gerastius
here corresponds with the Attic month
Elaphebolion: but there we find that
Elaphebolion corresponds with the
Spartan Artemisius. At least such is
the first appearance of the two passages.
I believe that we do not possess suffi-
cient knowledge of the Spartan calen-
dar to enable us to explain these points
fully, but the system of intercalation,
so universally adopted amongst the
Greeks, will account for very great
irregularity; and as its details varied

in different places, the same months at
Athens and Sparta might no longer
correspond with each other, after an
interval of two years. But if the days
of the month were the same, although
the months were different, so that the
12th day of Gerastius was really two
days earlier than the 14th of Elaphe-
bolion, and again, the 25th of Elaphe-
bolion two days earlier than the 27th
of Artemisius, it may perhaps be thus
accounted for. The present truce was
drawn up at Sparta, and sent to Athens
to be there ratified by the Athenians.
The peace two years later seems to
have been finally ratified at Sparta. Is
it possible then that in the first case
the Spartan government, and in the
latter the Athenian, might have sworn
to the treaty in their own cities, to the
ambassadors of the other power, before
it was sent off to the other city, for ac-
ceptance there? And from Herodotus,
VI. 106, 1. it is clear that on occasions
of great dispatch two days were a suf-
ficient period for performing the dis-
tance between Athens and Sparta. The
names of the persons who swore to the
second treaty, V. 19, 2. shew that the
oaths were taken both at Athens and
at Sparta; for as on the one hand we
know that the ephori, and still less both
the kings, (V. 24.) would not have gone
to Athens, so we cannot suppose that
the Athenians would have sent as many
as seventeen of the principal citizens of
the commonwealth on an embassy to
Sparta.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. I.

χαρίδας Ἐρυξιδαΐδα, Κορινθίων δὲ Αἰνέας Ὠκύτου, Εὐφά-
μίδας Ἀριστωνίμου, Σικυωνίων δὲ Δαμότιμος Ναυκράτους,
Ὀνάσιμος Μεγακλέους, Μεγαρέων δὲ Νίκασος Κεκάλου,
Μενεκράτης Ἀμφιδόρου, Ἐπιδαυρίων δὲ Ἀμφίας Εὐπαΐδα,
5 Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Νικόστρατος Διτρέφους, Νι-
κίας Νικηράτου, Αὐτοκλῆς Τολμαίου. Ἡ μὲν δὴ ἐκεχειρία 3
αὕτη ἐγένετο, καὶ ξυνήεσαν ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τῶν μεζόνων
σπονδῶν διὰ παντὸς ἐς λόγους.

CXX. Περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἷς ἐπῆρχοντο, Σκιώνη
10 ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ πόλιν ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Βρασίδαν.
COASTS OF
MACEDONIA,
&c.
Scione revolts to Bra-
sidas.
φασὶ δὲ οἱ Σκιωναῖοι Πελληνῆς μὲν εἶναι ἐκ
Πελοποννήσου, πλέοντας δ' ἀπὸ Τροίας σφῶν
τοὺς πρώτους κατενεχθῆναι ἐς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο
τῷ χειμῶνι ᾧ ἐχρήσαντο Ἀχαιοὶ, καὶ αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσαι. ἀπο- 2
στᾶσι δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Βρασίδης διέπλευσε νυκτὸς
15 ἐς τὴν Σκιώνην, τριήρει μὲν φιλία προπλευούσῃ,
αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν κεληγίῳ ἄποθεν ἐφεπόμενος, ὅπως
εἰ μὲν τινι τοῦ κέλγτος μείζονι πλοίῳ περι-
τυγχάνοι, ἢ τριήρης ἀμύνει αὐτῷ, ἀντιπάλου δὲ ἄλλης τριή-

1. ἐρυξιδαΐδα Valckenarius. ἐνέας B.F.H.K.Q.c.g. ἐνέας T.f. εἰνέας d.i.
ὠκύτου c. ὠκύου K. εὐφάμ. ἀριστ.] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. 2. δαμότιμος g. 3. με-
γάρεω c. 4. ἀμφιδόρου V. εὐπαΐδα E. 5. ἀθηναῖοι L.O. διοτρεφούς Q.
7. ἐν αὐτῇ αὐτοῖ Q. 9. σικυνώνη d.e.i. 10. παλλήνη Æm. Port. Duk. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνη. 11. σικυνώνιοι d.e. πελληνῆς K.
12. ἀπὸ ἐκ h. 14. χειμῶνι τοῦτῳ φ K. 16. προοπλευούσῃ E.G.L.O.P. c.d.e.
f.g.h. πλεούσῃ Q. 17. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν V. 18. πλοίῳ πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει
d.i. 19. ἀμύνει A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.V.h. αὐτῇ Bened. Hermann. Poppo. αὐτῇ
A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ.

9. ἡμέρας αἷς ἐπῆρχοντο] "The days
"in which the Athenians and Lacedæ-
"monians were going backwards and
"forwards into each other's country
"about the truce." Ἐπέρχεσθαι, as
applied to two persons or parties, de-
notes an interchange of visits; as ἐπι-
γαμία is intermarriage, ἐπεργασία and
ἐπωνομία, the right of tillage and pastur-
age on each other's lands.

19. ἀμύνει αὐτῷ] Most of the best
MSS. read αὐτῇ, whilst Poppo, follow-
ing Benedict and Hermann, reads αὐτῇ,

which Hermann interprets "solus tri-
"remis aspectus." Poppo, however,
rightly doubts the justice of this inter-
pretation, and is disposed to strike out
the pronoun altogether. If αὐτῇ be the
true reading, I should understand it
to mean "ultro." "Against a small
"vessel the trireme would come of
"herself to help him: against a large
"one she would be compelled to fight,
"because it would attack her." See
Hermann on Viger, not. 123. b. §. 4.
[I believe, however, that αὐτῷ is the

ρους ἐπιγενομένης οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἔλασσον νομίζων τρέψεσθαι
 3 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὸν διασώσσειν. περαι-
 ωθεὶς δὲ καὶ ξύλλογον ποιήσας τῶν Σκιωναίων ἔλεγεν ᾧ τε
 ἐν τῇ Ἀκάθῳ καὶ Τορώνῃ, καὶ προσέτι φάσκων ἀξιωτάτους
 αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐπαίνου, οἵτινες τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ
 ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ποτίδαιαν ἐχόντων, καὶ
 ὄντες οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ νησιῶται αὐτεπάγγελτοι ἐχώρησαν πρὸς
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀτολμία ἀνάγκην σφίσι
 προσγενέσθαι περὶ τοῦ φανερώς οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ· σημειῶν τ'
 εἶναι τοῦ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἂν αὐτοὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρείως
 ὑπομείναι, εἰ τεθήσεται κατὰ νοῦν τὰ πράγματα· πιστοτά-
 10 τούς τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἡγήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων φίλους
 καὶ τᾶλλα τιμήσειν. CXXI. καὶ οἱ μὲν Σκιωναῖοι ἐπήρ-
 θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσύναντες πάντες
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρᾶσ- 15
 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως
 οἷσειν καὶ τὸν Βρασίδαν τά τ' ἄλλα· καλῶς
 ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀνέδθησαν ὡς
 ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἐταϊνίουν τε καὶ προσ-
 2 ἄρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ. ὁ δὲ τό τε παραντῖκα φυλακὴν 20
 τινα αὐτοῖς ἐγκαταλιπὼν διέβη πάλιν, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ

The people of Scione
 pay him in return the
 greatest honours. He
 hopes to excite Mende
 and Potidea also to
 revolt.

1. τρέψασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.T.V. [sed super a in script. e] c.d.e.f.g.h.i.
 2. αὐτὸν A.H.K.N.O.g. 4. τῇ om. O. αὐτοὺς ἀξιωτάτους Q.T. 5. εἵ-
 τινες O.P. παλλήνης Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνης. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἀθηναίων A.B.F.N.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 7. δι-
 τως Q. ἀλλῳ, omisso ἢ, H. 8. ἀνάγκη C.G.I.H. 9. προγενέσθαι L.O.
 γενέσθαι Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8' Q. 10. τοῦ ἄλλο τι T. 12. ἡγήσεσθαι
 αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ e. ἡγήσασθαι T. 15. πραττόμενα e. 16. προθύμως ταχέως
 c.g. 17. καλῶς P. 19. ἰδίᾳ τε d. ἐταϊνίουν καὶ T. ἐταϊνίου τε καὶ
 προσήρχοντο E. 20. τότε H.K.L.O.V. παρ' αὐτῖκα V.

true reading, notwithstanding the agree-
 ment of so many of the MSS. in αὐτῇ,
 and therefore I have restored it to the
 text.]

6. ἀπειλημμένης] Scylax, p. 62. ed.
 Gron. Ποτίδαια, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τὸν ἰσθμὸν
 ἐμφράττουσα. DUKER.

19. προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ] "Came
 "about him; came to salute him."
 The admiration paid to distinguished

excellence in the different games among
 the Greeks, is well shewn by the story
 told in Herodotus of Democedes, the
 Persian king's runaway physician, who
 sent him word, in order to give the
 king a high idea of his consequence in
 his own country, that he was engaged to
 marry the daughter of Milo the
 wrestler. Herodot. III. 137, 6.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραίωσε, βουλόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν τῆς τε
Μένδης καὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀποπειρᾶσαι, ἡγούμενος καὶ τοὺς
'Αθηναίους βοηθῆσαι ἂν ὡς ἐς νῆσον, καὶ βουλόμενός
φθάσαι· καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις ταύτας
5 προδοσίας πέρι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔμελλεν ἐγχειρήσειν ταῖς πόλεσι
ταύταις· CXXII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τριήρει οἱ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν
περιαγγέλλοντες ἀφικνῶνται παρ' αὐτὸν,
'Αθηναίων μὲν 'Αριστῶνυμος, Λακεδαιμονίων
δὲ 'Αθήναιος. καὶ ἡ μὲν στρατιὰ πάλιν διέβη·
10 ἐς Τορώνην, οἱ δὲ τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀνήγγελλον
τὴν ξυνθήκην, καὶ ἐδέξαντο πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ
Θράκης ξύμμαχοι Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πεπρα-
γμένα. 'Αριστῶνυμος δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις
κατήνει, Σκιωναίους δὲ αἰσθόμενος ἐκ λογι-
15 σμοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ὕστερον ἀφεστήκοιεν, οὐκ ἔφη ἐν-
σπόνδους εἶσθαι. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀντέλεγε πολλὰ, ὡς πρό-
τερον, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίει τὴν πόλιν. ὡς δ' ἀπήγγειλεν ἐς τὰς
'Αθήνας ὁ 'Αριστῶνυμος περὶ αὐτῶν, οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι εὐθὺς
έτοῖμοι ἦσαν στρατεῦειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιώνην. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-
20 μόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παραβήσεσθαι ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς
τὰς σπονδὰς, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀντεποιοῦντο Βρασίδᾳ πιστεύ-
οντες, δίκη τε ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῆς κρίνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ δίκη
μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον κινδυνεύειν, στρατεῦειν δὲ ὡς τάχιστα, ὀργὴν
ποιούμενοι εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἤδη ὄντες ἀξιούσι σφῶν
25 ἀφίστασθαι, τῇ κατὰ γῆν Λακεδαιμονίων ἰσχύϊ ἀνωφελεῖ
πιστεύοντες. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς ἀποστάσεως
μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι ἐδικαίουν· δύο γὰρ ἡμέραις ὕστερον

3. ὡς] om. E.O.P.e. 4. καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.c.g.h.i.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τι αὐτῷ L.N.O.P.d.e. vulgo καὶ τι καὶ αὐτῷ.
6. τριήρης K. τριήρεις C.e.f.g. 9. στρατιὰ μὲν K. 10. ἀνήγγειλαν d.
16. ἀντέλεγε i. ἀνέλεγε d. 17. ἡφίει e. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.T.V.h.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπήγγελλεν i. vulgo ἀπήγγελλεν. 18. δ] om. Q. 24. οἱ]
om. Q. 25. ἰσχύϊ] om. g. ἀνωφελεῖ] om. d.i. 26. ἡ] om. K.N. 27. ἡ
K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἡ V.m. vulgo ἡ. οἱ] om. Q. ἀθηναίων K.
ἡμέρας N.V.d.i.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἀπέστησαν οἱ Σκιωναῖοι. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο Κλέωνος γνώμη πεισθέντες, Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι· καὶ τὰλλα ἡσυχάζοντες ἐς τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο.

CXXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μένδη ἀφίσταται αὐτῶν, πόλιν ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, Ἐρετριέων ἀποικία. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐδέξατο ὅς

COASTS of MACEDONIA, &c. Mende also revolts, and is received by Brasidas. He puts a Peloponnesian garrison into both Mende and Scione, and removes the women and children of both to a place of safety. Brasidas, οὐ νομίζων ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκχειρίᾳ φανερώς προσεχώρησαν· ἔστι γὰρ ἃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν τὰς σπονδάς. διὸ καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι μᾶλλον ἐτόλμησαν, τὴν τε τοῦ Βρασίδου γνώμην ὀρώντες ἐτοίμην, τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Σκιωνῆς ὅτι οὐ προϋδίδον, καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρασσόντων σφίσιν ὀλίγων τε ὄντων καὶ ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, ἀλλὰ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς φοβουμένων τὸ κατάδηλον 3 καὶ καταβιασασμένων παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλούς. οἱ δὲ 15 Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς πυθόμενοι, πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀργισθέντες, 4 παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Βρασίδας προσδεχόμενος τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν ὑπεκκομίζει ἐς Ὀλυνθον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας τῶν Σκιωναίων καὶ Μενδαίων, καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς πεντακοσίους 20 ὀπλίτας διέπεμψε καὶ πελταστὰς τριακοσίους Χαλκιδικέων, ἄρχοντά τε τῶν ἀπάντων Πολυδαμίδαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὥς ἐν τάχει παρεσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κωμῇ εὐτρεπίζοντο.

2. ἐξελεῖν b. τε] om. i. 4. δὲ μένδῃ] μὲν δὴ O. 5. ἐρετριέων E.G.
 ἐρετριῶν A.B.F. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἐρετριῶν K. Bekk. 7. γὰρ καὶ ἃ καὶ F.H.
 8. τὰς] om. Q. 10. τοῦ] om. A.P. 13. ἐμέλλησεν i. 16. ἔτι] om. I.d.
 19. χαλκιδικὴν K. σκιωνέων g. καὶ τῶν μενδαίων Q. 20. αὐτοὺς B.F.h.
 21. τριακοσίων d. 22. τε] om. Q. ἀπάντων] ἀπ' αὐτῶν C.K.g. πολυδα-
 μίαν d.i. 23. ἐν] om. Q.

12. καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρασσόντων κ.τ.λ.] "And also because those of their number who were the contrivers of the revolt were few in number, and having, as I mentioned before, (c. 121, 2.) "once set about the matter, did not

"like afterwards to give it up." Ὡς τότε ἐμέλλησαν: "Since, at the time I spoke of, they made preparations, or had formed the intention of doing the thing." For this sense of τότε, see the notes on VII. 31, 3. VIII. 62, 3. 73, 2.

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CXXIV. Βρασιδᾶς δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας ἐν τούτῳ στρατεύουσιν ἅμα ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαίων τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Λύγκον. καὶ ἦγον

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5 Second expedition of
Perdiccas and Brasidas
against Arrhiberus,
prince of Lynceæ.
They defeat him; and
Brasidas then proposes
to retreat, wishing to
be at hand to protect
Mende.

10 ὁ μὲν ὦν ἐκράτει Μακεδόνων τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ
τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας, ὁ δὲ πρὸς
τοῖς αὐτοῦ περιλοίποις τῶν Πελοποννησίων
Χαλκιδέας καὶ Ἀκανθίους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ
δύναμιν ἐκάστων. ξύμπαν δὲ τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν τῶν
Ἑλλήνων τρισχίλιοι μάλιστα, ἱππῆς δ' οἱ
πάντες ἡκολούθουν Μακεδόνων ξὺν Χαλκι-
δεῦσιν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος
τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺς. ἐσβαλόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου καὶ
εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους αὐτοῖς τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς ἀν-
τεκαθεζόντο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ἐχόντων τῶν μὲν πεζῶν λόφον 3
ἐκατέρωθεν, πεδίου δὲ τοῦ μέσου ὄντος, οἱ ἱππῆς ἐς αὐτὸ
15 καταδραμόντες ἵππομάχησαν πρῶτα ἀμφοτέρων, ἔπειτα δὲ
καὶ ὁ Βρασιδᾶς καὶ ὁ Περδίκκας, προελθόντων πρότερον ἀπὸ
τοῦ λόφου μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν Λυγκηστῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ
ἐτοίμων ὄντων μάχεσθαι, ἀντεπαγαγόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνέ-
βαλον, καὶ ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν διέ-

2. ἀρριβαίων A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀρρίβαιον. ἦγον] ἦτον
A.B.F. 6. καὶ ἀκανθίους] om. c.g. 7. σύμπαν B.C.F.H.K.Q.d.e.f.h.i. 9. σὺν
C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 10. ὀλίγου Priscianus 18. p. 1192. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. codices enim ὀλίγῳ. 12. ἀντεστρατευμένους d. αὐτοῖς Bekk.
14. πεδίου A. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ V. 16. προελθόντων O. πρότερον A.B.E.F.H.
N.Q.V.e.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προτέρων. 17. τοῦ] om. d.i. 18. ἀντε-
πάγοντες i.

3. Μακεδόνων—καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων
Ἑλλήνων] The Macedonians are here
plainly distinguished from the Greeks,
as in ch. 126, 3. they are even classed
among barbarians. The royal family
were of Hellenian and Dorian blood,
but not the people.

10. ὀλίγους χιλίους] "Almost amount-
ing to a thousand." So in VIII. 35, 3.
ὀλίγου εἶδος, and the instances given
by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 332. and by
Viger, ch. III. sect. vii. §. 11. It is
commonly said that ὀλίγου is merely
an abridgment of the expression ὀλίγου
δείν; but I cannot understand how one

of two words can be so omitted, when
its presence is absolutely essential to
the sense, and cannot be implied from
the other. Ὀλίγου is equivalent to
παρ' ὀλίγον, and to the expression in
the Acts, xxvi. 28. ἐν ὀλίγῳ. Is not
the literal meaning of ὀλίγου εἶδος,
"they took it with a little space inter-
vening;" i. e. "Their taking it was
within a very little." Compare the
use of the genitive, when relating to
time, as νυκτὸς ἐλθών, &c.

17. Λυγκηστῶν] Vide ad II. 99, 2.
DUKER.

φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαφεύγοντες πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἡσύ-
 4 χαζον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τροπαῖον στήσαντες δύο μὲν ἢ τρεῖς
 ἡμέρας ἐπέσχον, τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς μένοντας, οἱ ἔτυχον τῷ
 Περδίκκᾳ μισθοῦ μέλλοντες ἥξειν. ἔπειτα ὁ Περδίκκας
 ἐβούλετο προΐεναι ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου κόμας καὶ μὴ 5
 καθῆσθαι, Βρασίδης δὲ τῆς τε Μένδης περιορώμενος μὴ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων πρότερον ἐπιπλευσάντων τι πάθῃ, καὶ ἅμα τῶν
 Ἰλλυριῶν οὐ παρόντων, οὐ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἀναχωρεῖν
 μάλλον. CXXV. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διαφερομένων αὐτῶν ἡγ-
 γέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περ- 10

The Illyrians, who had been engaged to join Perdiccas, are persuaded to side with Arrhibæus. Upon this the Macedonians retreat hastily in the night, leaving their allies to escape as they can. Brasidas prepares to effect an orderly retreat.
 δίκαν γεγέννηται ὥστε ἤδη ἀμφοτέροις μὲν
 δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν διὰ τὸ δέος αὐτῶν ὄντων
 ἀνθρώπων μαχίμων, κυρωθὲν δὲ οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς
 διαφορᾶς ὀπηνίκα χρή ὀρμᾶσθαι, νυκτός τε
 ἐπιγενομένης, οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες καὶ τὸ πλῆθος 15
 τῶν βαρβάρων εὐθὺς φοβηθέντες, ὅπερ φιλεῖ
 μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι,
 καὶ νομίσαντες πολλαπλασίους μὲν ἢ ἦλθον
 ἐπιέναι, ὅσον δὲ οὐπω παρῆναι, καταστάντες ἐς αἰφνίδιον
 φυγὴν ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τὸν Περδίκκᾳ τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ 20
 αἰσθανόμενον, ὡς ἔγνω, ἠνάγκασαν πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν

1. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ L.O.P.d. 3. ἐμμένοντες e. 4. μισθοῦσθαι K. ἔπειτα
 δὲ ὁ i. 6. δὲ] μὲν d.e.i. τῶν] om. Q. 8. οὐ] om. I. 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ
 A.E.F.G. ὅτι οἱ B.Q.h.i. Bekk. Goell. 11. ἤδη] om. L.O. 12. ὄντων
 μαχίμων τῶν Q. 13. δὲ] om. e. 14. ἔ] om. c.g. 16. ὥσπερ Q. 17. ἀσαφῶς
 H.T. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σαφῶς. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι d.e.
 ἐκπλήττεσθαι L.O.P.Q. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι V. 18. πολλαπλασίους G. ἦλθεν I.
 19. οὐπω A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo οὐδέπω. 20. ἀνεχώρουν d. 21. αἰσθόμενον L.O.P.

6. περιορώμενος] Φροντίζων exponit Thom. Mag. h.v. DUKER.
 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ κ. τ. λ.] "That, besides all other reasons for a retreat, the Illyrians had actually joined Arrhibæus." There seems no reason, with Bekker and Göller, to strike out the καὶ after ὅτι.

16. ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα κ. τ. λ.] Compare VII. 80, 3. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι.

The words ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι are added to explain the relative ὅπερ, as in the other passage, VII. 80, 3. φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι are the explanation of οἷον. So also in V. 6, 3. ὅπερ προσεδέχτο ποιήσιν αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀμφίπολιν—ἀναβήσεται.

21. πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν] Ἀττικῶς, ut Scholiastes dicit, pro cum Brasida colloqui. Stephanus in Append. ad Script. de Dial. p. 198. putat, hujus

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(ἀποθεν γὰρ πολὺ ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) προαπελθεῖν. Βρασιδᾶς δὲ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ ὥς εἶδε τοὺς Μακεδόνας προκεχωρη-
 2 κώτας τοὺς τε Ἴλλυριούς καὶ τὸν Ἀρριβαῖον μέλλοντας ἐπι-
 3 εἶναι, ξυναγαγὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας
 5 καὶ τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμιλον ἐς μέσον λαβὼν διενεοῖτο ἀναχωρεῖν.
 ἐκδρόμους δὲ, εἴ πῃ προσβάλλοιεν αὐτοῖς, ἔταξε τοὺς νεω-
 3 τάτους, καὶ αὐτὸς λογάδας ἔχων τριακοσίους τελευταῖος
 γνώμην εἶχεν ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώτοις προσ-
 4 κεισομένοις ἀνθιστάμενος ἀμύνεσθαι. καὶ πρὶν τοὺς πολε-
 10 μίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ὥς διὰ ταχέων παρεκελεύσατο τοῖς στρα-
 τιώταις τοιάδε.

CXXXVI. "Εἰ μὲν μὴ ὑπώπτευν, ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι,

"ὕμᾱς τῷ τε μεμονῶσθαι καὶ ὅτι βάρβαροι οἱ ἐπίοντες καὶ

SPEECH OF "πολλοὶ ἐκπληξιν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δι-
 15 BRASIDAS to his "δαχὴν ἅμα τῇ παρακελεύσει ἐποιούμην· νῦν
 soldiers, encouraging them to rely on their
 habitual prowess and "καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεὶ ὑπομνή-
 discipline, and to de- "ματι καὶ παραινέσει τὰ μέγιστα πειράσσομαι
 20 spise the empty ter- "πεῖθειν. ἀγαθοῖς γὰρ εἶναι ὑμῖν προσήκει τὰ 2
 rors of the barbarians.

1. προσελθεῖν b. 2. προσκεχωρηκώτας L.O.P. 3. καὶ ἀρρίβαιον V. 6. εἴ
 ποι c.e.g. προσβάλοιεν Q.V.c.e.g. νεωτέρους O. 9. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 10. ὥς]
 om. c. 11. τάδε K.d. λέξας τοιάδε N. 14. ὁμοίαν L. ὁμοίαν O. 16. ἀπό-
 ληψιν d.

Atticisimi etiam exemplum exstare apud
 Lucianum Dial. Deor. p. 201. ubi Nep-
 tuno interroganti, Ἐστὶν ὃ Ἑρμῇ ἐντυ-
 χεῖν τῷ Διῖ; Mercurius respondet, Οὐ-
 δαμῶς, et, quibusdam interjectis, ὥστε
 οὐκ ἂν ἰδοῖς αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι: nam
 ibi ἰδεῖν τὸν Δία idem esse, quod ἐντυ-
 χεῖν τῷ Διῖ. Et in Evangel. Lucæ viii.
 20. Ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου
 ἐστήκασιν ἔξω, ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες: hic
 enim ἰδεῖν σε itidem haud dubie poni
 pro tecum colloqui, quia Matthæus xii.
 46. de eadem re dicit (ἡτοῦντες αὐτῷ
 λαλῆσαι. Mihi nondum satis de hoc
 Atticismo liquet. Nam ἰδεῖν omnibus
 his locis, ut et in eo, quod hic habet
 Scholiastes, ἰδεῖν τι (i. e. διὰ τι) σε ἐβου-
 λόμεν, dici potest per figuram, qua ante-
 cedens pro consequente ponitur: quem-
 admodum et ipsum ἐντυγχάνειν, quod

proprie non est cum aliquo colloqui.
 DUKER.

16. πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν κ. τ. λ.]
 The answering conjunction to the μὲν
 in these words is to be found several
 lines below, in the words βαρβάρους δέ.
 There were three things which alarmed
 the soldiers; first, their being aban-
 doned by their allies; second, the su-
 perior numbers of the enemy; and,
 third, that their enemies were barba-
 rians. To the two first of these Brasi-
 das replies briefly; but the third he
 notices at length, from the words βαρ-
 βάρους δέ to the end of the speech. Τὰ
 μέγιστα signifies, "the main or prin-
 cipal points." "Few words should
 remind you of what it most concerns
 you to remember."

- “πολέμια οὐ διὰ ξυμμάχων παρουσίαν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ δι’
 “οἰκίαν ἀρετὴν, καὶ μηδὲν πλῆθος πεφοβῆσθαι ἐτέρων, οἳ
 “γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἷς οὐ πολλοὶ
 “ὀλίγων ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ πλείονων μᾶλλον ἐλάσσους, οὐκ
 “ἄλλω τινὶ κτησάμενοι τὴν δυναστείαν ἢ τῷ μαχόμενοι 5
 3 “κρατεῖν. βαρβάρους δὲ, οὓς νῦν ἀπειρία δέδιτε, μαθεῖν χρῆ,
 “ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν
 “ἐγὼ εἰκάζω τε καὶ ἄλλων ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐ δεινούς ἐσο-
 4 “μένους. καὶ γὰρ ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῆ ὄντα τῶν πολε-
 “μίων δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη 10
 “περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους· οἷς δὲ
 “βεβαίως τι πρόσσεστιν ἀγαθόν, μὴ προειδώς τις ἂν αὐτοῖς
 5 “τολμηρότερον προσφέρειτο. οὗτοι δὲ τὴν μέλλησιν μὲν
 “ἔχουσι τοῖς ἀπείροις φοβεράν· καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ
 “καὶ βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, ἢ τε διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεως τῶν 15

3. μηδὲ] μηδὲν c. μὴ f. 6. δέδιτε E. 8. εἰκάζω A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
 c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. [Sed Poppo in annot. “nunc εἰκάζω scribendum esse vix
 “dubito.”] εἰκάζω Bekk. τε om. d.i. 9. γὰρ om. d.i. 10. προσ-
 γενομένη] “Aptius videtur προγενομένη.” Bekk. προσγενομένη Bekk. ed. 1846.
 12. προιδὼν K. 13. τολμηρὸς f. 14. ὄψεως εἰσι δεινοὶ c. 15. ἐπανάστασις K.

2. οἳ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε] “Dele vel μηδὲ vel οὐ.” DOBREE. The sense is clearly this, “Fear not
 “any superiority of numbers in others,
 “for neither are you come from such
 “forms of government as have many
 “ruling over few, but rather the small-
 “er number ruling over the greater.”
 And therefore according to all the rules
 of language, one of the two negatives,
 as Dobree and others have seen, ought
 to be omitted. But if we compare the
 expressions, οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν
 αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον—νομίσαντας
 δλιγωρῆσαι, II. 62, 3. and again, ὧμῶν
 τὸ βούλευμα—ἐγνώσθαι, πόλιν δὴν δια-
 φθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, III.
 36, 3. we may perhaps doubt whether
 the present text, however ungrammatical,
 is not genuine; and whether the
 confusion or carelessness is not to be
 ascribed to Thucydides rather than to
 his copyists.

7. ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε κ. τ. λ.]
 Hailman and Gölle seem to under-

stand this passage rightly. “From the
 “trial of strength which you have had
 “with those of their number who are
 “Macedonians;” that is, with the Lyn-
 cestæ, whom Brasidas had just defeated,
 and who were reckoned properly Macedo-
 nians, (II. 99, 1.)

14. καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ] Ita
 Manlius Cos. adversus Gallos cohortans
 apud Livium, XXXVIII. 17.
 “Procera,” inquit, “corpora, promis-
 “sæ et rutilatæ comæ, vasta scuta,
 “prælongi gladii: ad hoc cantus in-
 “euntium prælium, et ululatus et tri-
 “pudia, et quatientium scuta in pa-
 “trium quandam morem horrendus
 “armorum crepitus: omnia de indu-
 “tria composita ad terrorem.” Aca-
 cius. Add. Lips. IV. de Milit. Rom. 11.
 DUKE.

πλήθει ὄψεως—βοῆς μεγέθει] The
 word πλήθει seems to refer at once to
 the multitude of the enemy, and per-
 haps also to their large stature indivi-
 dually.

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“ὅπλων ἔχει τινὰ δῆλωσιν ἀπειλῆς. προσμίξαι δὲ τοῖς ὑπο-
 “μένουσιν αὐτὰ οὐχ ὁμοίον· οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυν-
 “θεῖεν ἂν λιπεῖν τινὰ χώραν βιαζόμενοι, ἢ τε φυγὴ καὶ ἢ
 “ἔφοδος αὐτῶν ἴσῃν ἔχουσα δόξαν τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνεξέλεγκτον
 5 “καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει· (αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ μάχῃ μάλιστ’ ἂν καὶ
 “πρόφασιν τοῦ σώζεσθαι τινι πρεπόντως πορίσκει·) τοῦ τε
 “ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν πιστότερον τὸ ἐκφοβήσῃν ὑμᾶς ἀκινδύνως
 “ἡγούνται· ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἂν πρὸ τούτου ἐχρῶντο. σαφῶς τε 6
 “πᾶν τὸ προϋπάρχον δεινὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὁράτε ἔργῳ μὲν
 10 “βραχὺ ὄν, ὅψει δὲ καὶ ἀκοῇ κατασπέρχον. ὁ ὑπομείναντες
 “ἐπιφερόμενον, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις
 “ὑπαγαγόντες, ἐς τε τὸ ἀσφαλὲς θάσσον ἀφίξεσθε, καὶ
 “γνώσεσθε τὸ λοιπὸν ὅτι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι τοῖς μὲν τὴν
 “πρώτην ἔφοδον δεξαμένοις ἀποθεν ἀπειλαῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον
 15 “μελλήσει ἐπικομποῦσιν, οἳ δ’ ἂν εἴξωσιν αὐτοῖς, κατὰ
 “πόδας τὸ εὐψυχον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ὀξεῖς ἐνδείκνυνται.”

CXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Βρασίδης παραινέσας ὑπῆγε τὸ
 στράτευμα. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰδόντες πολλῇ βοῇ καὶ θορύβῳ

3. ἂν ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι λιπεῖν d.i. καὶ ἔφοδος K. 4. ἀνεξέλεκτον V.
 7. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 8. ἐκείνο
 E.F.H. 9. πᾶν τε τὸ h. 12. θάττον c.g. 14. μελλήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον V.
 15. εἴξωσιν A.E. εἴξωσιν B.F. ἡξώσιν C.G.e. 16. ἐμψυχον B. 17. ἐπῆγε Q.

2. οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυθεῖεν] “For they have no regular order, to
 “make them ashamed of leaving any
 “particular station, when hard press-
 “ed.” The words τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰ-
 σχυθεῖεν form one compound notion,
 to the whole of which the negative οὔτε
 applies equally. Göller refers to two
 similar passages, I. 12, 1. ὥστε μὴ ἡσυ-
 χάσασα αὐξήσθαι, and I. 141, 6. ὅταν
 μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρόνῳ παρα-
 χρημά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, in both of
 which the participle and verb equally
 form one idea, and therefore only one
 negative is required.

5. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχῃ] “Their inde-
 “pendent way of fighting; their fight-
 “ing as if each man were his own
 “master.” I have followed Poppo in
 inclosing the words αὐτοκράτωρ—πορί-

σει in a parenthesis; so that the re-
 gular divisions of the sentence are, οὔτε
 —αἰσχυθεῖεν ἂν, ἢ τε φυγὴ—ἔχει, τοῦ
 τε—ἐλθεῖν—ἡγούνται.

17. ὑπῆγε τὸ στράτευμα] Thomas Ma-
 gister ὑπάγειν hic exponit προάγειν, et
 vetat ὑπάγειν dici pro ἀπέρχεσθαι. Non
 dubium est, quin ὑπάγειν sæpe ponatur
 pro προάγειν, i. e. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πο-
 ρεύεσθαι, quod etiam Harpocration e
 Demosthene, Ammonius ex Eupoli, et
 Schol. Demosthenis ad Chersonesiac.
 p. 62. docent. Sed sententia huius loci
 non patitur, ut ὑπάγειν aliter accipiatur,
 quam pro ὑποχωρεῖν. Hoc apparet ex
 iis, quæ in fine cap. 125. dicit Thucy-
 dides, ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρῶ-
 τοις προσκεισομένοις, et quæ mox cap.
 seq. νομίσαντες φεύγειν αὐτὸν, et ἡσυχα-
 ζόντων δὲ αὐτοῖς ὑπεχώρουν. Nam hæc

The retreat is conducted in good order. 2 The Illyrians attempt to occupy the pass into the Lowlands of Macedonia, by which Brasidas must retreat, in the hope of cutting him off. προσέκειντο, νομίσαντες φεύγειν τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβόντες διαφθείρειν. καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς αἶ τε ἐκδρομαὶ ὅπῃ προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς λογάδας ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, τῇ τε πρώτῃ ὀρμῇ παρὰ γνώμην 5 ἀντέστησαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπιφερομένους μὲν δεχόμενοι ἡμύνοντο ἡσυχάζοντων δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπεχώρουν, τότε δὴ τῶν μετὰ τοῦ Βρασίδου Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπέσχοντο, μέρος δέ τι καταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ἐπακολουθοῦν προσβάλλειν, οἱ λοιποὶ χωρήσαντες 10 δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων, οἷς ἐντύχοιεν, ἔκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν, ἣ ἐστὶ μεταξὺ δυοῦν λόφου στενὴ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου, φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, εἰδότες οὐκ οὔσαν ἄλλην τῇ Βρασίδᾳ ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ προσιώντος αὐτοῦ ἐς αὐτὸ ἤδη τὸ ἄπορον τῆς ὁδοῦ κυκλοῦνται ὡς 15 ἀποληψόμενοι. CXXVIII. ὁ δὲ γνούς προεῖπε τοῖς μεθ' αὐτοῦ τριακοσίοις, ὃν ᾤετο μᾶλλον ἂν ἐλεῖν τῶν λόφων, χωρήσαντας πρὸς αὐτὸν δρόμῳ, ὡς τάχιστα ἕκαστος δύναται, ἄνευ τάξεως,

2. λαβόντες L. 4. τοὺς] om. Q. 6. κατέστησαν b. 7. αὐτοὶ] αὐτῶν c. 8. μετ' αὐτοῦ L.O.P.i. βρασίδα d.e.g.i. 9. ἀπέσχον b. καταλιπόντας A.B.E.F. 10. οἱ λοιποὶ] om. d.i. 12. ἣ ἐστὶ E. 17. αὐτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porro. 18. τὸν λόφον G.I.L.O.i. 19. ἕκαστος] ὡς ἕκαστος C.G.c.d.e.g. ὡς ἕκαστοι K.L.O.

plane ostendunt, Brasidam cum suis non progredi, sed paulatim retro cedere voluisse. Eadem est significatio hujus verbi in iis, quae paullo superius leguntur, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αἰθὺς ὑπαγαγόντες, et V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνας. Apud Aristophanem quoque Nubib. 1301. Ὑπαγε, τί μέλλεις; ὑπαγε est, abi, ascende: ut intelligitur ex eo, quod praecedit, οὐκ ἀποδιώξεις σαντὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; sic ὑπαγωγὴ pro ἀναχώρησις, Thucyd. III. 97, 4. Καὶ ἦν ἐπιπολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί. DUKER.

2. αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ] The Scholiast rightly explains this by οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ

ἐκτρέχειν, that is, "the parties of ἐκδρομοί," mentioned ch. 125, 3. Thus in the following chapter (128, 1.) τὴν κύκλωσιν is equivalent to τοὺς τεταγμένους πρὸς τὸ κυκλοῦσθαι. And again in V. 23, 4. ἡ δουλεία is "the body of" δούλοι." VIII. 64, 4. φυγὴ, "a body" of φυγάδες." VIII. 102, 2. τῷ φίλῳ ἐπίπλῳ is "the fleet of their friends" who were ἐπιπλέοντες."

11. ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας] "Trajecta" est particula. Nam sic debebant se "membra orationis excipere, οἱ λοιποὶ" χωρήσαντές τε—ἐκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν—προκατέλαβον." GÖLLER.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

country in revenge for the desertion of the Macedonians. Perdica is alienated by this conduct from the Peloponnesian cause.

πειράσσει ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκκροῦσαι τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόν-
τας βαρβάρους, πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν
σφῶν αὐτόσε προσμίξει. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσ-
πεσόντες ἐκράτησάν τε τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου,
5 καὶ ἡ πλείων ἤδη στρατιὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ῥᾶον πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἐπορεύοντο· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς
αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, καὶ ἐς τὸ
πλείον οὐκέτ' ἐπηκολούθουν, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐν μεθορίοις εἶναι
αὐτοὺς ἤδη καὶ διαπεφευγένας. Βρασίδας δὲ ὡς ἀντελάβετο 3
10 τῶν μετεώρων, κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν μᾶλλον ἰὼν αὐθημερὸν
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἀρμισσαν πρῶτον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς. καὶ 4

1. ἐπόντας Poppo, Dobree, Goeller in ed. 2. Libri omnes et Bekk. ἐπιόντας.
6. γὰρ] δὲ L. Q. καὶ] om. e. 7. γενομένης e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. οὐκέτι
ἐπηκολούθουν V. νομίσαντες e. 11. ἄρμισαν d.f.

1. τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόντας βαρβάρους] This is Poppo's reading, which certainly affords an easier sense. Dobree proposes the same correction, which is confirmed by ch. 131, 2. where ἐπόντας is undoubtedly the true reading, although every MS. has ἐπιόντας. Dr. Bloomfield defends the common reading, by supposing that the Lyncestians were only advancing towards the hill when Brasidas told his men to set off, but that some of them had reached the top before the Peloponnesians could arrive there. And to support this, he interprets προκατέλαβον in the preceding chapter, "they began to preoccupy," just as if the aorist and the imperfect had the same meaning. This however cannot be admitted. The movements seem to have been as follows. The pass was a gorge where the stream was pent in closely between the hills, by their advancing at this point unusually near to each other. The Lyncestians occupied this pass, and prepared, as Brasidas approached, to line the hills on both sides, and then to close upon his rear. Part of their forces were already on the high ground, and more were ascending from the valley by the stream side, when Brasidas by a sudden attack carried the height, and thus reached the top of the country. [See note on

ch. 83, 2.] The Lyncestians finding that he had thus broken out of the valley by scaling one of its sides, instead of advancing up it towards its head, desisted from any further attempts to follow him.

2. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν] That is, as the Scholiast rightly explains it, τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μελλόντων παρῆναι. σφῶν must refer to the Lacedæmonians. Compare ch. 131, 2. οὐκ ἐγένετο σφῶν περιτείχισις.

6. τῆς τροπῆς—σφῶν] This is a remarkable instance of that use of the dative already explained in the note on III. 98, 1. αὐτοῖς γενομένης is exactly equivalent to ἰδόντες γενομένην, or, in English, "finding their men dislodged "on this point from the height;" and thus αὐτοῖς being virtually the subject of the proposition, σφῶν properly follows as referring to it.

11. Ἀρμισσαν] Hujus oppidi nullus veterum meminit, præter nostrum et Ptolemæum, qui in Taulantiis reposuit; at alii rectius ad Erigonum fluvium, qui per Paconiam fluens in Axium editur. WASS.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι] "The soldiers "of themselves in their anger," i. e. without any orders, or any one instigating them to it.

αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται τῇ προαναχωρήσει τῶν Μακεδόνων, ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ζεύγεσιν αὐτῶν βοεικοῖς, ἧ εἴ τιτι σκευεῖ ἐκπεπτωκότι, οἷα ἐν νυκτερινῇ καὶ φοβερᾷ ἀναχωρήσει εἰκὸς ἦν ξυμβῆναι, τὰ μὲν ὑπολύνοντες 5 κατέκοπτον, τῶν δὲ οἰκείωσιν ἐποιοῦντο. ἀπὸ τούτου τε 5 πρῶτον Περδίκκας Βρασίδαν τε πολέμιον ἐνόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ δι' Ἀθηναίους. οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς ἔπρασσεν ὅτ' ἀνὰ τὴν τάχιστα τοῖς μὲν ξυμβήσεται τῶν δὲ ἀπαλλάσσεται.

10

CXXIX. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀναχωρήσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐς Τορώνην καταλαμβάνει Ἀθηναίους Μένδην ἤδη ἔχοντας, καὶ

COASTS OF
MACEDONIA, &c.

Meanwhile the Athenians had sent a strong force to recover MENDE, and had retaken it before Brasidas returned from the Interior. Account of the expedition. The Athenians are at first unsuccessful.

αὐτοῦ ἡσυχάζων ἐς μὲν τὴν Παλλήνην ἀδύνατος ἤδη ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι διαβάς τιμωρεῖν, τὴν δὲ Τορώνην ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν 15 χρόνον τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λύγκῃ ἐξέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Μένδην καὶ τὴν Σκιώνην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, ναυσὶ μὲν πεντήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν δέκα Χίαι, ὀπλίταις δὲ χιλίοις ἐαυτῶν καὶ τοξόταις ἑξακοσίοις καὶ Θραξὶ μισθωτοῖς 20 χιλίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων πελτασταῖς.

1. αὐτῷ I. 3. ἦ] om. K. εἰ] om. N.V. 4. ἀπολύοντες G.I.L.O.P.Q.d.
5. τε] om. c.d.f.g. 8. ξυμφορῶν E. 9. τάχιστα] μάλιστα N. 12. μένδην]
μὲν i. 13. αὐτὸς d.i. 14. ἦδη] om. d. 15. δέ] om. A.E.F.K. 19. ἐαυτῶν—
χιλίοις] om. V. 21. ἄλλων i.

4. ὑπολύνοντες] Sic etiam Thomas: "ὑπολύν τὸν βούν, ἥγουσιν ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν ὄντα δεδεμένον λύω. Θουκυδίδης τῇ τετάρτῃ. τὰ μὲν ὑπολύνοντες—ἐποιοῦντο. Homer. Iliad. ψ'. v. 513. 'Ο δ' ἔλυνεν ἰφ' ἵππους. DUKER.

6. καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων, κ. τ. λ.] Göller, Poppo, and others, understand these words as follows: "And 'for the time to come he cherished a 'hatred of the Peloponnesians, which 'was a feeling strange to his mind, as 'he had been so long used to hate the 'Athenians; and departing from his

"natural interests, he was contriving 'how with all speed he might make 'peace with the Athenians, and get 'rid of the Peloponnesians." I can offer nothing more satisfactory than this, yet one would suppose that the words τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς must answer to τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ—οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε; which according to the above interpretation they do not, and the particle μὲν has nothing to answer to it.

21. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] From the neighbourhood of Mende and Scione;

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ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ
 Διτρέφους. ἄραντες δὲ ἐκ Ποσιδαίας ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ σχόν- 3
 τες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον ἐχώρουν ἐς τοὺς Μενδαίους. οἱ δὲ,
 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Σκιωναίων τριακόσιοι βεβηθηκότες Πελοπον-
 νησιῶν τε οἱ ἐπικούροι, ξύμπαντες δὲ ἑπτακόσιοι ὀπλίται, καὶ
 Πολυδαμίδας ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν, ἔτυχον ἐξεστρατοπεδευμένοι
 ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ λόφου καρτεροῦ. καὶ αὐτοῖς Νικίας μὲν, 4
 Μεθωναίους τε ἔχων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ψιλούς καὶ λογάδας
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἅπαντας
 10 κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι, καὶ
 τραυματίζομενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη βιάσασθαι· Νικό-
 στρατος δὲ ἄλλῃ ἐφόδῳ ἐκ πλείονος παντὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρα-
 τοπέδῳ ἐπιὼν τῷ λόφῳ ὄντι δυσπροσβάτῳ καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυ-
 βήθη, καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 15 νικηθῆναι. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥς οὐκ ἐνέδοσαν οἱ 5
 Μενδαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἐς
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπῆλθον. CXXX. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-
 20 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν
 ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπεξίοντος· ἦν γάρ τι
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

But afterwards,
 through some disagre-
 20 ment between the Pe-
 loponnesian garrison
 and the citizens, they
 force their way into
 the town, and lay siege

1. ὁ νικόστρατος K. 3. κατὰ ποσειδώνιον e. κατὰ τὸ ποσειδώνιον O. ἐς
 τοὺς μενδαίους ἐχώρουν V. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ V. Bekk. 4. τριακοσίοις P. 6. ἐστρατο-
 πεδευμένοι B.E.h. 7. κρατεροῦ K. αὐτὸς g. ὁ νικίας K. 9. καὶ
 τοξότας d.g.i. 10. ἐσβῆναι g. 11. ἐδυνήθη V. 12. τῷ om. G.I.L.O.P.e.
 13. δυσπροβάτῳ F.H. δυσβάτῳ C.b.c.e.g. 14. ἐς ὀλίγον] ὀλίγα N.V. ὀλίγῳ H.
 15. ὥς οὐκ—Ἀθηναῖοι] om. E. 19. πρὸ A.E.F.H.K.V. 22. στασιασμοῦς V.

i. e. from the "country towards Thrace,"
 as it was called. αὐτόθεν "from the
 "country where the action was going
 "on." Compare III. 7, 4.

3. κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον] Non puto
 significari promontorium Posideum,
 sed Neptuni templum, prope Mendam
 et Potidæam versus situm. DOBREE.

Ποσειδώνιον] Vide Diodorum, p. 323.
 WASS.

13. καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυβήθη] "Was even
 "completely beaten back in disorder."
 Compare III. 30, 2. κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν
 καὶ πάνυ—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζόν—ἀμελέ-
 στερον—διεσπάρθαι. For the following
 words ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο, see the note
 on ch. 124, 1. "It came as far as left
 "only a little space intervening be-
 "tween it and the actual accomplish-
 "ment."

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to the citadel. Having blockaded it with a
 2 line of circumvallation, they move to Scione, and lay siege to that place.
 τῶν Σκιωναίων τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἀπεχώ-
 ρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρᾳ
 Νικίας μὲν τῷ ἡμίσει τοῦ στρατοῦ προῖων ἅμα
 ἐς τὰ μεθόρια τῶν Σκιωναίων τὴν γῆν ἐδήου,
 Νικόστρατος δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς κατὰ τὰς ἄνω πύλας, ἥ ἐπὶ 5
 3 Ποτιδαίας ἔρχονται, προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει. ὁ δὲ Πολυδα-
 μίδας (ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ τοῖς Μενδαίοις καὶ ἐπικούροις ἐντὸς
 τοῦ τείχους τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα) διατάσσει τε ὥς ἐς μάχην, καὶ
 4 παρῆνει τοῖς Μενδαίοις ἐπεξιέναι. καὶ τινος αὐτῷ τῶν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ δήμου ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξει- 10
 σιν οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν, καὶ, ὥς ἀντεῖπεν ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ
 χειρὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θορυβηθέντος, ὁ δῆμος εὐθὺς ἀναλαβὼν
 τὰ ὅπλα περιοργῆς ἐχῶρει ἐπὶ τε Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς

3. ἅμα προῖων c. περιὼν ἅμα i. 10. ἀπειπόντος G. στασιωτικὸν G.L.O. P.c.d.e.i. στασιωτικὸν habet etiam Thomas et melius esse dicit. 11. ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ A.B.E.F.G.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπ. τε τῇ. 13. περι] ὑπὸ K.f.g. vulgo enim περι ὀργῆς. correctionis auctor Photius Lex. p. 308. ἐπὶ τοὺς πελοπ. Q.

7. ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτη—τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα] During a siege the arms of the citizens were kept constantly piled in one or more of the open spaces within the walls, that on any sudden alarm they might assemble there, and at once arm themselves, and be marshalled in their proper divisions. In fact the city for the time became a camp, and therefore, like a camp, had a place where the arms were regularly piled, and which served all the purposes of a parade. Compare VIII. 69, 1, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. II. 2, 20. III. 1, 3.

10. κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικόν] "In the 'spirit of party,'" i. e. thinking more of the differences between the aristocratical and democratical parties, than of the quarrel of the whole state with a foreign enemy. For δέοιτο immediately after, Poppo proposes to read δέοι: but he acknowledges that the two words appear in some instances to be used indiscriminately for one another. Nor indeed is it wonderful that it should be so, as their significations run so easily into each other. Thus in IV. 69, 2. we have εἰ δέοιτό τι, and in Herodot. IV. 11, 3. we have μηδὲ—δέόμενον κωδυ-

ρεύειν. So again in Sophocles, Œdip. Colon. 570. Gaisford. βραχὲ' ἐμοὶ δεῖσθαι φράσαι. and in Thucyd. VIII. 43, 4. οὐδὲν δεῖσθαι τροφῆς. In fact δεῖν in one of its senses, as when it is used with a genitive following, εἰς πολέμιαν δεῖ, [Soph. Antig. 1098.] ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ [Thucyd. I. 71, 3.] is entirely synonymous with δεῖσθαι, and the difference is only perceivable when it assumes the secondary meaning of necessity or propriety. But οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν and οὐδὲν δέοι πολέμον, seem to me exactly the same thing, namely, "that the city did not want to go 'to war,'" οὐδὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν would be, "nor were they obliged to go to 'war.'"

12. θορυβηθέντος] In the preceding chapter we had Νικόστρατος καὶ πάντων ἐθορυβήθη, that is, "was beaten back 'in disorder,'" and here I understand it of a rude and violent interruption to the person speaking, not confined to mere noise and uproar, (in which sense ἐθορυβήθη is frequently used of speakers at Athens,) but proceeding either to a blow, or to dragging him by force from the place where he was speaking.

MEÑDE. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

τὰ ἐναντία σφίσι μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντας. καὶ προσπεσόντες
 τρέπουσιν, ἅμα μὲν μάχῃ αἰφνιδίῳ, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιγομένων φοβηθέντων· φήθησαν γὰρ ἀπὸ
 προειρημένου τινὸς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν γενέσθαι. καὶ οἱ
 5 μὲν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὅσοι μὴ αὐτίκα διεφθάρησαν, κατέ-
 φυγον, ἥνπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον αὐτοὶ εἶχον· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαναστρέψας πρὸς τῇ πόλει ἦν)
 ἐσπεσόντες ἐς τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως
 ἀνοιχθεῖσαν ἀπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ὥς κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες
 10 διήρπασαν, καὶ μόλις οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέσχον ὥστε μὴ καὶ
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθεῖρεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Μενδαίους γ
 μετὰ ταῦτα πολιτεύειν ἐκέλευον ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, αὐτοὺς
 κρίναντας ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἴ τινας ἡγούνται αἰτίους εἶναι
 τῆς ἀποστάσεως· τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἀπετείχισαν
 15 ἐκατέρωθεν τείχει ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ φυλακὴν ἔπικαθί-
 σταντο.† ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Μένδην κατέσχον, ἐπὶ τὴν
 Σκιώνην ἐχώρου. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ ἀντεπεξελθόντες αὐτοὶ
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρῦθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-
 20 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ- 2
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

Most of the Pelopon-
 neans effect their es-
 cape, and out their
 way through the A-
 thenian besieging ar-
 my into Scione.

καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρῦθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ- 2
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

4. αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν K. τὴν om. B. 5. ἐς ἀκρόπολιν B. 7. ἐπανα-
 τρέψας c. ἐν τῇ πόλει c.d.i. 8. ἀτε] ὅτε P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 13. κρίναντες

A.B.C.E.V.g. κρίναντες G. 15. τεῖχη V. ἔπικαθίσταντο† Porpo. Haack.
 et Goell. in edd. 2. ἐπεκαθίσταντο L.O. corr. E. ἐπεκαθήσαντο Q. vulgo, Bekk.
 ἐπεκαθίσαντο. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.V.b.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. τὸ περὶ G. 17. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ c.i. 18. ἰδρύνθησαν E.
 λόφου καρτεροῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
 ὑψηλοῦ λόφου d.i. λόφου, omisso epitheto, K. vulgo καρτεροῦ λόφου. 20. περι-
 τείχισις E. 21. κράτος] τάχος K.

3. φοβηθέντων] The genitive absolute, but it would have left the truth of the
 instead of the accusative φοβηθέντας. fact uncertain.

See the note on VI. 7, 2. 20. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις]
 8. ἀτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν] "They were safe from being walled
 The use of οὐκ here signifies that the "round." Literally, "there was going
 fact was really so, and that the gates "to be no walling them round." For
 had been opened without any previous this future sense of the imperfect, see
 concert. Had it been ἀτε μὴ—ἀνοιχθεῖ- the note on III. 57, 3. οἵτινες—ἀπωλλύ-
 σαν, the meaning would have been, *that* μεθα. and for σφῶν περιτείχισις, com-
 the Athenians urged this as their plea, pare τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, ch. 128, 1.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

καὶ μάχῃ ἐκκρούσαντες τοὺς ἐπόντας, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντό τε καὶ ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν τροπαῖον στήσαντες παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ ὄντων οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐν τῇ Μένδῃ πολιορκούμενοι ἐπικουροὶ βιασάμενοι παρὰ θάλασσαν τὴν φυλακὴν νυκτὸς ἀφικνοῦν-5 ται, καὶ διαφυγόντες οἱ πλείστοι τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιώνῃ στρατόπεδον ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτήν.

CXXXII. Περιτειχιζομένης δὲ τῆς Σκιώνης Περδίκκας τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐπικηρυκευσάμενος ὁμολο-

MACEDONIA. *Perdiccas makes peace with the Athenians, and, through his influence with the Thessalian chiefs, stops the passage of some reinforcements which the Spartan government was sending to Brasidas.* *gían ποιεῖται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὴν τοῦ Βρασίδου ἔχθραν περὶ τῆς ἐκ τῆς Λύγκου ἀναχωρήσεως, εὐθὺς τότε ἀρξάμενος πρᾶσσειν. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσχαγόρας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος στρατιῶν μέλλων πεζῇ πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας ἅμα μὲν κελεύ-15 οντος τοῦ Νικίου, ἐπειδὴ ξυνεβεβήκει, ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βεβαιότητος πέρι, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς οὐκέτι βουλόμενος Πελοποννησίους ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι, παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ξένους, χρώμενος αἰεὶ τοῖς πρώτοις, διεκώλυσε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὥστε 20*

1. μάχης L. ἐπόντας Poppo. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίοντας. 5. βιασάμενοι B. 6. διαφεύγοντες B.E.F.H.Q.V.h. τὸ] om. B. τῇ] om. f.g. 10. τοὺς] om. i. 11. τῆς] τοῦ e. 13. ἰσχαγόρας f. et hic et infra. 14. πορεύειν O. ὡς] ἐς e. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴν. ἐπεὶ δὲ C. 18. αὐτὴν e. αὐτοῦ E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. Poppo. 19. ξένους αἰεὶ χρώμενος e.

13. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ—ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας] "And, as Ischagoras "happened to be on the eve of marching some troops to reinforce Brasidas, Perdiccas accordingly effectually "put a stop to the expedition." The conjunction δὲ is here used in the apodosis after a parenthesis, as in I. 11, 2. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκράτησαν (δῆλον δὲ κ. τ. λ.) φαίνονται δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Compare also VIII. 29, 2. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντειπόντος—ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης—μαλακὸς ἢν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὁμῶς δὲ κ. τ. λ. The

true interpretation of this passage was first given by Poppo, *Observatt. Critic.* p. 173.

14. στρατιῶν μ. π. πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν] *Hinc bene confirmatur scriptura, quam Viri Docti in Ælian. V. H. VIII. 2. restituerunt, rejecta Tanaq. Fabri conjectura. DUKER.*

16. ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν] *Scholion Cod. Cass. ita exponit: Ἐπειδὴ φίλος ἐγγεγόνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἤξιον αὐτὸν τεκμηρίον τι παρέχειν φιλίας. DUKER.*

ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

μηδὲ πειρᾶσθαι Θεσσαλῶν. Ἰσχαγόρας μέντοι καὶ Ἀμεινίας³
καὶ Ἀριστεὺς αὐτοὶ τε ὡς Βρασίδαν ἀφίκοντο, ἐπιδεῖν πεμ-
ψάντων Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων
αὐτῶν παρανόμως ἄνδρας ἐξῆγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε τῶν
5 πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐντυχούσιν ἐπι-
τρέπειν. καὶ Κλεαρίδαν μὲν τὸν Κλεωνύμου καθίστησιν
ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει, †Πασιτελίδαν† δὲ τὸν Ἡγησάνδρου ἐν
Τορόνῃ.

CXXXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Θηβαῖοι Θεσπιέων
10 τείχος περιεῖλον, ἐπικαλέσασιντες ἄττικισμὸν, βουλόμενοι μὲν
ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. καὶ αἰεὶ παρεστηκὸς δὲ ῥᾶον ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ
The temple of Juno at Argos is burnt down by the carelessness of
πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μάχῃ ὃ τι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος
ἀπολώλει. καὶ ὁ νεὸς τῆς Ἡρας τοῦ αὐτοῦ²

2. ἀφίκοντο A.B.h. 3. τῶν ἡβόντων] τῶν σπαρτιατῶν ἡβόντων L. τῶν
σπαρτιατῶν O.P.Q. 5. καθιστάναι c. ἐντυχούσιν e. 6. λεαρίδαν d.i.
καθιστᾶσιν corr. G. 7. Πασιτελίδαν Dobree. vulgo ἐπιτελίδαν. 9. θεσπι-
σίῳν b. 10. τὸ τείχος L.O.P. διείλον E. 13. ἀπώλωλει A.B.F.G.
ναὸς c.i.

3. καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως]
Ὡς οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἐξάγειν τοὺς ἡβόν-
τας. ἢ οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἄρχοντας καθι-
στᾶναι ταῖς πόλεσι τοὺς ἡβόντας, ἀλλὰ
τοὺς προβεβηκότας καθ' ἡλικίαν. SCHOL.
4. παρανόμως] Ἡγουν παρὰ τὸ καθε-
στηκὸς ἔθος. SCHOL.

παρανόμως—ἐξῆγον] I understand
this, not of any direct law, but as a
measure at variance with the general
spirit of the Spartan institutions, which
tended to intrust political power only
to men who had attained the full prime
of manhood. In this general sense
παρανομία and παρανομία ἐς τὴν διαίταν
are used, I. 132, 1. VI. 15, 4. to express
a manner of living inconsistent with
republican equality. The practice to
which Thucydides alludes in the text,
marks the first transition of the Lace-
dæmonian constitution from an aristo-
cracy, in Aristotle's sense of the word,
to an oligarchy. The young men taken
out by Ischagoras were not old enough
to have imbibed the true spirit of the
Spartan institutions in their better
points; while their birth and youth

filled them with all the oppressive and
insolent notions of an oligarchy. At
the same time the severity of the dis-
cipline to which they had been sub-
jected at home, made the recoil of their
passions, when released from restraint,
more dangerous; and led them to in-
dulge in the worst excesses of pride
and tyranny [see I. 77, 7, 8.] towards
their allies, and to be disobedient to
their own government. Such was the
conduct of Clearidas, [V. 21, 2.] whom
Brasidas made governor of Amphipolis,
and afterwards of the Harmostæ, or
governors set up in the different cities
of Greece by Lysander. [Plutarch. Lys-
sand. 13, 21.]

[Compare Herodot. VII. 205, 3. where
he says that Leonidas selected his three
hundred men from τοὺς κατεστειώτας,
καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἔόντες.]

7. †Πασιτελίδαν†] Dobree is the only
person who has pointed out the neces-
sity of this correction, instead of the
common reading Ἐπιτελίδαν. See V.
3, 1.

ARCADIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

the priestess, who flies her country in consequence. The blockade of Scione is completed. *στέμματα καὶ ἐπικαταδαρθούσης, ὥστε ἔλαβεν 3 ἀφθέντα πάντα καὶ καταφλεχθέντα. καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθὺς τῆς νυκτὸς δείσασα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐς Φλιοῦντα φεύγει· οἱ 5 δὲ ἄλλην ἰέρειαν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ προκειμένου κατεστήσαντο Φαεινίδα ὄνομα. ἔτη δὲ ἡ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέ- 4 λαβεν ὀκτὼ, καὶ ἕνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφεύγει. καὶ ἡ Σκιῶν τοῦ θέρους ἤδη τελευτῶντος περιετείχιστό τε παν- τελῶς, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' αὐτῇ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες 10 ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατῷ.*

CXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπιόντι χειμῶνι τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἡσύχαζε διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ Τεγεᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐκατέρων ξυνέ- βαλον ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ τῆς †Ορεσθίδος,† καὶ νίκη 15 ἀμφιδήριτος ἐγένετο· κέρας γὰρ ἐκάτεροι τρέ-

ARCADIA.

Petty war between the Tegeans and Mantinæans.

3. ἐπιδαρθείσης Q. 4. καὶ χρυσὶς Q. 5. δείσασα I. φιλιούντα F.H.I.f. 7. ἐτι E. δὲ ἡ χρυσὶς B. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo δὲ χρυσὶς. 8. ἕνατον B.F. ἕνα τον E. ἕν ατον G. 9. τε] om. V.c.d.i. 10. αὐτὴν K.V. 12. λακε- δαιμονίων καὶ ἀθηναίων L.O.P. 14. ξυνέλαβον d.i. 15. λαοδικίᾳ A.B.C. E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. λαοδικίᾳ b. λαοδικία L.Q. λαδικία c.d. vulgo λαοδικία. ὄρεσθίδος A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.V.b.d.f.g.h. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ὄρεθίδος c. ἔρεσθίδος e. vulgo ὄρεσθίδος. 16. ἀμφιδήριτος V. ἐγγόνει g. γάρ] δὲ L.O.

1. ἐν Ἀργεῖ In Argolide dicit Pompon. Mela II. 3. Situm designat Pausanias in Corinth. cap. 17. Μυκηνῶν δὲ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια τὸ Ἡραῖον. Et paullo post: Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐστὶν ἐν χθαμαλωτέρῃ τῆς Εὐβοίας. τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τοῦτο ὀνομάζουσιν Εἰ- βουαν. Strabo VIII. p. 368. decem stadiis a Mycenis, quadraginta ab Argis abesse scribit. DUKER.

3. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης] "Falling asleep after what she had done."

15. ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος] The situation of these places, as well as their orthography, is very uncertain. Oresthasium is described by Pausanias as a town lying to the right of the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, and Orestheium is spoken of by Thucydides,

V. 64. 3. as being on the road from Sparta to Tegea. Further, Pausanias, VIII. 44. speaks of Ladoceia as a place close by the town of Megalopolis; and Polybius, II. 51. describes it as in the district of Megalopolis. Colonel Leake supposes Oresthasium to have stood on the summit of mount Tzimbará, "on which conspicuous point there are still some remains of an Hellenic fortress." Morea, vol. ii. p. 318. Mount Tzimbará overhangs the valley of the Alpheus, in which Euripides places "Oresteium," for such is his manner of spelling the word, according to our present copies. [Orestes v. 1642. Electra v. 1274.] The battle then would be fought in the valley of the Alpheus, near the spot where Megalo-

POTIDÆA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

ψαντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς τροπαῖά τε ἀμφότεροι ἔστησαν καὶ σκυλα ἐς Δελφούς ἀπέπεμψαν. διαφθαρέντων μέντοι πολ-
λῶν ἐκατέροις καὶ ἀγχωμάλου τῆς μάχης γενομένης καὶ ἀφε-
λομένης νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηυλίσαντό τε
5 καὶ εὐθὺς ἔστησαν τροπαῶν, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησάν τε ἐς
Βουκολίωνα καὶ ὕστερον ἀντέστησαν.

CXXXV. Ἀπεπείρασε δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὁ Βρα-
σίδας τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἔαρ ἤδη Ποτιδαίας. προσελθὼν
A. C. 422. Ol. 89. 2. γὰρ νυκτὸς καὶ κλίμακα προσθεῖς μέχρι μὲν
POTIDÆA.
10 Brasidas makes a τούτου ἔλαθε τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος
fruitless attempt to οὕτως ἐς τὸ διάκενον, πρὶν ἐπανελθεῖν τὸν
surprise Potidæa. παραδιδόντα αὐτὸν, ἢ πρόσθεσις ἐγένετο· ἔπειτα μέντοι
εὐθὺς αἰσθομένων, πρὶν προσβῆναι, ἀπήγαγε πάλιν κατὰ
τάχος τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμεινεν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. καὶ
15 ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕνατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα
τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

1. καθ' αὐτοὺς V. 2. ἐπεμψαν d. 4. τεγεασται K. 6. βουκολίωνα F.H.
ἀνέστησαν c.l. 12. παραδόντα d. πρόθεσις A.E.H.P.g. ἐγένετο τῆς κλί-
μακος E.

polis was afterwards built; and, as Thucydides tells us in another place, (if the Ὀρεσθίων of V. 64. 3. gave name to the district here called Ὀρεσθίς,) in the country of Mænalia. See Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 442 and 445. of the original German edition.

10. τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος κ. τ. λ.] It appears from this passage that the bell was passed on from one sentinel to another round the walls: though others say that the governor used to carry it with him when he went his rounds, to try the watchfulness of his sentinels, who were bound to answer as soon as

they heard it. [Scholiast. on Aristoph. Birds, 843, 1160. Lysistrat. 486.] But Æneas Tacticus, ch. 22. best illustrates the present passage, when he tells us that in ordinary times a scytale or truncheon was handed round from one sentinel to the other, with the order, that if the next sentinel were off his post, the scytale was to be carried by the man, who had last received it, immediately to the governor, that he might ascertain who had been the delinquent. Such seems to have been the practice at Potidæa, the bell being substituted for the scytale.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Ε.

ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρου αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ
 διελέυντο μέχρι Πυθίων· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκχειρίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι
 Δηλίου ἀνέστησαν ἐκ Δήλου, ἡγησάμενοι
 κατὰ παλαιάν τινα αἰτίαν οὐ καθαρὸν ὄντας
 ἱερῶσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἑλλιπὲς σφίσιν εἶναι τοῦτο
 τῆς καθάρσεως, ἣ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται ὡς
 ἀνελόντες τὰς θήκας τῶν τεθνεώτων ὀρθῶς
 ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Δῆλιοι Ἀτραμύντιον Φαρ-

A. C. 422.
 Olymp. 82. 2. 3.
 DELOS.
 The truce expires.
 During its continuance,
 the Athenians expel
 the Delians from their
 island.

1. τοῦ δὲ C. ἐνιαύσιοι i. 2. διελέυντο d.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h. 3. δῆλια c.i.
 5. ἱερᾶσθαι K.f. ἑλλιπὲς f. εἶναι τοῦτο σφίσι e. 6. ἦ] ἦν Reiskius.
 ἦ Benedict. Dobree. 8. ἀτραμύντιον A.G.I.L.O.P.e.k. Goell. Bekk. ἀτραμύντιον
 c.d.i. ἀδραμύντειον E. [In numis ἀδραμύντιον. Vid. Eckel. vol. II. p. 448.] vulgo,
 Haack. Porpo. ἀτραμύντειον. φαρνάκον B.G.L.O. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. φαρ-
 νάκα c.d.i. vulgo φαρνάκους. Conf. I. 129, 1. VIII. 58, 1.

2. διελέυντο μέχρι Πυθίων] For the interpretation of this passage and the date of the Pythian games, the reader is referred to the article on the subject in the Appendix.

6. ἣ πρότερόν κ. τ. λ.] "Reiskius "emendavit ἦν πρότερον. Male. Nam, ut fieri solet, casus pendet ex participio, et ad ποιῆσαι supplendum αὐτήν. Conf. II. 44, 3. λύπη—οὐ ἂν ἐθάς γεγόμενος ἀφαιρεθῇ. VI. 11, 1. VII. 5, 4. I. 105. extr. τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐνυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. I. 20, 3. 144. et alibi multis locis, quos indicat Krüger. ad Dio- nys. p. 119." GÖLLER. The general rule is elsewhere, on VIII. 52. extr. thus given by Göller. "Græci, ubi partici-

"pium cum verbo finito diversi regi-
 "minis conjungitur, eo casu utuntur
 "quem participium postulat." But this does not always hold, for instance, III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι—οἱ κτφ σώφρονι λα- βόντας, where the case is accommodated to the verb, and not to the participle. Is it not rather, that a word depending on different actions, whether they are expressed by a participle and verb according to the Greek idiom, or by two verbs, as in our own, is put in the case required by that one which comes first in the sentence, and which generally, but not always, is expressed by the participle?

TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

νάκου δόντος αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ᾤκησαν, οὕτως ὡς ἕκαστος ὄρητο.

II. Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχων
 5 Olymp. 89. 3. διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους,
 TORONE. τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων πλείους, ναὺς δὲ τριάκοντα.
 Expedition of CLEON to recover the revolted towns in Macedonia, &c. σχῶν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην πρῶτον ἔτι πολιορκου- 2
 μένην, καὶ προσλαβὼν αὐτόθεν ὀπλίτας τῶν
 φρουρῶν, κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν
 10 Τορωναίων ἀπέχοντα οὐ πολὺ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ, 3
 αἰσθόμενος ὑπ' αὐτομόλων ὅτι οὔτε Βρασίδας ἐν τῇ Τορώνῃ
 οὔτε οἱ ἐνόντες ἀξιόμαχοι εἶεν, τῇ μὲν στρατιᾷ τῇ πεζῇ
 ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ναὺς δὲ περιέπεμψε δέκα [ἐς] τὸν
 λιμένα περιπλεῖν. καὶ πρὸς τὸ περιτείχισμα 4
 πρῶτον ἀφικνεῖται, ὃ προσπεριέβαλε τῇ πόλει
 15 ὁ Βρασίδας ἐντὸς βουλόμενος ποτῆσαι τὸ προ-

He besieges and takes
 Torone; and proceeds
 against Amphipolis.

1. ᾤκισαν f. 7. πρῶτην Q. πρ. ἔτι πολιορκ.] om. d.i. 8. αὐτόθεν] om. c.d.i.
 ὀπλίτας τε καὶ φρουροὺς Phavorin. in προσλαμβάνω. 9. τῶν κολοφωνίων V. et C.
 prima manu. κολοφώνιον f. 11. οὔτε Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes
 οὐδέ. 12. στρατιᾷ πεζῇ b. 13. περιέπεμψαν A.C.E.I.c.d.e.h.i.k. δέκα [ἐς]
 Bekk. Ed. min. Poppo. Libri omnes om. ἐς. περιπλεῖν τὸν λιμένα K. 14. τεί-
 χισμα Q. 15. προσπεριέβαλε P. 16. προάστιον F.H.I.k.

1. ὡς ἕκαστος ὄρητο] "Prout sin-
 "guli venerunt." GÖLLER. It means
 that the Delians did not go all together
 as regular settlers; but that Atramyti-
 um was a place where any Delian
 who chose might find an asylum on
 his arrival. The literal translation, I
 apprehend, is, "as each had set out to
 "go thither." Compare VIII. 23, 1, 3.
 9. ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν
 Τορωναίων] "The port of the Colopho-
 "nians" was only a harbour so called
 in the territory of Torone, and had no-
 thing to do geographically with Colo-
 phon in Asia Minor. So the Thieves'
 Harbour near Athens would naturally
 be described as τὸν φάρων λιμένα τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων, to shew that the first geni-
 tive, φάρων, only indicated the name
 of the harbour, and not its possessors.
 Why one of the harbours of the Toro-
 neans should have been named from

the Colophonians, there is no informa-
 tion, so far as I am aware, to ex-
 plain.

13. [ἐς] τὸν λιμένα] The preposition
 here seems absolutely required; for the
 ships were sent, not to sail round the
 harbour of Torone, but round the inter-
 vening point of land, from Colopho-
 nians' Harbour to the Harbour of To-
 rone. Compare ch. 3. 1. περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν
 λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι. And though
 one or two similar passages may be
 found, where the MSS. omit the same
 preposition, as VIII. 38, 2. διαβεβηκότες
 τὴν Χίον. Herodot. IV. 118, 7. διέβη τήνδε
 τὴν ἡπειρον, yet the latest editors seem
 rightly to have restored it, as the sense
 is in all these passages undoubted, and
 can only be expressed by the insertion
 of the preposition. Compare, however,
 III. 6, 1. περιουρισμένοι τὸ πρὸς νότον
 τῆς πόλεως, and the note there.

άστειον, καὶ διελὼν τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους μίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίησε πόλιν. III. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἐς αὐτὸ Πασιτελίδας τε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων καὶ ἡ παρούσα φυλακὴ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνοντο. καὶ ὡς ἐβιάζοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι, δείσας ὁ Πασιτε-⁵ λίδας μὴ αἷ τε νῆες φθάσωσι λαβοῦσαι ἔρημον τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῦ τειχίσματος ἀλισκομένου ἐγκαταληφθῇ, ἀπολιπὼν² αὐτὸ δρόμῳ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι φθάνουσιν οἷ τε ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐλόντες τὴν Τορώνην, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἐπι- σπόμενος αὐτοβοεῖ κατὰ τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους¹⁰ ξυνεσπεσών. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Τορωναίων εὐθὺς ἐν χερσὶ, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον, καὶ³ Πασιτελίδαν τὸν ἄρχοντα. Βρασίδας δὲ ἐβοήθει μὲν τῇ Τορώνῃ, αἰσθόμενος δὲ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐάλωκύν ἀνεχώρησεν, ἀποσχὼν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίου μὴ φθάσαι ἐλθών.¹⁵ 4 ὁ δὲ Κλέων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖά τε ἔστησαν δύο, τὸ μὲν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ τειχίσματι, καὶ τῶν Τορωναίων γυναῖκας μὲν καὶ παῖδας ἡνδραπόδισαν, αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ Πελοποννησίους καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος Χαλκιδέων ἦν, ξύμπαν- τας ἐς ἑπτακοσίους, ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας· καὶ αὐτοῖς²⁰

3. λακεδαιμονίων G. λακεδαιμονίων L.O.P.Q.e.k. προσβαλλόντων V.g. 4. καὶ νῆες B.h. 5. [αἷ] ἐς Haack. Porpo. περιπεμφθῆναι c. 7. ἀλομένου Q. ἐγκαταλειφθῇ f. 8. δρόμον P. πρὸς f. φθάνουσιν c.i. 9. τε] τικες P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. ἐπισπόμενος A.B.F.Q. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπόμενος. 10. καὶ κατὰ K. διηρημένον τοῦ] εἰρημένον κατὰ τοῦ c.d.i. τείχους τοῦ παλαιοῦ A.B.E.F.G.V.h. Bekk. 11. ξυνέπεσον E.d.i. ἀπέκτεινον d.i. τῶν] om. d. 14. ἐάλωκύν καθ' ὁδὸν V. ἀπεχώρησεν i. 16. δύο] om. K. τὰ μὲν g. 19. ἄλλος τῶν χαλκιδέων B.h.

20. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ἀπῆλθε] This is a remarkable illustration of the principle laid down in the note on III. 98, 1. in explanation of this use of the dative. Without αὐτοῖς, the sentence would have simply stated the fact of the fate of the prisoners: with it, it states it with reference to the Athenians; so that αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθε—ἐκομίσθη, signifies nearly, "They afterwards lost them, "some, by being released at the peace, "others, by the Olympians effecting "their return home through an ex-

"change of prisoners." Dr. Bloomfield says, that "it is not easy to see "how the Olympians came to have so "many Athenian prisoners." But Athenian prisoners may have fallen into their hands after the defeat of Xenophon near Spartolus, II. 79, 6. or after their recovery of Eion. IV. 7. Nor would it follow that the men thus exchanged were Athenian citizens: they may have been some of the partizans or allies of the Athenians, who had fallen into the hands of the Olympians

SICILY AND ITALY. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἐκομίσθη ὑπ' Ὀλυνθίων, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς. εἶλον δὲ καὶ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις 5 τείχος Βοιωτοὶ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον προδοσίᾳ. καὶ ὁ μὲν 6 Κλέων, φυλακὴν καταστησάμενος τῆς Τορώνης, ἄρας περιέπλει τὸν Ἄθων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

IV. Φαίαξ δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιστράτου τρίτος αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίων πεμπόντων ναυσὶ δύο ἐς Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν πρεσβευτὴς ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντῖνοι 2 γὰρ ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐκ Σικελίας μετὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο πολλοὺς καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι. οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ αἰσθόμενοι Συρακοσίους 3 τε ἐπάγονται καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸν δῆμον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπλανήθησαν ὡς ἕκαστοι, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ ὁμολογήσαντες Συρακοσίοις καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες καὶ ἐρημώσαντες Συρακούσας ἐπὶ

1. πελοποννησίων P.i. 2. ἀπῆλθον Q. 3. εἶχον R.V. 5. περιπλεῖ B.F. N.V.g.h.k. περιπλεῖ I. περιήει e. 6. ἄθων A.B.E.F.G.H.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἄθωνα L.O.P. ἄθων δ' k. ἄτων C. vulgo ἄθω. 7. φάλαξ c. qui sic et infra. ἐρασιστράτου B.h. 8. ἐς Ἰταλίαν ναυσὶ δύο V. 11. ἐγράψαντο V.g.

at different times, since the first breaking out of the war.

11. πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο—καὶ—τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι] So when an additional number of citizens was wanted at Cyrene, settlers were invited from all parts of Greece ἐπὶ γῆς ἀναδασμῷ. Herodot. IV. 159, 2. It was a clause in the oath taken by the jurymen of the court of Heliea at Athens, that they would never allow τῶν χρῶν τῶν ἰδίων ἀποκοπῆς, οὐδὲ γῆς ἀναδασμὸν τῆς Ἀθηναίων. [Demosthen. Timocrat. p. 746. Reiske.] These two things were the usual accompaniments of a revolution, or violent disturbance of the existing state of things. [Demosth. de Fœder. cont. Alexand. p. 215. Reiske. Isocrates, Panathenæic. p. 287. b. Aristot. Politic. V. 5, 5. 7, 4.] The principle on which this ἀναδασμὸς γῆς was demanded, was this, that every citizen was entitled to his portion, κλήρος, of

the land of the state; and that the admission of new citizens rendered a redivision of the property of the state a matter at once of necessity and of justice. It is not probable that in any case the actual κλήροι of the old citizens were required to be shared with the new members of the state; but only, as at Rome, the Ager Publicus, or land still remaining to the state itself, and not apportioned out to individuals. This land, however, being beneficially enjoyed by numbers of the old citizens, either as being common pasture, or as being farmed by different individuals on very advantageous terms, a division of it amongst the newly admitted citizens, although not, properly speaking, a spoliation of private property, yet was a serious shock to a great mass of existing interests, and was therefore always regarded as a revolutionary measure.

4 πολιτεία ᾤκησαν. καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν αὐτῶν τινὲς διὰ τὸ μὴ
ἀρέσκεσθαι ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν Φωκέας τε τῆς
πόλεως τι τῆς Λεοντίνων χωρίον καλούμενον καταλαμβά-
νουνσι καὶ Βρικινίας ὃν ἔρυμα ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. καὶ τῶν τοῦ
δήμου τότε ἐκπεσόντων οἱ πολλοὶ ἦλθον ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ κατα- 5
στάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν. ἃ πυρνανόμενοι οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι τὸν Φαίακα πέμπουσιν, εἴ πως πείσαντες τοὺς σφίσιν
ὄντας αὐτόθι ξυμμάχους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἣν δύνωνται, Σικε-
λιώτας κοινῇ ὡς Συρακοσίῳ δυνάμει περιποιουμένων ἐπι- 6
στρατεῦσαι, διασώσειαν τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λεοντίνων. ὁ δὲ 10
Φαίαξ ἀφικόμενος τοὺς μὲν Καμαριναίους πείθει καὶ Ἀκρα-
γαντίους, ἐν δὲ Γέλα ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος
οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔρχεται, αἰσθόμενος οὐκ ἂν πείθων
αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐς Κατάνην, καὶ
ἄμα ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ καὶ ἐς τὰς Βρικινίας ἐλθὼν καὶ παραθαρ- 15
σύνας ἀπέπλει. V. ἐν δὲ τῇ παρακομιδῇ τῇ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
καὶ πάλιν ἀναχωρήσει καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τισὶ πόλεσιν ἐχρη-
μάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ Λοκρῶν ἐντυγχάνει
τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσήνης ἐποίκοις ἐκπεπτωκόσιν, οἱ μετὰ τὴν τῶν
Σικελιωτῶν ὁμολογίαν στασιασάντων Μεσσηνίων καὶ ἐπα- 20

1. πολυτεία b. πολυτεία k. 2. ἐκλιπόντες Q. φωκέας E.F.G. φωκαίας A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. φωκέας καὶ βρικινίας τε τῆς πόλεως τι τῶν λεοντίνων V. 3. τι τῶν λεοντίνων c.d. 4. βρικινίας K. βρικινίας Q. βρικινίας d. ἔρυμα V. 8. αὐτόθεν V. 9. κοινῇ] om. K. ὡς] om. K.b. 12. γέλα] γέλωτι I. γέλει V.c. 15. παραθαρσύνας A.B.E.F.H.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραθαρσύνας C.G.I.K.L.N.P. vulgo παραθαρρύνας. 19. τοῖς ἐν μεσσηνίᾳ c.d.i. τῇ] om. d.i. τῶν] om. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.e.f.h.k. Poppo. 20. μεσσηνίων] ἀθηναίων d.i. ἐπαγομένων H.V.d.e. pr. G.

2. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν] Compare III. 10, 2. ἀπολιπόντων ὅμων ἐκ πολέμου.

5. καταστάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν] Portus et Acacius καταστάντες de munitione Bricinniarum interpretantur. Sed phrasis καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν hic fortassis non aliam significationem habet, quam II. 1. καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν. DUCKER.

18. περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Substantivis interdum adiungitur casus verbi vel adjectivi cognati, ut quemad-

modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLER.

γαγομένων τῶν ἐτέρων Λοκροὺς ἔποικοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο Μεσσήνη Λοκρῶν τινὰ χρόνον. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ² ἐντυχὼν †τοῖς† κομζομένοις οὐκ ἠδίκησεν· ἐγεγένητο γὰρ τοῖς Λοκροῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμολογία ξυμβάσεως περὶ πρὸς 5 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. μόνοι γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅτε Σικελιώται³ ξυνηλλάσσοντο, οὐκ ἐσπείσαντο Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδ' ἂν τότε, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν ὁ πρὸς Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους πόλεμος ὁμόρους τε ὄντας καὶ ἀποίκους. καὶ ὁ μὲν Φαίαξ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀφίκετο.

10 VI. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος Σταγείρῳ μὲν AMPHIPOLIS. προσβάλλει Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία, καὶ οὐχ εἰλε, CLEON proceeds a- Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει gainst Amphipolia. He κατα κράτος. καὶ πέμψας ὡς Περδίκκαν πρέ- 2 waits at Elion for rein- σβεις, ὅπως παραγένοιτο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ forcements from his 15 allies. Brasidas takes σβεις, ὅπως παραγένοιτο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ post at Cerdylum to ξυμμαχικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἄλλους παρὰ protect Amphipolia. Πόλλην τῶν Ὀδομάντων βασιλέα, ἄξοντα μισθοῦ Θράκας ὡς

2. οὖν φαίαξ K. 3. τοῖς κομζομένοις] προσκομζομένοις corr. F. Immo ἀποκομζομένοις Bekk. ἐγένετο G. 5. ὅτε] οἷτε A.B.E.F. 6. ξυνηλλάσσοντο V.E.F.G. ἐπείσαντο k. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις Q. 7. ἱωνάας F.Q.e.f. ἱωνίας c.d.i. μελέους K. 9. ἄλλῃλους c. 10. ὡς A.B.E.G.K.L.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δε. ἀπὸ τῆς τότε τορώνης G.K. ἐκ τῆς τορώνης τότε h. τότε ἀπὸ τῆς τορώνης C.d.e. τότε ἀπὸ τορώνης K.c.i. 11. ἡόνος C. et infra ἡόνι. 12. ἀνδρείων F. εἰλε] οἷοι c.d.i. αἰρεῖ margo d.i. 13. γαληψὸν L.O.P. θασίαν A. λαμβάνει] om. Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς c.d.i. 15. πόλλην B. πολλὴν A.F.V. Bekk. Goell. πολλὴν K.N.c. πολὺν G.I. πολὺν Q.e. πολλὴν correct. C. τὸν E.L.O.P.Q.c.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. ὀδομάντων F. ὀδομάντων E. ἄξοντα A.B. F.G.Q.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἄξοντα.

1. ἔποικοι] Vid. Scholiast. ad II. 27, 1. Thomam Mag. et Suidam h. v. DUK.

3. †τοῖς κομζομένοις†] "Articulus," says Poppo, "ferri nequit." Bekker wishes to read ἀποκομζομένοις. But the simple verb has the same meaning, "being on their way home." Comp. I. 52, 3. 114, 3. VIII. 56, 4. As to the article it would certainly be better away, as it is more natural to say, "meeting these men on their way home," than, "meeting these men, namely, the party who were on their return home." Dobree also objects to the article.

7. Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους] These people are unknown. Dr. Cramer mentions

a place called *Meila* in the farther Calabria, half way between Scilla and Gerace, where some remains of an ancient town have been discovered. "Ancient Italy," vol. II. p. 438.

10. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης] Conf. VIII. 31, 1. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύνοχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Σίλῳ ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. III. 69, 1. αἱ δὲ νῆες, ὡς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατενέχθησαν. V. 10, 9. ὁ Κλέων, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν. GÖLLEB. "Cursum hunc ipsum jam supra c. 3. extr. demonstraverat. "Ergo ὡς, quod eo spectat, aptius est quam δε, quod pronomen rem tanquam novam indicat." HALACK. 17. ἄξοντα] This reading has been

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3 πλείστους, αὐτὸς ἡσύχαζε περιμένων ἐν τῇ Ἡϊόνι. Βρασίδας
 δὲ πυνθανόμενος ταῦτα ἀντεκάθητο καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ Κερδυ-
 λίῳ· ἔστι δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Ἀργιλίων ἐπὶ μετεώρου πέραν
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως, καὶ κατε-
 φαίνεται πάντα αὐτόθεν, ὥστε οὐκ ἂν ἔλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὁρ- 5
 μώμενος ὁ Κλέων τῷ στρατῷ ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσῃν
 αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὑπεριδόντα σφῶν τὸ πλῆθος, τῇ
 4 παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο
 Θρᾷκὰς τε μισθωτοὺς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, καὶ τοὺς
 Ἡδῶνας πάντας παρακαλῶν, πελταστὰς καὶ ἱππέας· καὶ 10
 Μυρκινίων καὶ Χαλκιδέων χιλίους πελταστὰς εἶχε πρὸς τοῖς
 5 ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει. τὸ δ' ὀπλιτικὸν ξύμπαν ἠθροίσθη δυσχίλιοι
 μάλιστα, καὶ ἱππῆς Ἕλληνες τριακόσιοι. τούτων Βρασίδας
 μὲν ἔχων ἐπὶ Κερδυλίῳ ἐκάθητο ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους,
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μετὰ Κλεαρίδου ἐτετάχατο. 15
 VII. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, ἔπειτα ἠναγκάσθη
 2 ποιῆσαι ὅπερ ὁ Βρασίδας προσεδέχετο. τῶν γὰρ στρατιω-
 τῶν ἀχθομένων μὲν τῇ ἔδρᾳ, ἀναλογιζομένων
 δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν
 καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπισημοσύνης καὶ 20
 μαλακίας γενήσοιτο, καὶ οἰκοθεν ὥς ἄκουτες
 αὐτῷ ξυνῆλθον, αἰσθόμενος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ οὐ βουλόμενος
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθημένους βαρύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβὼν

2. κερδυλίῳ Q. κερδαλίῳ f. 3. ἀργυλίων P. ἀργυλλίων Q. 4. ἐπέγων Q.
 καὶ] om. K. 5. αὐτόθεν] αὐτὸν K. om. c.d.i. 7. ὑπεριδόντας B.F.R.V.
 8. δὲ παρεσκευάζετο K. 9. θρᾷκας μισθωτοὺς B.c.h.i. μισθαὶ τοὺς E. 10. καὶ
 ἱππέας—πελταστὰς] om. A.B.h. 11. μυρκινίων P. μυρκινίων V. πελταστὰς
 χιλίους e. χιλίους πεντακοσίους Q. πρὸς τοὺς C. πρὸς τῇ V. 12. ἐν] om. Q.
 τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτικὸν V. ὀπλητικὸν E.F. 14. ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ κερδυλίῳ V. 17. ποιῆσαι]
 om. A. ὅπερ βρασίδας P. στρατιωτικῶν h. 23. καθημένος F.

adopted by Elmaley, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, and was approved of by Duker, instead of the common reading *ἄξιστα*, which is suspicious, both from the unusual form of the word, and from the difficulty of its meaning.

6. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο κ. τ. λ.] See the

note on IV. 125. 1.

22. ξυνῆλθον] “*Malim ξυνεξῆλθον.*” DOBREE. But surely *οἰκοθεν ξυνῆλθον* may be perfectly well tolerated, although *ξυνεξῆλθον* might be equally good, or even more expressive.

23. διὰ τὸ—βαρύνεσθαι] *Commixtæ*

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ἦγε. καὶ ἐχρήσατο τῇ τρόπῳ ὥπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον εὐτυ- 3
 χήσας ἐπίστευσέ τι φρονεῖν· ἐς μάχην μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἡλπισέν
 οἱ ἐπεξίεναι οὐδένα, κατὰ θέαν δὲ μᾶλλον ἔφη ἀναβαίνειν τοῦ
 χωρίου, καὶ τὴν μείζω παρασκευὴν περιέμενεν, οὐχ ὡς τῷ
 5 ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζηται, περισχύσων, ἀλλ' ὡς κύκλῳ περι-
 στας βία αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν. ἐλθὼν τε καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ 4
 λόφου καρτεροῦ πρὸ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸς
 ἐθεᾶτο τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τὴν θέσιν τῆς πόλεως

1. εὐτυχήσας] om. K. 2. τι] τε C. 3. τὸ χωρίον L.O.P. et corr. E.
 4. περιέμενεν A.B.E.F.G.Q.V.c.d.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo περιέμινεν.
 5. παραστὰς R.h. 6. βιαρήσων E. 7. κρατεροῦ K.f.i. πρὸ τῆς ἀμφιπόλεως] om.i.
 τὸν στρατὸν—πόλεως] om. P. αὐτὸν d. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐθεᾶτο K. 8. ἐθιάσατο E.

sunt duae formulae, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθη-
 μένους, et διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθήσθαι.
 Conf. IV. 63, 1. GÖLLER.

1. ἐχρήσατο τῇ τρόπῳ κ. τ. λ.] I under-
 stand these words, as Haack does,
 of the temper and habits of Cleon's
 mind; and also, with the Scholiast, of
 the rash and confident spirit with which
 he embarked on the enterprise. For
 though it be true that the execution of
 the attack on Pylus was ably conducted
 by Demosthenes, yet the reference here
 is to the spirit with which Cleon under-
 took it, that is, with a blind confidence
 of success; and as this confidence had
 not been disappointed at Pylus, he
 imagined that it was a penetrating
 ability, which enabled him to antici-
 pate victory when weaker minds doubted
 of it. The construction seems rather
 confused, the pronoun ὥπερ referring
 more naturally to χρῆσάμενος under-
 stood than either to εὐτυχήσας or to
 ἐπίστευσε, and the preposition ἐς τὴν
 Πύλον suiting better with this view of
 the sentence. As it is, I should refer
 ὥπερ to ἐπίστευσε. "On which he
 relied, as he had succeeded also at
 Pylus, as a proof that he was a man
 of some ability."

4. οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζη-
 ται] Οὐχ ὡς τῷ πλῆθει τῶν ἐναντίων κρα-
 τήσων, εἰ ἀναγκάζοιτο πολεμεῖν (ὅς οὐδὲ
 τῇ παρουσίᾳ στρατιᾷ τοὺς πολεμίους φέτο
 ἀντιτάσσθαι) ἀλλ' ὡς μετὰ τῶν ἐπελευ-
 σομένων αὐτῷ συμμάχων πᾶσαν ἐν κύκλῳ
 περιστήσων τὴν στρατιάν, καὶ βία ἐκ-
 πολιορκήσων τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχύσων]
 "Not with the view of conquering
 "without risk, should he be compelled
 "to fight, but to have men enough to
 "place all round the city, and so take
 "it by assault." Τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ is, "with
 "safety." Compare VI. 55, 3. πολλῶ
 τῷ περίοντι τοῦ ἀσφαλούς κατεκράτησε.
 And for περισχύσων, compare VIII. 105,
 1. τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχύοντες.

5. περισχύσων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπερσχύσων
 καὶ νικήσων. SCHOL.

8. τὴν θέσιν—ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκῃ] Whe-
 ther this or ἐπὶ τὴν Θράκην be the true
 reading, is not perhaps easy to deter-
 mine; but the sense of the passage is
 to me clear, i. e. that Cleon, who on
 his way from Eion must have had a
 good view of the situation of Amphi-
 polis towards the sea, now, by having
 ascended to the crown of the hill on
 which it was built, commanded the
 view of its situation towards the lake
 and the land side, or, as Thucydides
 here expresses it, towards Thrace. And
 ἐπὶ Θράκῃ may signify, "on the con-
 "fines or neighbourhood of Thrace;"
 but it would more naturally signify,
 "against," or, "commanding the ap-
 "proaches of Thrace;" "Thraciæ im-
 "minentem," a character which be-
 longed truly to Amphipolis, but was
 not, I think, the point which Thucy-
 dides here meant to insist on. I am
 inclined therefore to prefer the old
 reading, ἐπὶ Θράκῃ, "its situation to-
 "wards Thrace," or, as Thucydides
 expresses it, IV. 102, 4. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον.

5 ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκη† ὡς ἔχοι. ἀπιέναι τε ἐνόμιζεν, ὅπότεν βού-
λῃται, ἀμαχεῖ· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐφαίνετο οὗτ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους
οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατὰ πύλας ἐξῆι, κεκλημέναι τε ἦσαν πᾶσαι.
ὥστε καὶ μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατήλθεν ἔχων, ἀμαρτεῖν ἐδόκει·
ἐλεῖν γὰρ ἂν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ ἔρημον. VIII. Ὁ δὲ 5

Brasidas throws him-
self into the town, and
prepares to attack
2 Cleon by surprise.

Βρασιδᾶς εὐθὺς ὡς εἶδε κινουμένους τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καταβὰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου
ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ ἐπέξοδον
μὲν καὶ ἀντίταξιν οὐκ ἐποίησατο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
δεδιὼς τὴν αὐτοῦ παρασκευὴν καὶ νομίζων ὑποδεεστέρους 10
εἶναι, οὐ τῷ πλήθει (ἀντίπαλα γὰρ πῶς ἦν) ἀλλὰ τῷ
ἀξιώματι· (τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε, καθαρὸν
ἐξῆλθε, καὶ Λημνίων καὶ Ἰμβρίων τὸ κράτιστον), τέχνη δὲ
3 παρεσκευάζετο ἐπιθησόμενος. εἰ γὰρ δείξειε τοῖς ἐναντίοις
τό τε πλήθος καὶ τὴν ὀπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν τῶν μεθ' 15
ἐαυτοῦ, οὐκ ἂν ἡγεῖτο μᾶλλον περιγενέσθαι ἢ ἄνευ προόψεως
4 τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως. ἀπολεξά-

1. τῇ θράκη A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.
vulgo et Goell. in ed. 2. τὴν θράκην. 3. κεκλημέναι A.B.E.F. κεκλημένοι Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo κεκλησμένοι. 4. ὥστε μηχανὰς Q. οὐ κατήλθεν] malim οὐκ
ἀνῆλθεν. Bekk. οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν K.L.O.k. ἀμαρτεῖν B.E.F.G.H.I.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαρτάνειν. 6. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 7. κατὰβας
καὶ R. 10. τὴν αὐτοῦ V. παρασκευὴν νομίζων ε. ὑποδεεστέρος Poppo. 11. ἀντίπα-
λον L.O.P.Q. 12. τῶν] τῆς c.d. ἐστράτευσε K.g. 13. Λημνίων E. 14. δείξοιεν
A.B.E.F.H.g. δείξοι K.V. δείξοι h. 15. ὀπλῃσιν G. 16. ἐαυτῶν A.B.F.h.

4. κατήλθεν] Because the walls of Amphipolis did not reach up to the summit of the hill, so that Cleon in approaching the town descended from the higher ground from whence the view of it had first opened on him. See Appendix to this volume.

12. καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε] This seems to be equivalent to the expression VI. 31, 3. τὸ πρὸν χρῆστος καταλόγους ἐκκριβέν: that is, there were neither *Thebes* nor *Metics* in the army, nor citizens either beyond or not having yet attained to the vigour of manhood. In Herodot. I. 211, 2. Περσέων δὲ καθαρὸς στρατὸς is opposed to what is called τῷ ἀχρηῖ. Compare also Herodot. IV. 135, 2. and Wesseling's note.

15. τὴν ὀπλῃσιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν] i. e. not such as they would have wished, but such as they could get. Compare II. 70, 1. βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας, and I. 61, 2. ξυμβασις ἀναγκαίαν.

17. καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως] Gölter explains this passage by supposing that οὕτως should be supplied after καταφρονήσεως, because the sense of ἄνευ προόψεως is equivalent to μὴ γενομένης προόψεως. Dobree says "An subaudiendum e contrario μετὰ? "ut plena phrasis sit, καὶ μὴ μετὰ κα-
"ταφρονήσεως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος." Poppo professes that he can give no satisfactory explanation of the construction, nor do I think that any can be given according to the rules of the language,

μενος οὖν αὐτὸς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀπλίτας, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κλεαρίδα προσταξας, ἐβουλεύετο ἐπιχειρεῖν αἰφνιδίως πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἂν νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως ἀπολαβεῖν αὐθις μεμονωμένους, εἰ τύχοι ἐλθοῦσα αὐτοῖς ἡ βοήθεια. ξυγκαλέσας δὲ τοὺς πάντας στρατιώτας, καὶ βουλόμενος παραθαρσύναι τε καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν φράσαι, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

IX. "ΑΝΔΡΕΣ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπὸ μὲν οἷας χώρας ἤκομεν, ὅτι αἰεὶ διὰ τὸ εὖψυχον ἐλευθέρας, καὶ ὅτι Δωριῆς
10 SPEECH OF " μέλλετε Ἰωσι μάχεσθαι, ὧν εἰώθατε κρεῖσ-
BRASIDAS
to his soldiers, to en- " σους εἶναι, ἀρκεῖτω βραχέως δεδηλωμένον·
courage them and ex- " τὴν δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-
plain to them his plan of attack. " εἶσθαι, διδάξω, ἵνα μὴ †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον
" καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν ἐνδεὲς φαινόμενον ἀτολμίαν
15 " παράσχη. τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάξω καταφρονήσει τε 2

1. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 2. κλεαρίδι P. κλεαρίδας Q. κλεαρίδους c. κλεαρίδα E.
ἐβουλεύετο I.L.O.P.c.d.k. 3. ἐπελθεῖν A. νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως A.B.E.F.H.
K.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νομίζων ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς C.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.k.
vulgo ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς νομίζων. 4. ἀποβαλεῖν A.E.F. αὐτίς A.C.E.F.G.V.d.e.
ἂν τις c. καὶ εἰ Q. τύχη K. τύχοιεν c. 5. ἡ] om. L. συγκαλέσας C.F.K.Q.V.e.g.
6. καὶ] om. R. 9. ἐλευθερίας I. 11. ἀρκεῖ τὸ A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.g.h. 12. φ
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τῷ N.
vulgo ὅτῳ. 13. μὴ om. G. τῷ A.B.E.F.H.K. om. I. τε] om. L.O.k.
κατ' ὀλίγους V. 14. ἐνδεὲς ὑμῖν φαινόμενον d.

although both Göller and Dobree have given the meaning of the passage rightly. Compare, for the general meaning, IV. 126, 4. ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενὴ ὄντα τῶν πολέμιων, δόκησιν ἔχει ισχύος, διδασχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους.

13. †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον] I have marked the two first words with obeli, because Bekker and Göller have enclosed the τε in brackets, and some of the best MSS. read τῷ instead of τό. Κατ' ὀλίγον τε καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας seems indeed a strange distinction, as they are not two different things, but one; yet there are other instances of similar distinctions in Thucydides, and the question still returns, how can we possibly account

for the gratuitous insertion of a superfluous word in almost every existing MS.? And would not such extraordinary instances of attempted antithesis as that given by Aristotle from Epicharmus, Rhetor. III. 9. extr.) τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνους ἐγὼν ἦν· τόκα δὲ παρὰ τήνους ἐγὼν, lead us to suppose that this sort of false taste was not uncommon in the earlier writers, or rather in those who flourished, like Thucydides, when attention first began to be paid to style; that is, between the time of the simplicity of mere nature, and that of the simplicity of good sense and perfected taste? For κατ' ὀλίγον, "a little, "or a small part, at a time," see IV. 10, 3.

- “ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὥς ἂν ἐπεξελθοὶ τις αὐτοῖς
 “ ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναι τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως
 3 “ κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους ὀλιγωρεῖν. ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας
 “ ἀμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντίων κάλλιστα ἰδὼν καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν
 “ ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προ- 5
 “ φανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ
 “ παρὸν ξυμφέροντος, πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα
 “ ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει ἅ τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστ’ ἂν τις
 4 “ ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ’ ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. ἕως οὖν ἔτι
 “ ἀπαραύσκευοι θαρσοῦσι καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ 10
 “ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν
 “ τῷ ἀνείμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι
 “ μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ’ ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ
 “ φθάσας, ἣν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι δρόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ
 “ στράτευμα· σὺ δὲ, Κλεαρίδα, ὕστερον, ὅταν ἐμὲ ὀρᾷς ἥδη 15
 “ προσκείμενον καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς φοβούμενα αὐτοὺς, τοὺς

1. ἐξέλθοι Q. ὑπεξέλθοι V.d. ὑπεξέλθῃ f. τι d. 2. ἀτάκτους O. 3. δὲ
 καὶ τὰς K. 4. μάλιστα L.d.i. 5. αὐτοῦ G.L.O.P.b.e.k. τὴν] om. K.
 ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ἐκ τοῦ] om. d. 7. συμφέροντος B.C.H.K.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
 8. πόλεμον A.B.E.F. μάλιστ’ K.L.O.P. 11. μένιν d. φαίνονται F.
 12. συνταχθῆναι B.C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 13. ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων] om. d.
 ἔχω I. 15. κλεαρίδαν P. ὀρᾷς ἐμὲ G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k.

3. κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους] “ Set on
 “ looking about them.” Compare He-
 rodot. V. 11, 3. κατὰ τὰ εἰλοντο ἐτράποντο:
 “ Set themselves about, or betook
 “ themselves to, the objects of their
 “ choice.” So again, Thucyd. VI. 30, 2.
 ὁ ἄλλος ἔχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦκεν. In all
 these cases the true meaning of κατὰ
 appears to be, in the way of. Hermann
 rightly explains it by *secundum*. (ad
 Viger. not. 401.)

4. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν] “ Con-
 “ sidering, or considering his own
 “ power;” i. e. when it is deficient in
 actual strength, making up for it by
 art and by rapidity of movement.

7. κλέμματα] Schol. Cass. στρατηγῆ-
 ματα exponit. Notum est illud Alex-
 andri ad amicos suadentes, ut noctu
 Darium inopinantem adgrederetur, οὐ
 κλέπτω τὴν νίκην. Sic *furta, furta*

belli, furta insidiarum apud Scriptores
 Latinos saepissime. DUKER.

8. ἅ τὸν πολέμιον—ἀπατήσας] Sequi-
 tur verbum ἀπατᾶν analogiam locutionis
 ἡ ἀδικία ἣν ἡδίκησαν αὐτὸν, et simillium,
 de quibus vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 566.
 [§. 415.] GÖLLER. Jelf. 583, 17.

10. πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος] Participium
 substantivum instat est. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr.
 p. 834. [§. 570.] Compare VI. 24, 2. τὸ
 ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν. III.
 10, 1. τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης. VII. 68,
 1. τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον. Vid. Porpon.
 I. 1. p. 100, 149. GÖLLER. Jelf. 436, γ.

11. ἐν τῷ ἀνείμένῳ τῆς γνώμης] Com-
 pare Xenoph. Hell. VII. 5, 22. δόξαν
 παρείχε τοῖς πολεμίοις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι
 μάχην ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ—τοῦτο δὲ ποι-
 ῆσας [Epaminondas at Mantinea] ἔλυσε
 μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίων τὴν ἐν ταῖς
 ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν.

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“μετὰ σεαυτοῦ τοὺς τ’ Ἀμφιπολίτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμ-
 “μάχους ἄγων, αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν, καὶ
 “ἐπείγεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξυμμίξαι. ἐλπίς γὰρ μάλιστα αὐ- 5
 “τοὺς οὕτω φοβηθῆναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ ὕστερον δευνότερον
 5 “τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῦ παρόντος καὶ μαχομένου. καὶ αὐτὸς τε 6
 “ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γίγνου, ὥσπερ σε εἰκὸς ὄντα Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ
 “ὕμεῖς, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, ἀκολουθήσατε ἀνδρείως, καὶ
 “νομίσατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ αἰσχύ-
 “νεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· καὶ τῇδε ὑμῖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ
 10 “ἡ ἀγαθοῖς γενομένοις ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκλήσθαι, ἡ Ἀθηναίων τε δούλοις, ἡν
 “τὰ ἄριστα ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ ἡ θανατώσεως πράξῃτε,
 “καὶ δουλείαν χαλεπωτέραν ἡ πρὶν εἶχετε, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς
 “Ἑλλησι κωλυταῖς γενέσθαι ἐλευθερώσεως. ἀλλὰ μήτε 7
 15 “ὕμεῖς μαλακισθῇτε, ὀρώντες περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν, ἐγὼ
 “τε δείξω οὐ παραινέσαι οἷός τε ὢν μᾶλλον τοῖς πέλας ἡ
 “καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ ἐπεξελεθῆναι.”

X. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδας τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τὴν τε ἔξοδον παρε-
 σκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη
 20 **BATTLE of AMPHIPOLIS.** ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως
Brasidas throws the ὥσπερ εἴρητο ἐπεξίειεν. τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ 2

1. τε ἀμφιπολίτας V. 2. ἐπελθεῖν G.d.e.g. 3. ἐπεὶ γενέσθαι Q. ξυμμίξαι—
 μάλιστα om. E. συμμίξαι V. 4. θορυβηθῆναι L.O.P. φορυβηθῆναι k. βηθῆναι G.
 5. τε] om. e. 6. σε] om. e. 8. νομίσατε τρία εἶναι Stobæus. [τῷ] αἰσχύνεσθαι
 Porro. “Deleverim articulum.” Bekker. [et delevit ed. 1832.] “καὶ τὸ αἰσχύ-
 νεσθαι codices: correxuit Reiskius.” Bekker. ed. 1846. 9. ἡμῖν L.Q. 10. ἡ]
 om. d.e. γενομένοις L. λακεδαιμονίων τε δούλοις C. 11. συμμάχοις P.e.
 ξυμμάχους k. τε] om. Q.f. 12. πράξῃτε K. 13. ἡ E. ἔχετε B. 15. ὅσον Q.
 ὁ ἀγὼν] ἀγὼν b. ἀγαθὸν c.d.i. 16. δὲ K. παραινέσαις I. ὢν τοῖς O.V.
 18. παρασκευάζετο Q. 19. κλεαρίδου O.Q. καθίστει E. 20. τῆς θρακίας Q.
 21. ὅπερ K.

4. τὸ γὰρ—μαχομένου] Stobæus, p. 364. WASS. Æneas in Poliorcet. cap. 38. τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ μᾶλλον οἱ πολέμοι φοβού-
 νται τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ παρόντος ἤδη. Sumsit a Thucydide. Vid. ibi Casau-
 bonum. DUKER.

11. δούλοις—ἀνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ] A good instance of the distinction be-
 tween these two words. Δούλος is the

general term, applying equally to po-
 litical and to domestic slavery; ἀνδρά-
 ποδον applies exclusively to the latter.

20. ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας—τῶν πυλῶν] For
 the topography of Amphipolis, the
 reader is referred to the memoir ac-
 companying the map, at the end of
 the volume.

Athenians into confusion by his sudden attack, and is killed in the action. Cleon is killed also, and the Athenians are defeated.

γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάντος
καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὖσῃ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ
ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πράσ-
σοντος, ἀγγέλλεται (προῦκεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε
κατὰ τὴν θέαν) ὅτι ἡ τε στρατιὰ ἅπασα φανερά τῶν πολε- 5
μίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἵππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ
3 καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας
ἐπήλθε· καὶ ὡς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι
πρὶν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἦκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθῆσεσθαι
ἀπελθὼν, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγ- 10
γειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον
4 οἶόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. ὡς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ
γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνὰ πρὸς
5 τοὺς πολεμίους δούς ἀπήγε τὴν στρατιάν. κὰν τούτῳ Βρα-

1. τοῦ] τε c.d.i. 2. ἐπιφανῇ οὔσα c. 4. προκεχωρήκει Q. 5. ὅτι] om. G.e.k. ἡ τε] ἤρηται P. ἅπασα τῶν O. τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πολεμίων V. 7. ἐς ἐξιόντων Q. ἀποφαίνονται Q.g. 8. ἀπῆλθε K.Q. οὐ] om. I. 9. οἱ] ἡ d. φθῆσεσθαι H.I. L.O.g. corr. F. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀφθῆσεσθαι. 10. ἅμα τὴν ἀναχώρησιν V. παρήγειλε A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρήγειλε. 11. μόνον c. 12. αὐτοῦ c. αὐτὸ correct. N.V. αὐτῷ [sic eadem manu] C. σχολῇ L. ἡ σχολῇ R. σχολῇ E. 13. αὐτὸς] om. L. 14. δούς] om. d.i. κὰν] καὶ B.

6. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—ὑποφαίνονται] It should be remembered that none of Brasidas's men were on the walls; so that the Athenians, having nothing to dread from missile weapons, might venture up under the very walls of the town: and if we suppose, as Mr. Hawkins has suggested to me, that the middle of the road was worn hollow, so as to have admitted an opening of several inches under the gates, there would have been little difficulty in seeing the feet of the men and horses, in the manner described in the text.

10. παρήγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν κ.τ.λ.] Dr. Bloomfield's translation of this passage, agreeing with Göller's, appears to me to be substantially correct: "He gave orders to the retreaters [rather, 'to the army in moving off'] "to draw off to Eion, [or rather, 'in "the direction of Eion,'] moving on

"their left wing." The army was drawn up in line fronting Amphipolis, and as the left was nearest Eion, the movement would naturally begin with that part of the army. Meantime the right wing should have maintained their position, and continued to face the enemy, in order to check pursuit till the other part of the army was fairly on its march to Eion; but instead of this, Cleon, uneasy at remaining so long exposed to the attack of the enemy, ordered the right wing to abandon its ground prematurely, and to move off towards the left, with its right flank necessarily presented to the enemy during the movement.

13. τὰ γυμνὰ] Thucyd. III. 23, 4. καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνὰ. Schol. μέρη. Vid. Stephanum Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 116. DUKER.

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σίδας ὡς ὄρα τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι “ οἱ
 “ ἄνδρες ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δηλοὶ δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ
 “ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν· οἷς γὰρ ἂν τοῦτο γίνηται, οὐκ
 5 “ εἰώθασι μένειν τοὺς ἐπιόντας. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις
 “ ἀνοίγῃτω ἐμοὶ ἅς εἴρηται, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρ-
 “ σοῦντες.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταυρώμα πύλας καὶ 6
 τὰς πρώτας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος ἐξελθὼν ἔθει
 δρόμῳ τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην εὐθείαν, ἥπερ νῦν κατὰ τὸ καρτερώ-
 10 τατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι τροπαῖον ἔστηκε· καὶ προσβαλὼν
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ
 τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα
 τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρα- 7
 κίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεφέρετο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ 8
 15 ἀδοκῆτῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνης ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβη-
 θῆναι, καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐάνυμον κέρας αὐτῶν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν Ἱόναν,
 ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προκεχωρήκει, εὐθὺς ἀπορραγὲν ἔφυγε. καὶ ὁ
 Βρασιδᾶς ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ
 τιτρώσκεται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθά-
 20 νονται, οἱ δὲ πηλυσίον ἄραντες ἀπήνεγκαν. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν τῶν 9
 Ἀθηναίων ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὡς τὸ

1. ὡς] om. c.i. 2. αὐτοῦ g. 3. δηλοὶ τῶν K. δηλοὶ E. δοράτων κινήσει
 c.d.i. 5. ἀνοίγῃτω τις Q. ἀνοινύτω legisse Mærin monet Piersonus p. 31.
 7. κατὰ] μετὰ B.h. τῷ σταυρώματι Q. 8. πρώτας] πόρτας f. ὄντως V.
 ὄντας G. 9. ἥπερ G. τὸ] om. d. 10. ἔστηκεν V.h. Bekker. in edit. min.
 12. ἐκπεπληγμένους B.h. 15. ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξαπίνης H.K. 16. αὐτῶν κέρας Q.
 17. προύκεχωρήκει d. ἔφυγε A.B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἔφυγεν Bekk. ceteri ἔφευγε.
 20. πηλυσίον αὐτοῦ (sic) ἄραντες V. τὸ δεξιὸν K. δεξιὸν ἀθηναίων O. τὸ ἀθην. V.
 21. ἔμενέ τε Q. τε] om. corr. F.H.g. Poppo. Goell. ἐς τὸ c.

9. κατὰ τὸ καρτερότατον τοῦ χωρίου] This must mean, I think, the steepest part of the hill. Others understand it “of the strongest part of the town.” But see the memoir on the map of Amphipolis.

18. ἐπιπαριῶν] *Transiens ad*—ut IV. 94. fin. VI. 67. fin. VII. 76. init. DOBREE. The construction with the dative is remarkable, inasmuch as the word generally occurs with the accu-

sative. But in its general meaning it is, “advancing along;” here it is, “advancing along towards,” or, “in “order to arrive at.” Ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στράτευμα is, “advancing along the “line of the army,”—ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ is, “advancing along the line of “battle in order to get at the right “wing.” Schol. πηλυσιάζων ἐπετίθετο τῷ δεξιῷ.

21. ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον] Some of the

πρώτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν, εὐθὺς φεύγων καὶ καταληφθεὶς
 ὑπὸ Μυρκινίου πελταστοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ συστρα-
 φέντες ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο
 καὶ δις ἢ τρίς προσβαλόντα, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν πρὶν
 ἢ τε Μυρκινία καὶ ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ ἵππος καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ 5
 10 περιστάντες καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὕτω δὲ
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἤδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυγὸν χαλεπῶς καὶ
 πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὄρη, ὅσοι μὴ διεφθάρησαν
 ἢ αὐτίκα ἐν χερσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Χαλκιδικῆς ἵππου καὶ τῶν
 11 πελταστῶν, οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. οἱ δὲ 10
 τὸν Βρασίδαν ἄραυτες ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ διασώσαντες ἐς τὴν
 πόλιν ἔτι ἔμπνουν ἐσεκόμισαν· καὶ ᾗσθητο μὲν ὅτι νικῶσιν
 12 οἱ μεθ' αὐτοῦ, οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ ἡ ἄλλη
 στρατιὰ ἀναχωρήσασα μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδου ἐκ τῆς διώξεως
 νεκροὺς τε ἐσκύλευσε καὶ τροπαίων ἔστησε. XI. μετὰ δὲ 15

Brasidas is honourably
 buried in the market-
 place of Amphipolis.
 Loss on both sides in
 the battle.

ταῦτα τὸν Βρασίδαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι πάντες ξὺν
 ὄπλοις ἐπισπόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ
 πόλει πρὸ τῆς νῦν ἀγορᾶς οὔσης· καὶ τὸ
 λοιπὸν οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται, περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον,

1. φεύγων καταληφθεὶς Q.d.i. 2. θνήσκει V. 3. ἡμύνοντο d.i. 4. ἡ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I. καὶ τρίς Q. † καὶ δις ἢ † Poppo. 5. μυρκινία c.d.i. 6. ἀκοντίζοντες d.i. 8. διεφθάρησαν αὐτίκα L.O.P. 11. καὶ διασώσαντες om. E. 12. ἐκόμισαν K.c.d.g.i. 13. μεθ' αὐτοῦ A.B.K.Q. Bekk. Goell. μεθ' αὐτοῦ E.F.H.R. Poppo. vulgo μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἡ] ἢ δὲ c.d. 17. ἐπισπόμενοι E.G.g. 19. περιέρξαντες d. μῆμα Q.g.

best MSS. omit the particle τε, and are followed by Bekker, Poppo, and Gøller. Yet it appears to me defensible, on the ground that οἱ—ὀπλῖται are exactly the same subject with τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, so that ἔμενέ τε μᾶλλον,—καὶ—ἡμύνοντο answer to one another. “The right wing not only kept its ground better, but, though Cleon himself fled, and was killed, the soldiers formed in a ring, and repulsed Clea-
 ridas in two or three attacks.”

17. ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ πόλει] This was a distinguished honour, as the ordinary burial-places were always outside the walls. Ser. Sulpicius, the friend of

Cicero, in the height of the Roman power, “ab Atheniensibus impetrare non potuit ut M. Marcello locum sepulture intra urbem darent, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.” Cicero, Epistol. ad Divers. IV. 12. So, at Rome, the Twelve Tables forbade to bury within the walls; but there were some few individuals, says Cicero, “qui hoc, ut C. Fabricius, virtutis causa, soluti legibus, consecuti sunt.” De Legibus, II. 23.

19. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον] “Semper monumenta suorum sepiebant veteres; tenuiores quidem ma-

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ὥς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι καὶ τιμὰς δεδώκασιν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἔτησί-
ους θυσίας, καὶ τὴν ἀποικίαν ὥς οἰκιστὴ προσέθεσαν, κατα-
βαλόντες τὰ Ἀγνώνεια οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἀφανίσαντες εἰ τι

The Athenian arma-
ment returns home. 5

μημόσυνόν που ἔμελλεν αὐτοῦ τῆς οἰκίσεως
περίεσθαι, νομίσαντες τὸν μὲν Βρασίδαν
σωτήρᾳ τε σφῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ παρόντι ἅμα τὴν τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχίαν φόβῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεραπεί-

3. ἀγῶνα c. 4. ἔμελλεν] ἐκέλευεν f.g. οἰκίσεως A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.O
R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 5. περιέσθαι c.i. νομίσαντες—γεγενῆσθαι] om. Q.

“ceria, aut humili aliqua levique ma-
teria; honestiores vero lorica e silice
“vel saxo aut marmore. Virgilius in
“Calice,

“Tumulus formatum crevit in orbem,
“Quem circum lapidum laevi de mar-
“more formas
“Conserit, assidue curæ memor.”

CASAUBON. (ad Sueton. Neron. 33.)
Compare also the Digest. XI. Tit. 7.
§. 37. “Monumentum sepulchri id
“esse Div. Adrianus rescripsit, quod
“munimenti, id est, causa muniendi
“ejus loci factum sit, in quo corpus
“impositum sit.” See also Digest.
XVIII. Tit. 1. §. 73.

1. ὥς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι κ. τ. λ.]
Ἐντέμνειν and ἐναγίζειν are the words
properly used to express the offerings
made at the tombs of the dead; ἐντέ-
μνειν, according to the Scholiast on
Apollonius Rhodius, I. 587. (quoted
by Dr. Bloomfield,) being opposed to
σφάζειν; because offerings to the dead,
or to the powers beneath the earth,
hád their heads cut off so as to fall on
the ground, by a blow on the back of
the neck; while σφάζειν, “jugulare,”
“to cut or stick in the throat,” denotes
the manner of sacrificing a victim to
the gods of heaven, holding back the
head that it might look upwards in its
death. And the distinction of θύειν, as
applied to offerings made to the gods,
and ἐναγίζειν, as expressing those made
to heroes, is often clearly insisted upon.
See Herodot. II. 44. 6. Etymolog. Mag.
in ἐναγίζω and ἐντομα. Hesych. in ἐνα-
γίζειν and ἐντέμνουσι. Pollux, III. 102.
VIII. 91. Pausanias, II. 11, 7. Ari-
stotle, however, uses the term θύειν to

express the offerings paid to Brasidas;
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 7, 1.) though it does
not necessarily follow that the ἔτησίους
θυσίας, here spoken of by Thucydides,
mean sacrifices to Brasidas; it would
rather seem that there was a yearly
holyday or festival kept in honour of
him, which was celebrated by games,
and by sacrifices to the different gods.
But the games thus celebrated in hon-
our of heroes (see also Herodot. I.
167, 3. VI. 38, 2.) were urged by Varro
as a proof of their divinity, “quod non
“soleant ludi nisi numinibus celebrari.”
(Apuđ Augustin. Civitat. Dei, VIII. 26.)
The whole chapter here referred to in
Augustine’s great work, as well as the
one which follows it, is well worthy of
our attention, because the writer is la-
bouring to distinguish between the
hero-worship of the heathens and the
Christian commemoration of departed
saints. But all that Augustine says of
the latter, to distinguish it from wor-
ship, was the original doctrine with
regard to the former: and just as the
grateful commemoration of heroes de-
generated in time into hero-worship, so
the grateful commemoration of saints
was corrupted into saint-worship; in
both cases through the inability of the
human mind to hold any communion
with beings of another world, without
its soon assuming the character of re-
ligious worship.

4. οἰκίσεως] Videatur Pollux, IX. 7.
WASS. Ubi etiam libri scripti habent
οἰκησις, ut hic οἰκήσεως. Sed res ipsa
docet, hic οἰκίσεως, ibi οἰκησις legendum
esse. Vid. Jungermann. ad Poll. l. d.
DUKER.

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οντες, τὸν δὲ Ἀγνώνα κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ
 ἂν ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυμφόρως οὐδ' ἂν ἡδέως τὰς τιμὰς ἔχειν.
 2 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέδοσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν περὶ ἑξακοσίους, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ, διὰ
 τὸ μὴ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀπὸ δὲ τοιαύτης ξυντυχίας καὶ προεκ- 5
 3 φοβήσεως τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον γενέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναί-
 ρεσιν οἱ μὲν ἐπ' οἶκον ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρί-
 δου τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καθίσταντο.

XII. Καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-
 τος Ῥαμφίας καὶ Αὐτοχαρίδας καὶ Ἐπικυδίδας Λακεδαιμό- 10

Reinforcements to νιοι ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία βοήθειαν ἦγον
 strengthen Brasidas set
 out from Sparta and
 arrive at Heraclea;
 out from Sparta and
 arrive at Heraclea;
 but finding their fur-
 2 ther progress difficult,
 and hearing of the
 battle of Amphipolis,
 they return to Sparta.
 ἐνακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Ἡρά-
 κλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχίνι καθίσταντο ὃ τι αὐτοῖς
 3 ἐδόκει μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν. ἐνδιατριβόντων δὲ αὐ-
 τῶν ἔτυχεν ἡ μάχη αὕτη γενομένη, καὶ τὸ θέρος 15
 ἐτελεύτα.

XIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς μέχρι μὲν
 Περίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας διηλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ῥαμφίαν, κωλυ-
 ὄντων δὲ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ ἅμα Βρασίδου τεθνεώτος ᾧπερ
 ἦγον τὴν στρατιὰν, ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἶκον, νομίσαντες οὐ- 20
 δένα καιρὸν εἶναι ἔτι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων ἥσση ἀπεληλυθότων

1. πολέμιον corr. F. 4. μὲν] om. f. 5. ξυντυχίας] συμμαχίας A.B.F.h.
 προεκφονήσεως Q. 8. τὰ περὶ] om. e. 10. ῥομφία P. ἐπικύδας I. 11. θράκη Q.
 12. ἐνακοσίων E.G. 14. αὐτῶν αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν f. αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανεν A. 18. περίου E.
 θεσσαλίας] θαλασσίας d. τὴν ῥομφαίον P. τὴν ῥαμφίαν c. 19. ὅσπερ B.h.
 20. ἐς οἶκον K. νομίσαντες δὲ Q. 21. εἶναι ἔτι A.B.h. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι εἶναι.

4. τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ] So in the
 great battle of Corinth, fought A. C.
 394, only eight Lacedæmonians were
 killed. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 3, 1. For
 such was the Spartan skill and disci-
 pline, that, till their ranks were broken,
 they fought almost without risk. See
 Müller's Dorians, II. 12. §. 9.

12. Ἡράκλειαν] Recte addit ἐν Τρα-
 χίνι, sunt enim ejusdem cognominis
 urbes XXII quas enumerat Stephanus.
 WASS.

18. Περίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας] This place

is called by Livy, Piera and Pieria.
 XXXII. 15. XXXVI. 14. It was a
 town of Thessaly, not far from Metro-
 polis, and from the road leading from
 Pellinæum and Athamania to Larissa.
 I should be inclined to place it in the
 valley of the Peneus, not much above
 its junction with that of the Apidanus;
 supposing Rhamphias and his col-
 leagues to have followed the track of
 Brasidas, and to have descended by the
 valleys of the Enipeus and Apidanus
 into that of the Peneus.

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὧν κάκεινος ἐπενόει.
μάλιστα δὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰδότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτε ἐξ-
ῆσαν, πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας.

XIV. *ἑξέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ
ἐπὶ τῇ ἑξέβῃ ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ὥστε πολέμου μὲν
μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν
εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πλη-
γέντες ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει,
καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ῥώμης πιστὴν ἔτι, ἥπερ οὐ
προσεδέχοντο πρότερον τὰς σπονδὰς, δοκοῦντες τῇ παρούσῃ
εὐτυχίᾳ καθυπέρτεροι γενήσεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἅμα
†ἐδεδίεσαν† σφῶν μὴ διὰ τὰ σφάλματα ἐπαιρόμενοι ἐπὶ
πλέον ἀποστῶσι, μετεμέλονται τε ὅτι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πύλῳ κα-
λῶς παρασχὼν οὐ ξυνέβησαν· οἱ δ' αὖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ
τὴν γνώμην μὲν ἀποβαίνοντος σφίσι τοῦ πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ ὥντο
ὀλίγων ἐτῶν καθαιρήσειν τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν, εἰ τὴν
γῆν τέμνοιεν, περιπεσόντες δὲ τῇ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορᾷ, οἷα
οὐπω γεγένητο τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ*

2. ὅτι f. 5. ῥομφίον P. θετταλίας V. πολεμουμένη E. 6. οὐδὲν B. 7. τὴν
γνώμην εἶχον L.O.P. οἱ πληγέντες R. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τε τῷ. ὀλίγον O.e. ἀμφιπόλει οὐκ L.O.P.k. 9. ἥπερ
προσεδέχοντο e. 12. †ἐδεδίεσαν† Imo ἐδίδισαν sicut Goell. Vid. ad IV. 55, 2.
ἐδίδισαν Bekk. 13. ἀπιστῶσι I.Q. μετεμέλονται G.O.e. τὰ om. d.
14. παρασχὼν E.F. περὶ b. 18. τῆς χώρας] om. f. χώρας ἐκ κυθήρων O.

1. ὧν κάκεινος ἐπενόει] The καὶ here seems to be superfluous, or to suit ill with the negative in the preceding part of the clause: for though it is sense to say, ἀξιώχρεως ὧν δρᾶν τι ὧν κάκεινος ἐπενόει, "competent to do something of what he also was designing;" i. e. he, as well as the other person spoken of; yet it is nonsense to say, "not competent to do what he also was designing," as the two parties are then put in opposition to each other, and "also" becomes absurd when applied to things not alike, but different.

4. *ἑξέβη τε—ὥστε—ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους—εἶχον δὲ*] We may observe here, first, the transition from the infinitive to the indicative; as again, VIII. 76, 5. (quoted by Poppo,) καὶ πρότερον—κρα-

τείν, καὶ νῦν καταστήσονται: and secondly, the use of ὥστε after *ἑξέβη*; for which compare Herodot. III. 14, 7. *συνήνικε—ὥστε—ἄνδρα—παριέναι*; and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 531. obs. 2. Jelf, 669. obs. 1. Another and more correct construction occurs, IV. 80, 1. *ἑξέβη αὐτοῖς ὥστε—ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἣ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κακοπραγία*. "Usus particularum ὥς et ὥστε in plurimis formulis cum anacolutho conjunctus est: unde abrupta post has particulas constructione, oratio recta infertur." HERMAN. ad Viger. not. 352. b.

18. *γεγένητο*] Pro *ἐγεγένητο*. Atticis usitatum est omittere augmentum in hoc tempore. Multa hujus generis collegit Jungermann. ad Polluc. III. 102. DUKER.

τῆς Πύλου καὶ Κυθήρων, αὐτομολούντων τε τῶν Εἰλώτων, καὶ αἰὲ προσδοκίας οὐσῆς μή τι καὶ οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω πῖσυνοι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον νεω- 3
τερίσωσι. ξυνέβαινε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους αὐτοῖς τὰς
†τριακονταεῖς† σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ 5
ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνου-
ρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει· ὥστ' ἀδύνατα εἶναι ἐφαίνετο Ἀργεῖους
καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἅμα πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πό-
λεων ὑπώπτευνόν τινας ἀποστήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους· 10
ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. XV. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμφοτέροις αὐτοῖς λογι-
ζομένοις ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι ἢ ξύμβασις, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς
Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου

1. κυθήρων V. αὐτομολούντων] ἀτολμούντων i. 2. καὶ ὑπομένοντες Q.
4. τὰς τριακονταεῖς αὐτοῖς g. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς A. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖ-
εις B. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς e. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς f. τριακονταεῖς E.
F.G. 5. ἐξόδῳ O.P. 6. κυνοσυρίαν A.B.V. Bekk. 10. ὥσπερ G.I.L.O.
c.d.e. ἀμφοτέροις λογιζομένοις g.

2. τοῖς ἔξω] Αὐτομολήσασι δηλαδῇ.
SCHOL. Compare IV. 66, 2. οἱ φίλοι
τῶν ἔξω, i. e. τῶν φυγάδων. The hope
was, that the Helots who had escaped
to Pylus might form a sufficient force
to occupy some other places in Mes-
senia, and become the foundation of a
national Messenian army.

3. πῖσυνοι] Inter Auctoris hujus τὰ
γλωττάδῃ recense. Suidas in περιουσίῃ.
Est vox Homericæ. D. Halic. Ant. VIII.
86. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι τῷ τότε πλήθει τῶν
σφετέρων ἐκεί ΠΙΣΥΝΟΙ—καὶ ἐπαρθίν-
τες, ἀνέβαινον. Theognis, qui vocabulis
vulgari usu tritis utitur, v. 75. παύ-
ροισιν ΠΙΣΥΝΟΣ μεγάλ' ἀνδράσιν ἔργ'
ἐπιχείρει. WASS. Aristoph. Nub. 940.
τὰ πῖσυνω τοῖς περιδείξουσιν λόγοισιν.
Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218. πῖσυνος
θεοῖς. Theognis rursum, v. 69. et 284.
Vid. supr. II. 89, 7. DUKER. [See
also Herodot. VII. 10, 1. and Poppo
Proleg. I. p. 240.]

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα] "Availing them-
selves of the actual state of affairs;"
literally, "looking to it," and influenced
by their view of it.

6. εἰ μή τις—ἀποδώσει] "Unless Cy-
nuria should be restored to them."
The passive in English is expressed in

Greek, as in French, by the indefinite
pronoun ("on" in French) with the
active verb.

τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν] Vid. IV. 56, 2.
Eum agrum possidebant Lacedæmonii,
Argivi autem suum esse dicebant: in-
fra cap. 41, 2. DUKER.

7. ὥστ'—ἐφαίνετο] The reasoning
here is curiously condensed: it is as
follows, if developed: "So that, as
"they thought it impossible to main-
"tain a war at once against Athens
"and Argos, of which there was great
"danger, they were disposed to make
"peace with Athens." Compare the
note on IV. 85, 5; and observe that
the present passage tends to support
the reading of the MSS. there, which I
have considered as suspicious.

10. ταῦτ'—καταλύσθαι] Schol. Ari-
stoph. ad Pacem 478. qui ταῦτα, ἦντον,
ὅπως θέλοντες. ibi pro φησὶ legendum
σφίσι. WASS.

12. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι]
i. e. κομίσασθαι αὐτοὺς. A striking in-
stance of the principle mentioned in the
note on V. 1. that "a word depending
"on two different actions is put in the
"case required by that one which
"comes first in the sentence." Poppo

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

κομίσασθαι ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ Σπαρτιῶται αὐτῶν πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. ἤρξαντο μὲν οὖν καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν πράσσειν, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐπω ἤθελον, εὖ φερόμενοι, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καταλύεσθαι. σφαλέντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ παραχρῆμα οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντες νῦν μᾶλλον ἂν ἔνδεξομένους,† ποιοῦνται τὴν ἐνιαύσιον ἐκχειρίαν, ἐν ᾗ ἔδει ξυνιόντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου βουλευέσθαι. XVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει ἦσσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγεγένητο καὶ ἐτεθνήκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασιδᾶς, 10 And particularly the two leading men at οἵπερ ἀμφοτέρωθεν μάλιστα ἡναντιοῦντο τῇ

1. πρῶτοι καὶ d. 2. "an ὁμοίως?" Bekker. ed. 1832. 3. πράττειν L. σὺν E.K.L.N.P.V. c.d.e.f.g.i. Schol. Aristoph. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo σὺνως. 4. εὐφοροῦμενοι E. γρ. h. 5. ἐν δηλίῳ g. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν δηλίῳ f. 6. μᾶλλον ἐνδεξομένους K.d. μᾶλλον δεξαμένους O.P. μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξαμένους G. Thomas M. v. ἐνδέχεται. 7. περὶ πλείονος e. 8. ἐπειδὴ καὶ L.O.P.k. ἐπεὶ δὲ V. 9. γεγένητο h. ἐγένετο K. 10. ἡναντιοῦντο εἰρήνῃ k. ἡναντιοῦτο c.

(Prolegom. I. p. 127.) quotes a similar passage from Plato, *Crito*, 14. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν εἰδέναι.

2. ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς] Müller translates this, "related to one another;" like σφίσι δὲ ὁμόγλωσσοι in Herodotus, I. 57, 4. But, first of all, the men sent over to Sphacteria had been taken by lot from the different Lochi, IV. 8, 9. so that they could scarcely be related to one another; and secondly, as οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι is the general subject of the whole passage, σφίσι in a subordinate clause is referred to it, as in VII. 70, 2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπιφερομένων, a passage explained by Blume on this same principle, (as quoted by Göller on V. 49, 1.) The real meaning of the words is, however, by no means easy to ascertain. "The Spartans taken at Sphacteria were both of the highest class, πρῶτοι, and alike related to themselves," ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. As to the πρῶτοι, I agree with Müller, (Dorier, II. p. 83.) that it is not a mere vague term, but refers to a particular and acknowledged rank. But what this rank was, I believe we can only conjecture. Is it possible that the families of the Hyllæan tribe enjoyed any precedence over those

of the other two tribes, similar to that of the Ramnenses at Rome over the Titianses and Luceres? Again, we do not know exactly who are meant by σφίσι, because we do not know who composed the Lacedæmonian government, τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων; nor is the exact force of ὁμοίως very clear. Does it mean, "equally related," i.e. "all without distinction?" or rather does it signify, that as they were πρῶτοι, so in like manner were they ξυγγενεῖς; as if their being the latter was a natural consequence of their being the former? or can ὁμοίως be corrupt, and was there any mention made in the original text of the Spartan δμοιοι, or peers? a term itself, it may be observed, of doubtful signification. So much obscurity is there in every passage relating to the internal state of Sparta, from our want of any connected information respecting it.

6. ἂν ἔνδεξομένους†] Thomas Magister reads ἐνδεξαμένους. And Dobree proposes corrections for several other passages in Thucydides, where the present text exhibits ἂν joined to the future tense, in violation of a well known rule of the grammarians. Poppo and Göller defend the present reading, and even Bekker retains it.

Sparta and Athens,
PLEISTOANAX
and NICIAS.

εἰρήνῃ, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν τε καὶ τιμᾶσθαι
ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ὁ δὲ γενομένης ἡσυχίας κατα-
φανέστερος νομίζων ἂν εἶναι κακουργῶν καὶ ἀπιστότερος
διαβάλλων, τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ πόλει σπεύδοντες τὰ
μάλιστα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Πλειστοάναξ τε ὁ Πανσανίου βασι- 5
λεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου, πλείεστα τῶν
τότε εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον προε-
θυμοῦντο, Νικίας μὲν βουλόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθὴς ἦν καὶ ἥξι-
οῦτο, διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἔς τε τὸ αὐτίκα πόνων
πεπαῦσθαι καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας παῦσαι, καὶ τῷ μέλ- 10
λοντι χρόνῳ καταλιπεῖν ὄνομα ὡς οὐδὲν σφήλας τὴν πόλιν
διεγένετο, νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου τοῦτο ξυμβαίνειν καὶ
ὅστις ἐλάχιστα τύχῃ αὐτὸν παραδίδωσι, τὸ δὲ ἀκίνδυνον τὴν
εἰρήνην παρέχειν. Πλειστοάναξ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν διαβαλ- 15
λόμενος περὶ τῆς καθόδου, καὶ ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-
νίοις αἰεὶ προβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὅποτε τι πταίσειαν, ὡς
διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου καθόδον παρανομηθεῖσαν ταῦτα ξυμβαίνει.
2 τὴν γὰρ πρόμαντιν τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπηγιῶντο αὐτὸν πείσαι
μετ' Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὥστε χρῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις
ἐπὶ πολὺ τάδε θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις, Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ 20

3. νομίζων εἶναι B.h. 4. διαβαλὼν A.B.E.F.h. δι'] δὴ L.O. δὲ οἱ ἐν K.R.f.g.
5. τὴν] om. Q. ἡγεμονίαν] "ὁμολογίαν L. Dindorfius, ἡσυχίαν vel ὁμόνοιαν
"Reiskius." Bekk. ed. 1846. λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς c. 7. πολλῶν A.C.E.
G.c.d.e.h.i.k. 8. ἥξιον τὸ F.H.K.g. 9. ἔς τε Q. ἔσται R. 10. καὶ ἐν τῷ K.
11. οὐδενα G. 13. αὐτὸν E.F.H.K.Q.V.g. 15. ἐνθυμίαν A.B.e. ἀθυμίαν c.d.
16. αἰε'] om. g. ὅποτε πταίσειαν g. 17. ξυμβαίνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.V.
b.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμβαίνει. 19. μετὰ ἀριστοκλέ-
ους F.H.V.c. Poppo. 20. τάδε εἰπεῖν θεωροῖς K.R.f.g. ἀφικνούμενος A.C.F.
ἀφικομένοις L.O.P. υἱοῦ] θεοῦ c.i.

4. τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ κ. τ. λ.]
In these words begins the apodosis of
the sentence, δὲ occurring in it, as in
II. 11, 7. I. 65. IV. 132, 2. &c. The
words οἱ ἐν I have inserted from three
MSS. with Haack, Poppo, Göller, and
Dobree, as being absolutely necessary
to the sense. He had before spoken
of the two people generally as being
inclined to peace; he now states parti-
cularly what caused this same feeling
in the principal members of the two
governments.

8. καὶ ἥξιόν] Vide Porson. ad He-
cub. 319. DOBREE.

12. καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι] i. e. ἐκ τοῦ
—παραδίδόναι. The concrete form for
the abstract, as in II. 44, 2. and in the
other passages there quoted.

20. θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις] These
words are added as an explanation or
specification of what is meant by Λακε-
δαιμονίοις. "So as for a long time to
"give this answer to the Lacedæmo-
nians, when they came on the public
"behalf to consult the oracle;" or as

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἀλλοτριίας ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν· χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακε-3 δαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ποτὲ μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, καὶ ἡμῖσιν τῆς

1. ἐς τὴν E.F.H.Q.V.f. Haack. Poppo. vulgo eis. 2. ἀργυραί A. ἀργυραῖ B.F.H. ἀργύραι K. ἀργυρέαν g. ἀργυραῖα b.c.d.e.i.k. ἀργυρεαῖ E. ἀργυραῖ G.I. et correct. C. εὐλάκα Vet. marg. N. εὐλα καὶ A.B.F. εὐλά καὶ K. εὐ-λακα καὶ h. εὐλακα g. εὐλάκα G. εὐλάξιν A.B.K.V.g. et marg. N. περιτρέψαι P. 4. δοκοῦσαν] δόκησιν H.I.N.P.Q.c.d.f. et corr. F.G. Poppo. cum Suida v. δάρων. δοκοῦσαν E. δοκοῦσαν A.B. omnes addito ἔως, tanquam fuerit δοκησέως Bekk. ed. 1846. ἀναχώρησιν] ἔως ἀναχώρησιν A.B.C.E.F.G.e.h. ἐς (vel eis) ἀναχώρησιν I.c.d.i.k.

θεωροί. On a former occasion, when the Pythoness was bribed by the Alcæonidæ to inculcate on the Spartans the duty of delivering Athens from the Pisistratidæ, Herodotus says, that she repeated this charge not only to the θεωροί, who came on the public behalf, but also to any Lacedæmonian who consulted the oracle on his own private affairs. The duties of θεωροί at Sparta were performed by the four Πύθιοι, two being nominated by each of the kings, who were maintained with the kings at the public expense, and who together with them read the answers which the oracle returned. See Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4. Xenoph. Rep. Laced. 15.

Διὸς νιὸς ἡμῖθεν τὸ σπέρμα] ἡμῖθεν μὲν τοῦ Ἡρακλείους λέγει, σπέρμα δὲ τὸν ἀπόγονον· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ Πλειστονόαξ. ἀναφέρειν δὲ τὸ κατὰγειν. εὐλάκαν δὲ τὴν ὕνιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσιν· ἔνιοι δὲ, τὴν δικελλαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λακαίνειν, ὃ ἐστὶ σκάπτειν. εὐλάξιν δὲ ἀρόσειν. τοιοῦτο δὲ τι λέγει, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν, ταυτέστι λιμὸν ἐσεσθαι καὶ πολλοῦ σφόδρα τὸν σίτον ὀνήσεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις χρωμένους. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐ λυσitelῆσειν φασὶν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν γεωρῶν, ὥσπερ εἰ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις ἐχρῶντο. SCHOL. The Heraclidæ at Sparta were believed to hold the kingly power by an unalienable right, derived from the original compact made between their ancestors and the Dorians when they jointly invaded Peloponnesus. By this it was agreed that the land of the conquered countries should be divided amongst the Dorians as perfectly *allodial*; not held of the king, and subject to no tithe to him: while the Heraclidæ on their part should be for ever the kings of the Dorians, with

prerogatives as independent of the popular will, as the liberties of the people were independent of them. And therefore any outrage against the person of one of the Heraclid kings, and much more the expulsion of the race from the throne as was done in Messenia, was liable to be represented as a breach of faith solemnly plighted, and consequently as an act of impiety against the gods. See particularly the "Archidæ-mus" of Isocrates, p. 120. or p. 157. Ed. Bekker, Oxford.

2. ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν] See the note of the Scholiast. Bauer compares the expression of Augustus Cæsar, recorded by Suetonius, c. 25. "aureo hamo piscari," that is, to gain a small profit at a large cost.

3. Λύκαιον] Montem Arcadiæ dicit, puto, in quo Jovis Λυκαίων ἱερόν. Strabo VIII. 388. et Plinius IV. 6. DUKER.

4. μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν] Poppo and Gøller think that the true reading is that whose vestiges are preserved in the margin of N, and in the text of A, B, and C, namely, μετὰ δώρων δοκήσεως. But whether we read δόκησιν or δοκήσεως, the word, it seems, is connected not with δοκέω and δόξα, but with δέχομαι and δέκω: δώρων δόκησις being no other than δωροδοκία, "the receiving of bribes." And δωροδόκημα is a well known word, though I am not aware of the existence of δωροδόκησις, or still less of the words δόκημα and δόκησις in an uncompounded state, derived from δέκω or δέχομαι. And although Suidas read δώρων δόκησιν, and understood it to mean δωροδοκίαν, yet the same Suidas supposes βουλῆς, III. 70, 6. to be a nominative case; as if there were such a word as

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οικίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα φόβῳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ἔτι ἐνὸς δέοντι εἰκοστῇ τοῖς ὁμοίοις χοροῖς καὶ θυσίαις καταγαγεῖν ὥσπερ ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονα κτίζοντες τοὺς βασιλέας καθίσταντο. XVII. ἀχθόμενος οὖν τῇ δια-

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PEACE is accordingly concluded for FIFTY YEARS, including the allies of both parties, except the Boeotians, Corinthians, Eleans, and Megarians.

βολῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ νομίζων ἐν εἰρήνῃ μὲν οὐδενὸς 5 σφάλματος γιγνομένου καὶ ἅμα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιζομένων καὶ αὐτὸς τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀνεπίληπτος εἶναι, πολέμου δὲ καθεστῶτος αἰὲ ἀνάγκην εἶναι τοὺς προὔχοντας ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι, προὔθυμήθη 10 τὴν ξύμβασιν. καὶ τὸν τε χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἤεσαν ἐς λόγους, καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἤδη παρασκευὴ τε προεπανεσείσθη ἀπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περιαγγελλομένη κατὰ πόλεις ὥς ἐς ἐπιτε-

1. τῷ C.E.F.G.H.L.V.f. Haack. Bekker. Goell. 2. ἔτι B.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V. d.e. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι 3. ὅτε πρῶτον H. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοῖς K. αὐτοὶ c. 9. ἀνάγκη A.B. 12. καὶ] om. C. πρὸς] ἐς g. προεπανεσείσθη Q. 13. περιαγγελλομένη I. περιγαλλομένη e. ἐπὶ τειχισμῶν K.V. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ἐπιτειχισμῶν.

βουλῆς, ἦτος, "a councillor." I am inclined to think, with Duker, that the common reading *δοκοῦσαν* is the true one; for this reason, amongst others, that it is much more agreeable to the caution of Thucydides, to say, that a man was "considered to have been bribed," than to venture to assert that "he had been bribed;" and in fact this is the way in which he does actually speak of this very charge against Pleistoanax, when he mentions it on another occasion. II. 21, 1.

δοκοῦσαν] Hoc præferendum videtur. *Propter suspicionem acceptæ ob discessum pecuniæ* non male vertit Aca-cius; de qua Thucyd. II. 21, 1. διὸ δὲ καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν. Eodem modo III. 10, 1. dicit ἀρετὴν *δοκοῦσαν, opinionem virtutis*. DUK.

ἦμουν τῆς οἰκίας—οἰκοῦντα] Sensus esse videtur, "habitantem in ædibus, "quarum dimidia pars sita erat in Jo-via luco." DOBREE. "Having half "of his house in the sacred ground of "Jupiter." Literally, "living in half "of his house in the sacred ground." The reason was, that he might be in

sanctuary at an instant's notice, and yet might be able to perform some of the common offices of life without profanation, which could not have been the case had the whole dwelling been within the sacred precinct. See IV. 97, 2. Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον ἐνοικεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίγνεσθαι αὐτόθι. The adverb *τότε* belongs, I believe, to οἰκοῦντα, and not to τοῦ ἱεροῦ, as if the limits of the sacred ground had been subsequently altered.

10. προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν] The construction of this verb with the accusative is rather unusual. But it means no more than "ardently de-sired." See, however, V. 39, 3. VIII. 1, 1.

13. ὥς ἐπιτειχισμῶν] Ὡς μελλόντων φρουρία ἐπιτειχίσειεν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. SCHOL.

ὥς ἔστ' ἐπιτειχισμῶν] This was Poppo's conjecture in his *Observatt. Criticæ*, p. 222. note; but he has since retained Bekker's reading ὥς ἐπὶ τειχισμῶν, on the ground that *τειχισμός* simply is used, VIII. 34. to express the preparations for a siege. But surely the Peloponnesians were not dreaming

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χισμὸν, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἐσακούοιεν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῶν ξυνόδων ἅμα πολλὰς δικαιοῦσαι προενεγκόντων ἀλλήλοισι ξυνεχωρεῖτο ὥστε ἂ ἐκάτεροι πολέμῳ ἔσχον, ἀποδόντας τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Νίσαιαν δ' ἔχειν Ἀθηναίους (ἀντα-
5 παιτούντων γὰρ Πλάταιαν, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔφασαν οὐ βία ἀλλ' ὁμολογία αὐτῶν προσχωρησάντων καὶ οὐ προδόντων ἔχειν τὸ χωρίον, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τὴν Νίσαιαν), τότε δὴ παρακαλέσαντες τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ξυμμάχους οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι, καὶ ψηφισαμένων πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων
10 καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ Μεγαρέων τῶν ἄλλων ὥστε καταλύεσθαι (τούτοις δὲ οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασσόμενα), ποιοῦνται τὴν ξύμ-
βασιν καὶ ἐσπείσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὤμοσαν, ἐκεῖνοί τε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τάδε.

XVIII. 1. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λα-
15 “ κεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τάδε, καὶ ὤμοσαν κατὰ
TREATY of PEACE “ πόλεις. Περὶ μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν,
for FIFTY YEARS “ θύειν καὶ ἵεναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν
between Athens and “ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ κατὰ
Lacedæmon. “ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀδεῶς.

1. μᾶλλον] om. B.h. 2. ξυνόδων Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. συνόδων.
5. Θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K.b. 6. αὐτῷ e. 10. μεγαρέων καὶ ἄλλων Q. 16. μὲν]
om. c.i.

of besieging Athens, but simply of raising a fort in Attica, as they afterwards did at Decelea. And this is not *τειχισμός* generally, but *ἐπιτειχισμός*. Exactly the same confusion in the MSS. occurs I. 50, 6. where they all read *ὡς ἐπίπλουν*, but where both Bekker and Poppo have not hesitated to substitute *ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν*.

9. πλὴν Βοιωτῶν] Hinc lux hisce Comici verbis Pac. 463. ubi pacem funibus in antrum deductam fingit. *Εἰα μάλα—* Ἄλλ' οὐχ ἔλκουσ' ἄνδρες ὁμοίως. Οὐχὶ οὐ ξυλλήψεσθ'· οἱ ὀγκύλλεσθ'· οἰμώξεσθ' οἱ Βοιωτοί. WASS. Scholiastes ibi eadem e Philochoro adnotat, quæ hic scribit Thucydides. DUKER.

17. καὶ ἵεναι] “ Quid hoc?” DOBREE. I suppose the difficulty consists in the word following *θύειν* instead of pre-

ceding it. But surely no great stress can be laid on this. And though the word is implied in all the other three; for in order to sacrifice, or consult the oracle, or see the games, a man must have *gone* to the temple; yet in all formal instruments many words are inserted to prevent the possibility of evasion, which in ordinary language would be deemed superfluous. Besides, the word *ἵεναι* may not be superfluous, as it stipulates for the non-interruption of the parties spoken of *on their way* to the temple, as well as in performing their religious offices when there. The “common temples” were those of Delphi, Olympia, Nemea, and the Isthmian Neptune, at which the four great national festivals of games were celebrated: that of Jupiter at Dodona,

2. "Τὸ δ' ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλ-
λωνος καὶ Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ
αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ
πάτρια.

3. "Ἐτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα Ἀθηναίοις 5
καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ
τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς
καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.

4. "Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ πημονῇ μῆτε
Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους καὶ 10

1. νεὼν k. 3. καὶ αὐτῶν] om. E. αὐτῶν H.K.O.V.g. γῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ K.d.
γῆς κατὰ f. 5. ἔτι E. 6. τοῖς ἀθηναίων] τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.R.c.d.g.i. 7. τοῖς
λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. C.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k. 8. καὶ κατὰ γῆν] om. c.d.e.k.
θάλατταν K. 9. ἐξέστω] om. h. ἐπιφέρειν] φέρειν Q. om. B. τῇ πημονῇ V.
10. ἀθήνας L.O.k.

possibly of Abæ in Phocis, and any others at which oracles were delivered. By θεωρεῖν I understand "spectatum ire," as in VIII. 10, 1. The exclusion from the games was considered an especial grievance, as it implied an unworthiness in the persons excluded to appear before the god in whose honour the festival was celebrated. See V. 50, 2. and Livy II. 37, 38.

2. Δελφοὺς αὐτονόμους εἶναι] That the Delphians should be independent, and not subject to the Phocians, was the general wish of the Greeks, on religious grounds, (Xenoph. Vectig. V. 9.) and of the Lacedæmonians in particular, because the families of the leading citizens, who formed the aristocracy at Delphi, appear to have been of the Dorian race. See Thucyd. I. 112, 5. Böckh. Staatshaushalt, II. p. 146. not. and Müller, Dorier, I. 192. 211. II. 184.

αὐτοτελεῖς] "Receiving themselves all revenues and duties arising from their own territory and every thing contained in it." αὐτοδίκους is rightly explained by Suidas, ὅταν αὐτὸς δι' ἐαυτοῦ τις δικάσῃται. A citizen then was αὐτόδικος, because he could sue and be sued in his own name; a foreigner or sojourner in the Greek commonwealths was not, because he could only sue through his προστάτης. And that state was αὐτόδικος, which was a sovereign state, and answerable itself for any in-

juries that it might commit, and capable of claiming satisfaction for any injury done to itself by others. But a subject state was not αὐτόδικος, for it could neither give nor claim satisfaction, all its rights and all its actions being considered as merged in those of the state to which it was subject. Thus when the Latins attacked the Samnites just before the great Latin war, the Samnites not considering the Latins to be αὐτόδικοι, applied to Rome for satisfaction; because the Romans, as the chiefs of the Latin confederacy, were answerable for the actions of their dependent allies. See Livy, VIII. 2. So the Platæans urge their not being αὐτόδικοι as a reason why they should not be punished for their alleged offences against the liberty of Greece, III. 55, 5. ἀ δὲ ἐκότεροι ἐξηγγείσθη τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἴτιοι, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἔδρατε, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.

7. ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς] The same expressions, a little amplified, occur in a form of truce concluded between the English and Scotch, A.D. 1357. declaring, "Que sont prises Treves et Soeffrance de guerre generales, sanz nul mal, damage, ou grevance, faire de l'un à l'autre, en aucune manere, (ἀβλαβεῖς) et sanz fraude ou mal en gyn," (ἀδόλους). See Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 138. Edit. Hag.

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- “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, μήτε τέχνη μήτε
 “ μηχανῇ μηδεμῆ. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 “ †δικαίφ† χρήσθων καὶ ὅρκοις, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ξύνθωνται.
 5 5. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ
 “ ξύμμαχοι Ἀμφίπολιν. ὅσας δὲ πόλεις παρέδωσαν Λακε-
 “ δαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις, ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται
 “ αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἔχοντας· τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν
 “ φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ
 10 “ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ
 “ κακῷ, ἀποδιδόντων τὸν φόρον, ἐπειδὴ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο.
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, Στάγειρος, Ἀκανθος, Σκῶλος, Ὀλυνθος,
 “ Σπάρταλος. ξυμμάχους δ’ εἶναι μηδετέρων, μήτε Λακε-
 “ δαιμονίων μήτε Ἀθηναίων· ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πείθωσι τὰς
 15 “ πόλεις, βουλομένας ταύτας ἐξέστω ξυμμάχους ποιέισθαι
 “ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους καὶ

3. τι] τι καὶ O.P. που καὶ L. δίκαις K.L.f.g. 6. δὲ om. E. 7. ὅπη
 N.d.e.i. βούλωνται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.V.d.e.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo βούλονται. 8. πόλεις τὰς φερούσας G.I.L.O.P.Q.c.k. 10. μήτε B. 12. εἰσὶ
 δὲ Ἀργίλος B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk.
 Goell. εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Ἀργίλος. 13. συμμάχους K. qui mox μήτε ἀθηναίων, μήτε
 λακεδ. 14. πείθουσι F. 15. συμμάχους K. 16. ἀθηναίους E. μηχανοβερνίους Q.

3. ἦν δὲ—[Ἀμφίπολιν] Thomas Mag.
 in χρήσθων intermissis vocibus καὶ ὅρκ.
 κ. δ. ξ. et καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. WASS. Δί-
 καις huic loco magis convenire videtur,
 quam δικαίφ. Et Thucydides etiam ali-
 bi δίκην, δίκας et διάφορα conjungit I.
 78, 3. τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκῃ λύεσθαι. Et I.
 140, 5. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν δια-
 φόρων ἀλλήλοις δίδοναι καὶ δέχεσθαι.
 DUKER.

†δικαίφ† χρήσθων] Duker and
 Haack wish to read δίκαις, which ap-
 pears to have been the reading of the
 Scholiast. Göller defends δικαίφ, by
 saying, “Quidni Thucydides, licet se-
 “mel vel raro, diceret *Jure utuntur*
 “(δικαίφ) pro *Judicio disceptanto*?”
 But is δίκαιον to be translated “Jus?”
 If it were τῷ δικαίφ, Göller’s defence
 would be perfectly sound, but I do not
 see how the article can be omitted, and
 therefore I suspect that δίκαις is the
 true reading.

8. τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου]
 That is, 460 talents in all. (I. 96, 3.)
 Pericles had increased it to 600 talents.
 (II. 13, 3.) and Alcibiades, as the orators
 say, afterwards doubled it. Æschines,
 de Fals. Legat. p. 337. Reiske. Ando-
 cides, de Pace, p. 93. et cont. Alcibiad.
 p. 116. Reiske. See also Böckh. I.
 book III. ch. 15.

12. Σκῶλος] A town near Olynthus,
 according to Strabo, IX. 2, 23. and
 probably to the east of it, as Gatterer
 conjectures, from the order of the
 names in this passage. Poppo, Prole-
 gom. II. p. 359.

16. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους] Expectes pro-
 nomen pro Ἀθηναίοις, nam αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους dixit pro αὐτοῖς ἐαυτοῖς. Conf.
 VI. 105, 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
 ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν.
 GÖLLER. Compare also Poppo, Prole-
 gom. I. p. 164.

“ Σιγγαίους οἰκεῖν τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἑαυτῶν, καθάπερ Ὀλύνθιοι
 ‘ καὶ Ἀκάνθιοι. ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ
 “ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Πάνακτον.

6. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Λακεδαιμονίοις Κορυ-
 “ φάσιον καὶ Κύθηρα καὶ †Μεθώνην† καὶ †Πτελεὸν† καὶ 5
 “ Ἀταλάντην, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσοι εἰσὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν
 “ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἄλλοθί που ὅσης Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ· καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σκιώνῃ πολιορκουμέ-
 “ νους Πελοποννησίων ἀφείναι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσοι Λακε-
 “ δαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι ἐν Σκιώνῃ εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσους Βρασίδας 10
 “ ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ εἴ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν
 “ Ἀθήναις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἥς Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ.

7. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

1. σιγγαίους E.K.g. σιγγαίους H. ξυγγαίους Q. 2. δὲ] om. Q. qui καὶ λακεδ.
 habet. καὶ ξύμμαχοι b.c. 4. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V. b.c.d.e.f.
 g.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἀθη-
 ναῖοι. 7. τῶν] τῷ B.C.E.F.H.I.g. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. τῶν A.E.G. ἢ—
 δημοσίῳ om. F. ὅσοις H. 8. πολιορκουμένους] καθημένους g. 10. ἐν τῇ
 σκιώνῃ L. 11. ἐσέπεμψε d. τῶν] om. K. 12. ἀθηναῖοις H. ἢ—δημο-
 σίῳ om. F. ἄλλο δὲ που Q. 13. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ Q. 14. ἀποδιδόντων d.
 ἀποδόντες h.i. καὶ] om. R. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.d.h.i.

Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους κ.τ.λ.] These people had probably given such indications of their disaffection towards Athens, that, had it not been for this clause, the Athenians might have imposed some penalty on them for their dispositions, although unaccompanied by any overt act: or might even have ejected them from their country, as they would have done to the people of Cythera, unless they too had been saved by the terms of their capitulation. See IV. 54, 3.

5. †Μεθώνην†] See IV. 45, 2. and for the orthography of the word see the note.

†Πτελεὸν†] Of this place no previous mention has been made, and Poppo suspects that the text is corrupt. Dr. Bloomfield supposes that it was the “Pteleon” mentioned by Strabo, as lying on the confines of Messenia and Elis; which the Athenians may

have occupied, as they did some years afterwards, another peninsula on the coast of Laconia, opposite Cythera, VII. 26, 1. And the occupation may have taken place during that period when the Athenians were making frequent descents on the Peloponnesian coast, IV. 54, 56. Yet the order of the places is against this supposition, and Thucydides seems to have related all the operations of the Athenians at that time on the coast of Peloponnesus, in such detail, that we can hardly suppose him to have omitted the permanent occupation of any port on the enemy's territory. I can therefore offer no satisfactory explanation, and have followed Poppo in noting the word with obeli.

10. ὅσους Βρασίδας ἐσέπεμψε] Inter quos Chalcidenses aliquot. Vid. IV. 123, 4. DOBREE.

A. C. 481. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ οὓς τινὰς ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων κατὰ
“ ταῦτά.

8. “ Σκιωναίων δὲ καὶ Τορωναίων καὶ Σερμυλίων καὶ
“ εἴ τινα ἄλλην πόλιν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀθηναίους βου-
5 “ λεύεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὃ τι ἂν δοκῇ
“ αὐτοῖς.

9. “ Ὅρκους δὲ ποιήσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πρὸς Λακεδαι-
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ πόλεις. ὁμνύντων δὲ
“ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἑκάτεροι τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἑκάστης
10 “ πόλεως. ὁ δ' ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε ἑμμενῶ ταῖς ξυνθήκαις καὶ
“ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖσδε δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως. ἔστω δὲ
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτά ὅρκος πρὸς
“ Ἀθηναίους, τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφο-
“ τέρους. στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίασι καὶ Πυθοῖ καὶ

1. οὓς] εἰ K.g. 5. δοκῇ Q. 9. ἑκάτεροι] om. d. 10. ἑμμενῶ Fr.
Portus, Poppo. Goell. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo ἑμμένω. καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς]
om. e. 12. ξυμμάχοις καὶ κατὰ B.F.H.R.V. ταῦτά g. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. 14. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμ-
πιάσι E. vulgo ὀλυμπίασι.

9. ὅρκον—τὸν μέγιστον] In formulis
jurisjurandi, varii et confirmandi et fi-
dem dandi gradus erant. Præter usi-
tatum testium jurejurandum aliud erat
sanctius, quod magis quam alia fidem
obstringere videbatur, quale præstant
Areopagitæ, dum et se et omnem pro-
geniem divis deponent, quodque ut
præcipua gravitate et vi prædicitum me-
moratur. Imprimis illam formulam
obligare putaverunt, qua per liberos
jurabant. Vid. Platner, die Proz. und
die Klagen bei den Athen. t. I. p. 223;
and Valckenar. de Ritibus Jurisjur. in
Opusculis, t. I. Ed. Lips. GÖLLE. Compare also St. Matth. xxiii. 16—22.
Herodot. IV. 68, 2. and the superstition
of Louis XI. of France, that only those
oaths were binding upon him, which
he swore on the cross of St. Leu of
Angers. How all these facts illustrate
Christ's words, “that whatsoever is
“ more than yea, yea, nay, nay, cometh
“ of evil.”

13. τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνι-
αυτὸν] This arose partly from the feel-
ing that all laws and public acts re-
quired to be solemnly confirmed from
time to time, to prevent them from be-
coming obsolete, and partly lest the
succeeding magistrates might think
themselves not bound by the acts of
their predecessors, unless they them-
selves incurred the obligation. So the
Veientes are said to have attacked Ser-
Tullius, on the ground that their treaty
with his predecessor Tarquinius Priscus
did not extend to him. See Dionys.
Halic. Antiqq. Rom. IV. 27.
ἀνανεοῦσθαι] Fœdus Hierapytn. et
Herm. inter Marmora Oxon. fol. p. 61.
l. 37. ἀναγιγνωσκόντων δὲ τὰν σταλὰν
κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ το κ' αἰ κοσμοντες παρ'
ἐκατεροῖς ἐν τοῖς ὑπερβωιοῖς, καὶ προ-
παραγγελλόντων ἀλλалоῖς προ ἀμεραν
δεκα η κα μελλοῖτε ἀναγιγνωσκειν. Vid.
infra cap. 23, 5. WASS.

“ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι ἐν
 “ Ἀμυκλαίῳ. εἰ δέ τι ἀμνημονοῦσιν ὅποτεροι οὖν καὶ ὅτου
 “ πέρι, λόγοις δικαίοις χρωμένοις εὖ οἶκον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις
 “ ταύτῃ μεταβῆναι ὅπῃ ἂν δοκῇ ἀμφοτέροις, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις. 5

XIX. “ Ἀρχεὶ δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας
 “ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς τετάρτη φθίνοντος, ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις
 “ ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος Ἐλαφροβολιῶνος μηνὸς ἕκτη φθίνοντος
 “ ὦμνον δὲ οἶδε καὶ ἐσπένδοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν [Πλει-
 “ στοάναξ, Ἄγις], Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Μετα- 10
 “ γένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαίθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευ-
 “ ξίδας, Ἀντιππος, Τέλλις, Ἀλκινίδας, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς,
 “ † Λάφιλος † Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἶδε, Λάμπων, Ἰσθμίωνικος,

1. καὶ ἀθῆναις A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. conf. c. 23. extr. ἀθή-
 νησιw g. 2. ἀμυκλέῳ C.K.g. ἀμνημονοῦσι καὶ ὅποτεροι οὖν g. ὅτου Q.
 Porppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ τοῦ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.K. τοῦ h. vulgo εἰ του.
 3. χρωμένοις—ἀμφοτέροις K.g. 4. ταύτῃ om. L.O.P. μεταβῆναι E.Q. δοκεῖ Q.
 6. τῶν] om. L. εὖ οἶκον Q. 7. ἀρτεμισίου Q.V. τετάρτη—ἕκτη F.
 9. οἶδε] οἶδε λακεδαιμονίων A.B.h. αὐτοῖ i. [πλειστοάναξ, ἄγις] addidi,
 propter cap. 24, 1. vid. ibi annotat. 10. δαμαγήτου d. χιόνις I.e. χίονος d.
 κίονος i. 11. δαίθος K. δαῖδος g. δαῖος L. 12. ἀντιππος A.B.E.F.H.K.
 N.f.g. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνθιππος G.L.O. vulgo ἀνθιππος. τέλλις A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.I.K.L.N.V.b.c.d.e.h.i.k. Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. τέλλιος O.P. vulgo τέλλης.
 sed τέλλις et c. 24, 1. βρασίδας ὁ τέλλιδος II. 25, 2. III. 69, 1. IV. 70, 1. ἀλκι-
 νίδης b.c. ἀκινίδας g. ἐν πεδίοις c. μῖνας C.G.I.K.d.e.g.i.k. μῖνης g.
 13. † λάφιλος † Porppo. vid. c. 24, 1. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. λάμφιλος.

1. Ἴσθμῳ] Veram puto conjecturam
 Porti Ἴσθμοί: nam sic et alii Scripto-
 res, Lucian. de Gymnas. p. 272. et Ne-
 ron. p. 802. DUKEER.

ἐν πόλει] In arce. Sic Thucyd. II.
 15, 4, 8. V. 23, 5. et 47, 11. Aristoph.
 Equit. 1090. καὶ μοι δόκει αὐτὴ ἐκ πόλεως
 εἰλθεῖν. Schol. ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. De
 Amyclæo rursus infr. cap. 23, 5. Polyb.
 V. 19. DUKEER.

ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ] This, according to
 Polybius, was twenty stadia distant
 from Sparta. V. 19. Dodwell states
 that what he considers to be the ruins
 of Amyclæ are at least four miles from
 the ruins of Sparta: (Travels, vol. II.
 p. 413.) and sir W. Gell appears to
 agree with him. (Itinerar. of the Mo-
 reas, p. 222, 225.) But col. Leake is in-

clined to place Amyclæ on the hill of
 Aia Kyriakí, where some ruins are also
 to be met with, and which is not more
 than two miles and a half to the south
 of Sparta. (Travels in the Morea, vol.
 I. p. 135—145.) The temple of Apollo
 at Amyclæ might as well be called at
 Sparta, as the temple of Juno was said
 to be at Argos, Thucyd. IV. 133, 2. al-
 though it was forty stadia distant from
 the city. Strabo, VIII. 6, 2. Herodot.
 I. 31, 4.

6. ἀρχεὶ—ἔφορος Πλειστόλας] Com-
 pare IV. 118, 7. and the note there,
 ἀρχεὺν τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν. Ἐφορος Πλει-
 στόλας, like the Latin expressions “post
 “Fabium consulens,” &c. is in English,
 “the ephorality of Pleistolas.”

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ Νικίας, Λάχης, Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων, “ Μυρτίλος, Θρασυκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, “ Τιμοκράτης, Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.”

XX. Αὐται αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χει-
 μῶνος ἅμα ἡρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτόδεκα
 ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρε-
 νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὥς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολῇ ἢ ἐς
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε
 ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν

Computation of the
 length of the first
 war, now concluded.

1. πατροκλῆς L.O. ἄγων K.g. 2. μυρτίλος i. θεογένης A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.
 c.e.f.g.k. Bekk. vulgo, Ποππο. θεαγένης. vid. IV. 27, 3. ἀριστοκράτης Ποππο.
 Goell. vid. c. 24, 1. ἀριστοκοίτης A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo
 et Bekk. ἀριστοκοίτης. ἰώλκιος e. 3. δημοκράτης c. 4. αὐταὶ δὲ σπονδαὶ V.
 τοῦ χειμῶνος] om. E. 5. ἀστικῶν Q.c.e. ἀττικῶν K. αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν g. Haack.
 Ποππο. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοδεκαετῶν. 6. ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν e. 7. ὥς] ἐς d.e.i.
 τὸ πρότερον Q. ἢ ἐς A.B.E.F.G.H.V. h. Ποππο. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt
 articulum. 8. τοῦδε] om. d. 9. μὴ τὸν c.

5. ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν]
 Vide Palmer. Exerc. p. 505. et 617.
 Casaubon. in Athenæum, p. 446. et
 in Theophrast. p. 131. Meurs. Athen.
 Att. p. 150. Scaligerum I. de Emendat.
 Temp. p. 29. et Spanhem. ad Aristoph.
 Nub. v. 310. ἀστικός ἐς ἀστικὸς scribi
 tradunt Stephanus in Thes. et Junger-
 mann. ad Polluc. IX. 17. DUKER.

αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων κ. τ. λ.]
 The reckoning is not by months, but
 by summers and winters; for Thucy-
 dides has given the events of ten sum-
 mers and ten winters, and the treaty
 was signed in the beginning of the
 eleventh summer. Although, in fact,
 the calculation by months would not
 present such difficulties as are com-
 monly imagined. For the actual de-
 scent into the plain of Attica in the first
 year of the war did not take place later
 than the latter end of June; and this
 was eighty days after the Theban attack
 on Platæa. But immediately after that
 attack, the Lacedæmonians summoned
 their allies to the field, II. 10, 1; and
 it was only owing to the delays of
 Archidamus, first at the Isthmus, and
 then on his march, and before Ἐνοῖ,
 that the actual ravaging began so late.
 Now reckoning “the invasion of At-
 tica and the beginning of the war”
 from the time when the Peloponnesian

army began to take the field to as-
 semble at the Isthmus, we must carry
 it back at least to the very end of
 April; and the treaty was signed on
 the 4th of April, according to Göller,
 ten years afterwards. So then from
 the beginning of the war to the sign-
 ing of the treaty, there were ten years,
 with a difference of only a few days;
 that is, the war lasted from April to
 April, though not exactly to the same
 day of April as that on which it began.
 For ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ
 ὥς ἡ ἐσβολῇ—ἐγένετο is, “With a
 “variation of a few days from the
 “day on which the invasion took
 “place.” See Schneider’s Lexicon in
 παραφέρω.

9. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις—μᾶλλον] To trans-
 late this passage as it now stands is
 impossible. Göller transposes the word
 σημαίνοντων, and puts it after ἀπὸ τιμῆς
 τινός. “Audacissime transposuit,” says
 Ποππο, who retains the common order.
 Dobree, after various suggestions, con-
 cludes with saying, “Usque adeo in-
 “certa hic sunt omnia.” The sense
 notwithstanding is perfectly clear, and
 Göller’s transposition makes the words
 properly express it. Σκοπεῖτω δέ τις
 κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ [κατὰ] τὴν
 ἀπαρίθμησην τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἐκστα-
 χού ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινός σημαί-

ἐκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαίνοντων πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστιν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ 3 μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ, ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρη δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν, ὥσπερ γέγραπται, εὐρήσει ἐξ ἡμισείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντας, δέκα μὲν θέρη ἵσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενη- 5 μένους.

XXI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ (ἔλαχον γὰρ πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι ἃ εἶχον) τοὺς τε ἄνδρας εὐθὺς τοὺς παρὰ σφίσιν αἰχμαλώτους 10

Difficulties in the way of the execution of the treaty. Amphipolis is not restored to the Athenians: and the dislike shewn towards the peace by the allies of Lacedaemon, induces the Lacedaemonians to conclude a 2 separate treaty with Athens. ἀφίεσαν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης πρέσβεις Ἰσχαγόραν καὶ Μηνᾶν καὶ Φιλοχαρίδαν ἐκέλευον τὸν Κλεαρίδαν τὴν Ἀμφι- πόλιν παραδιδόναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τοὺς 5 ἄλλους τὰς σπονδὰς, ὡς εἴρητο ἐκάστοις, δέ- 15 χεσθαι. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἐπιτηδεΐας εἶναι· οὐδὲ ὁ Κλεαρίδας παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, χαρίζομενος τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι, λέγων 3 ὥς οὐ δυνατὸς εἶη βία ἐκείνων παραδιδόναι. ἐλθὼν δὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ τάχος μετὰ πρέσβεων αὐτόθεν ἀπολογησόμενός τε ἐς 20 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἣν κατηγορῶσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἰσχαγόραν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέιθετο, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος εἰδέναι εἰ ἔτι μετα-

1. ἐκαστοῦ Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 2. πιστεύσας σημαίνοντων V. 3. οὐ γὰρ] om. V. 4. ἐπεγένετό τε e. 7. πρώτῳ] om. A. τῷδε] om. d. 9. ἔλαχον πρότεροι f. ἀποδιδόντες d.i. 10. εὐθὺς post αἰχμαλώτους ponit g. αἰχμαλώτας i. 12. μίμην C.K.e. μίμην g. μηνῶν c.d.i. 13. κλεαρίδα d.f.i. 14. παραδοῦναι Q. 17. ἐπιτηδεΐους K.c.d.f. 19. δυνατὸν L. ἐκείνην g. αὐτὸς καὶ κατὰ e. 20. αὐτόθεν R. ἀπολογησάμενός A.B.C.E.F.K.V.h.

νόντων, [ταύτη] ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. Or I would rather place τὴν ἀπ. τῶν ὀνομάτων after σημαίνοντων, so that ἐς τὰ προγεγεν. σημαίνοντων would signify, "serving as a mark " for past events;" or, as the Scholiast expresses it, ἐπαινύμους τοῖς ἔτεσι γεγενημένοις. By τῶν ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς σημαίνοντων Thucydides alludes to offices like that of the priestess of Juno at Argos. See II. 2, 1.

4. ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ] "Who were in the "beginning of their office, and in the "middle of it, and at any period of it "that may be named, when each parti- "cular transaction occurred." Immediately afterwards, ἐξ ἡμοσείας—ἔχοντας is, "Each summer and winter being "equivalent to half a year;" or, literally, "having the virtue of the year in "half measure." And so it is rendered by Dobree and Göller.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

κινήτῃ εἴη ἡ ὁμολογία, ἐπειδὴ εὗρε κατελιημμένας, αὐτὸς μὲν πάλιν πεμπούτων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ κελευόντων μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅποσοι Πελοποννησίων ἐνεῖσιν ἐξαγαγεῖν, κατὰ τάχος ἐπορεύετο.

5 XXII. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὴ δεξαμένους τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκέλευον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποιῆσθαι. οἱ δὲ, τῇ αὐτῇ προφάσει ἦπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀπεώσαντο, οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, ἦν μὴ
10 τινὰς δικαιοτέρας τούτων ποιῶνται. ὥς δ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐστὶν-
ακουον, ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπέπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιοῦντο, νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι

1. εἴη ὁμολογία P. 4. καὶ κατὰ R. 6. τοὺς μὲν E. 7. ποιῆσθαι] δέχεσθαι Q.f. οἷον g. 8. καὶ] om. K. τὸ πρότερον e. et omisso articulo d.i. καὶ οὐκ L.O.P.Q.R.c.k. 10. πρὸς ἀθηναίους H. 11. ἐποιοῦντο A.B.E.F.I.N.

οὐντο

Q.V.c.d.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐποιήσαντο G. vulgo ἐποιήσαντο.

1. εὗρε κατελιημμένας] i.e. τὰς σπονδὰς. Κατελιημμένας signifies "made "fast, or secured," so as not to be broken.

5. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες] "Happened to "be of their own accord at Lacedæmon;" so that there was no need to send for them, or to them, as the Lacedæmonians had sent to Amphipolis. Compare IV. 128, 4. καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται, and the note there.

8. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι] Noli δέχεσθαι scribere cum Markland. ad Lysiam, p. 454. Vid. I. i. p. 138. et Lobeck ad Phrynich. p. 749. Poppo.

11. νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι κ.τ.λ.] Few sentences in Thucydides exhibit a more extraordinary specimen of anacoluthon than this. The clause νομίζοντες—Ἀργείους is repeated after the parenthetical clause ἐπειδὴ—ἐπισπένδεσθαι, but in different words, νομίσαντες—οὐ δεῖνους εἶναι: and the parenthetical clause itself refers only to the name of the Argives, explaining the reason why they in particular had been separately mentioned. In order to make the construction grammatical, the words νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς and the negative οὐ must be omitted. The sense is as follows: "Thinking that the Argives, whose

"hostile intentions were manifested by "their late refusal to renew the truce, "would cease to be formidable; if de- "prived of the aid of Athens; and that "the other states of Peloponnesus "would, from the same cause, be most "disposed to remain quiet; as the "Athenian alliance would thus be "closed against them, under which "they would otherwise have ranged "themselves." Such also is Dobree's interpretation of the passage, and Poppo's, as given in his Prolegom. I. p. 199. Göller is in this instance, I think, completely mistaken. He refers νομίσαντες to the Argives, and αὐτοὺς to the Lacedæmonians. But when had the Athenians ever taken part with Sparta against Argos, or when were they likely to do so? If the Spartans were not formidable to Argos, unless aided by the Athenians, they never had been, and never were likely to be formidable to it. The refusal of the Argives to renew the treaty with Sparta had been noticed, ch. 14, 3. ἄλλα οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνορρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.

[Göller in his second edition still adheres to his original interpretation. His most important objection to my

τούς τε Ἀργείους, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ᾔθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίχου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινούς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μάλιστ' ἂν ἡσυχάζειν· πρὸς γὰρ ἂν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐξῆν, χωρεῖν. 3 παρόντων οὖν πρέσβεων ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γενομένων 5 λόγων ξυνέβησαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία ἥδε κατὰ τὰδε.

TREATY of ALLIANCE for FIFTY YEARS between ATHENS and LA-
CEDÆMON.

XXIII. “ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΙ ἔσονται

“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

2. “ Ἦν δέ τινες ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν πολέμοι τὴν Λα-
“ κεδαιμονίων καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ὠφελεῖν
“ Ἀθηναίους [Λακεδαιμονίους] τρόπῳ ὁποῖφ ἂν δύνωνται
“ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,
“ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθη-
“ ναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ 15
“ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ' εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως
“ καὶ ἀδόλως.

3. “ Καὶ ἦν τινες ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων γῆν ἴωσι πολέμοι
“ καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσιν Ἀθηναίους, ὠφελεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους
“ τρόπῳ ὅτῳ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν 20
“ δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται, πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπ'
“ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ'
“ εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως καὶ ἀδόλως.

2. νομίσαντες ἄνευ Α. 3. οὐ δεινούς] οὐδενὸς ε. 4. πρὸς ἀθην. Q. γὰρ
τούς L.V. 5. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ξυμμαχία κατὰ d.i. 7. ἡδὲ E. 9. λακε-
δαιμονίοις corr. F. 10. ἴωσιν] ἴωνες c. τὴν λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. Q.c.d.
11. καὶ] om. P. ποιήσωσι O. 12. λακεδαιμονίους P.m. οἷφ G.I.L.O.e.k.
φ d.i. ὁποῖφ bis est c. 47, 3, 4. 15. ἀμφοτέρω g. 16. τῶι E. 17. ἀδόλως h.
ἀδόλως καὶ προθ. V. 18. καὶ ἦν—πόλεε] om. L.O. καὶ ἦν—ἀδόλως] om. P.
τὴν ἀθηναίων B.G.c.d.f. Bekk. Goell. vulgo τὴν τῶν. πολέμοι] om. d.
23. ἅμα om. E.

interpretation arises from the change of tense from νομίζοντες to νομίσαντες. But Poppo observes that “post inter-
“ positiones sæpe non idem, sed simile
“ vocabulum vocabulive flexionem re-

“ peti.” and he refers to Xenoph. Cy-
ropæd. VII. 2, 24. ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαντὸν
—ταῦτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως, ἔφη, ἔχω
τὴν δίκην.]

4. “Ἦν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται, ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀθηναίους
“Λακεδαιμονίοις παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

5. “Ὁμοῦνται δὲ ταῦτα οἵπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας σπονδὰς
“ᾧμνον ἐκατέρων. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Λακε-
5 “δαιμονίους μὲν ἰόντας ἐς Ἀθήνας πρὸς τὰ Διονύσια,
“Ἀθηναίους δὲ ἰόντας ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρὸς τὰ Ὑακίνθια.
“στῆλῃν δὲ ἐκατέρους στῆσαι, τὴν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι παρ’
“Ἀπόλλωνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει
“παρ’ Ἀθηνᾶ. ἦν δέ τι δοκῇ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις
10 “προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ,
“εὖορκον ἀμφοτέροις εἶναι.”

XXIV. Τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ᾧμνον Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγηντος, Χίωνις, Με-
ταγένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαῖθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευξί-
15 δας, Ἀντιππος, Ἀλκινάδας, Τέλλις, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηναῖς, Λά-
φιλος, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος, Λάχης, Νικίας,
Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἀγνων, Μυρτίλος, Θρα-
συκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, Τιμοκράτης,
Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.

1. ἐπανιστῆται A.B.F.G.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπανίσταται K.Q. vulgo ἐπα-
ρίσσηται. 3. καὶ] διὰ B. 4. δὲ κατ’ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V. e.f.g. [Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ceteri δὲ ταῦτα κατ’. 7. παρὰ ἀπόλλωνι V. 8. ἀμυκλείῳ
H.P. et correctus C. ἐν] om. Q. 9. δοκεῖ R.d. καὶ ἀθηναίοις om. E.
12. μὲν οἶδε] οἱ μὲν K.N. 13. μεταγένης E. 14. φιλοχαρίδης L. ζευξίλας
A.E.F.H.K.f.g.h. τευξίδας V. 15. ἀλκινάδας Q. ὀλκινάδας O. ἀμπεδίας B.h.
μίνας C.I.K.c.d.e.g.i.k. λάμφιλος P. λύμφυλος L. λάμφυος Q. 17. πυθόδ.—
θρασυκλῆς] om. L. 18. θεαγένης Bekk. 19. λέων] om. L.P.

1. ἡ δουλεία] “The slave popula-
“tion.” Compare VIII. 64, 4. φυγὴ
αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν.

δουλεία] Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν sic
dici ex hoc loco docet Pollux, III. 75.
DUKER.

13. Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις] As no reason
can be assigned why the names of the
kings should not have appeared amongst
those who swore to the first treaty with
Athens, as Pleistoanax in particular
would hardly have omitted such a proof
of his attachment to it, and as the second
treaty provides especially, “that

“it shall be sworn to by the same per-
“sons who swore to the former one,”
I have ventured to insert the names
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, in ch. 19, 2. at the
head of the Lacedæmonians who took
the oaths. Possibly the words at the
beginning of the chapter, ill understood,
ἀρχεῖ δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας,
may have misled an ignorant copyist,
and induced him to omit the kings’
names, for fear of the apparent con-
tradiction, if Pleistolas were represented
as at once heading the treaty, and yet
not heading it.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

- 2 Αὕτη ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ πολλῶ
 ὕστερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου
 ἀπέδωσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,
 καὶ τὸ θέρος ἦρχε τοῦ ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους. ταῦτα
 δὲ τὰ δέκα ἔτη ὁ πρῶτος πόλεμος ξυνεχῶς γενόμενος 5
 γέγραπται.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν
 δεκαετῇ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστόλα μὲν ἐν Λακε-
 δαίμονι ἐφόρου Ἀλκαίου δ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, 10
 τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνην ἦν, οἱ δὲ
 Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων
 τινες διεκίνουν τὰ πεπραγμένα, καὶ εὐθὺς ἄλλη
 ταραχὴ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν
 2 Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15
 προϋόντος τοῦ χρόνου ὑποπτοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ
 3 ποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἂ εἴρητο. καὶ ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν
 καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρα-

1. ξύμβασις L.O.P. ἐγένετο c.d. 3. οἱ] om. R.f. 4. δεκάτου h. ταῦτα
 τὰ L.O. 5. γιγνώμενος i. γινόμενος c. 6. ἐπιγέγραπται R. 9. ἐνδεκαετῇ c.i.
 ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. διενόουν B.h. 14. καθίσταται f. 16. προϋόντες c. οὐ
 ποιοῦντες] ἐκποιοῦντες, in margine ἐκλιπόντες, c. 17. συνκειμένων K. εἴρηται
 Q.f. 18. μῆνας δέκα Q.V. τὴν] om. K.c. τὸ μὴ c. τὸ τὴν μὴ i.
 ἐκατέρων A.B.E.F.

17. ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας] Auctoris computatio annorum progreditur usque ad annum Olymp. 91. 2. (A. C. 414.) et mensem Februarium, quo tempore Lacedæmonii ab Alcibiade exstimulati rursus ad bellum aperte cum Atheniensibus gerendum se accinxerunt. Vid. Thucyd. VI. 93, 1, 2. Exeunt ipsi sex anni et menses decem; nam nunc Aprilis agitur. GÖLLER.

[To this Poppo objects, "At quis initium belli ab iis quæ homines cogitent et parent, non ab iis quæ gerant hostiliter, numerabit?" He therefore follows Acacius and Dodwell in thinking that the present text is corrupt, and in proposing to read ἐπὶ ἕξ καὶ δύο μῆνας; as he holds that the

date of the renewed war should be fixed at the descent made by the Athenians on the Laconian territory, in the summer of the eighteenth year of the war, mentioned by Thucydes VI. 105, 1. This would perhaps have been a more reasonable way of reckoning; but as the date afforded by the present text coincides exactly with the meeting at Lacedæmon in the winter of the seventeenth year, at which meeting it was determined that the war should be renewed with vigour and Attica invaded, I cannot but think that Thucydes meant to take the determination as equivalent to the act, and calculated the beginning of the second war from that resolution.]

A. C. 431. Olymp. 89, 3. 4.

τεῦσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίου ἔβλαπτον
 ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες
 λῦσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη σπονδὰς αὐθις ἐς πόλεμον
 φανερόν κατέστησαν. XXVI. γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ
 5 αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ
 θέρῃ καὶ χειμῶνας, μέχρι οὗ τὴν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ
 τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ
 ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ
 10 μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιῶσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ
 ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσι. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθρεῖτω,
 καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὴν κριθῆναι, ἐν ἣ οὔτε
 ἀπέδосαν πάντα οὐτ' ἀπεδέξαντο ἃ ξυνέθεντο, ἔξω τε τούτων
 πρὸς τὸν Μαντινικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα
 15 ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμ-
 μαχοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολέμιοι ἦσαν, Βοιωτοὶ τε ἐκεχειρίαν
 δεχήμερον ἦγον. ὥστε ξὺν τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷ δεκαετείῳ
 καὶ τῇ μετ' αὐτὸν ὑπόπτῳ ἀνακωχῇ καὶ τῷ ὕστερον ἐξ αὐτῆς
 πολέμῳ εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη, λογιζόμενος κατὰ τοὺς

1. μετὰ ἀνακωχῆς V. 3. λύσαι E. μετὰ δέκα Q. 4. καθίστατο B.h.
 δὲ ταῦτα d.i. 5. Θουκυδίδης ἐξῆς f. ὡς] om. P.Q. κατὰ τὰ θέρῃ L.O.P.k.
 8. κατέβαλον f. ἐν τούτῳ f. ἐγένοντο τὰ ξύμπαντα I.L.O.P. 9. ἐγένοντο C.G.
 10. ἀξιῶσι G.L.O.P.b.c.d.i.k. 11. διείρηται L.O.c.d.i. 12. "Malim οὐδ'"
 Bekk. in ed. 1832. 14. μαντικὸν e.i. τὰλλα Q. 15. ἐγένοντο A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγένετο.
 16. τε] om. V. 17. δεκα ετη c. δεκαεῖ B. et Poppo.

8. κατέλαβον] "Made themselves
 "masters of; got into their power."
 Duker wishes to read κατέβαλον, which
 would be better perhaps, but is not
 necessary.

ἐτη δὲ—ἐγέν.] Non videtur concor-
 dare Xenophon. Nam II. 3, 9, 10. Ἐλ-
 ληνικῶν ait viginti octo durasse annos,
 et viginti novem ephoros nominat, et
 numerat usque ad reditum Lysandri,
 post pacem factam et muros eversos
 et Samum captam. Sed Xenophon
 numeravit primum et ultimum annum
 integros; Thucydides vero exactius.
 Palmerius Exercitat. p. 52.

11. ὡς διήρηται] i. e. ἡ ξύμβασις]

"What the facts of the case have
 "made it out to be; what character
 "the facts of the case have given it."
 Compare Herodot. VII. 47, 1. 103, 2.
 and Schneider, Lexicon, in διαίρεω.
 The conjunction τε in τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις
 seems to answer to ἔξω τε τούτων.
 "First of all the treaty was in itself
 "practically inefficient, inasmuch as
 "its very stipulations were not all ful-
 "filled; and then there were mutual
 "causes of complaint with respect to
 "other matters, of which the treaty
 "had made no mention."

15. ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο] See the
 note on ἐπὶ ἡλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.

χρόνους, καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ
 χρησμῶν τι ἰσχυρισαμένοις μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν.
 4 αἰεὶ γὰρ ἔγωγε μέμνημαι, καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου καὶ
 μέχρι οὐ ἐτελεύτησε, προφερόμενον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ὅτι τρίς
 5 ἐννέα ἔτη δύοι γενέσθαι αὐτόν. ἐπεβίων δὲ διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ, 5
 αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην, ὅπως
 ἀκριβές τι εἶσομαι· καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἑμαντοῦ ἔτη
 εἴκοσι μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν, καὶ γενομένην
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον τοῖς Πελο-
 ποννησίων διὰ τὴν φυγὴν, καθ' ἥσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον 10
 6 αἰσθῆσθαι. τὴν οὖν μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη διαφορὰν τε καὶ
 ξύγχυσιν τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰ ἔπειτα ὡς ἐπολεμήθη ἐξη-
 γήσομαι.

1. οὐ πολλὰς] om. K. τοῖς] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. om. Dionysius. 2. ὀχυρῶς
 Dionysius: ἰσχυρῶς K.N.V. 3. ἐγὼ Dionysius. 4. προφερόμενον P. τρεῖς
 F.H.Q.V. 6. αἰσθόμενος E.L.O.P. τῇ γνώμῃ d.e. 7. ἀκριβῶς e. cum
 Dionysio. εἶσομαι F. 8. γενομένην i. 9. πελοποννησίων A.F.V.g.h.
 cum Dionysio. 11. αἰσθῆσθαι A.B.E.F. Bekk. Goell. τὴν μὲν οὖν K.
 μετὰ δέκα e. cum Dionysio διαφορὰν καὶ c.d.

1. καὶ τοῖς—ἐξηγήσομαι] Dionys. Ha-
 lic. tom. II. p. 142.

καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν κ. τ. λ.] "And
 "that they who on the strength of
 "oracles were positive on any matter,
 "found in this one solitary instance of
 "the event decidedly corresponding,"
 or, "coming true to the prediction."
 ξυμβάν seems to be used in the sense
 of "coming right; falling out exactly
 "as it should do." Compare III. 3, 3,
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πείρα.

7. καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν κ. τ. λ.] "It
 "was my fortune to be an exile for
 "twenty years," not "to be banished
 "for twenty years," as if that had been
 his sentence. See Thirlwall's Hist. Gr.
 vol. III. p. 288, note. The words γενο-
 μένη παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι
 must express his having been present
 at the resolutions and actions of both
 parties, and therefore must refer to his
 life before and after his exile. Dr.
 Thirlwall thinks that he was present at
 the battle of Mantinea, but I would not
 willingly believe that he was in the

field with a Spartan army against his
 countrymen, and that when Nicostratus
 fell fighting for Athens, Thucydides
 was, like Xenophon at Coronea, fight-
 ing against her. Yet it is true, as Dr.
 Thirlwall observes, that some expres-
 sions in his account of the battle of
 Mantinea appear to indicate that he
 was an eyewitness of it; and as Athens
 was not then at open war with Lacedæ-
 mon, he may have regarded the
 campaign as fought against the Argives
 rather than against the Athenians. Nor
 would his accidental presence in one
 battle imply that he devoted himself to
 the Lacedæmonian interest, or had
 transferred his affection from Athens to
 Lacedæmon, a charge which the whole
 tone of his history disproves, as well as
 the statement that most of his exile was
 passed on his own property in Thrace.
 Τι αὐτῶν seems a modest way of ex-
 pressing "every thing about them;
 "any thing that I might want to no-
 "tice." See V. 31, 5. and Matthiæ, Gr.
 Gr. §. 487, 2. Jelf, 659, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 83. 3. 4.

XXVII. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αἱ πεντηκοντούται σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ ὕστερον αἱ ξυμμαχίαι, καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου πρεσβεῖαι, αἵπερ παρεκλήθησαν ἐς αὐτὰ, ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπῆλθον, Κορίνθιοι δὲ ἐς Ἄργος τραπόμενοι πρῶτον λόγους ποιοῦνται πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων Ἀργείων, ὡς χρὴ, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῆς Πελοποννήσου σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς πρὶν ἐχθίστους πεποιήνται, ὅρᾱν τοὺς Ἀργείους ὅπως σωθήσεται ἡ Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ψηφίσασθαι, τὴν βουλομένην πόλιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἣτις αὐτόνομός τέ ἐστι καὶ δίκας ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας δίδωσι, πρὸς Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν. ἀποδείξαι δὲ ἄνδρας ὀλίγους ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ μὴ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τοὺς λόγους εἶναι, τοῦ μὴ καταφανεῖς γίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ πείσαντας τὸ πλῆθος. ἔφασαν δὲ πολλοὺς προσχωρήσεσθαι μίσει τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι διδάξαντες ταῦτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXVIII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ἀκούσαντες ἐπειδὴ ἀνῆνεγκαν τοὺς λόγους ἔς τε τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὸν δῆμον,

1. πεντηκοντούται A.h. 2. καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι ὕστερον V. καὶ αἱ] αἱ καὶ A.B.C.F.H.h. καὶ, omisso articulo, K.P.g.e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τῆς] om. L.
3. αἱ, omisso περ, F. 4. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 9. τὰς σπονδὰς h. ξυμ-
μαχίας G.L.O.P.c.d.k. 10. πρὸς] ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς, omisso postea πεποιήνται h.
12. αὐτόματός f. 14. τε K. 16. τοὺς λόγους A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.
c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 21. τε]
om. Q.V.

2. καὶ αἱ—πρεσβεῖαι—ἀνεχώρουν] These words are the apodosis of the sentence. Compare II. 21, 1. καὶ τινα ἐλπίδα εἶχον, and the note there.

13. δίκας ἴσας—δίδωσι] "Is ready and able to give just satisfaction," according to the common law of "Greece, for any injuries which it may commit." The expression seems intended to exclude such dependent states as were not αὐτόδικοι, on the one hand ;

and on the other, states of such overbearing power as to be above all fair terms of law and right, and who, even while professing δίκας δίδωσι, were yet so superior in power as to render their profession nugatory. See I. 39, 1.

14. ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν] "Mutually to defend each other's territory." Compare I. 44, 1. ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, and the note there.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3, 4.

The Argives readily
listen to this proposal.

ἐψηφίσαντο Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄνδρας εἵλοντο δώ-
δεκα πρὸς οὓς τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
τούτων δὲ μηδετέροις ἐξεῖναι ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀργείων
2 σπείσασθαι. ἐδέξαντό τε ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μᾶλλον, ὁρῶντες 5
τόν τε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σφίσι πόλεμον ἐσόμενον (ἐπ'
ἐξόδῳ γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν), καὶ ἅμα ἐλπί-
σαντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσασθαι· κατὰ γὰρ τὸν χρόνον
τούτον ἢ τε Λακεδαίμων μάλιστα δὴ κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ
ὑπερώβηθη διὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς, οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι ἄριστα ἔσχον 10
τοῖς πᾶσιν, οὐ ξυναράμενοι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ πολέμου, ἀμφο-
3 τέροις δὲ μᾶλλον ἔνσπονδοι ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσμενοι. οἱ μὲν
οὖν Ἀργεῖοι οὕτως ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεδέχοντο τοὺς
ἐθέλοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, XXIX. Μαντινῆς δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ

The MANTINEANS
and their allies first set
the example of revolt
from Lacedaemon, and
join the Argive alli-
ance.

ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι προσεχώρησαν, δε- 15
διότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. τοῖς γὰρ Μαντι-
νεῦσι μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρκαδίας κατέστραπτο
ὑπήκουον ἔτι τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου
ὄντος, καὶ ἐνόμιζον οὐ περιόψεσθαι σφᾶς τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σχολὴν ἦγον· ὥστε ἄσμε- 20
νοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐτράποντο, πόλιν τε μεγάλην νομί-
ζοντες καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀεὶ διάφορον, δημοκρατουμένην τε
2 ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί. ἀποστάντων δὲ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ ἡ ἄλλη
Πελοπόννησος ἐς θροῦν καθίστατο ὥς καὶ σφίσι ποιητέον
τοῦτο, νομίσαντες πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας μεταστῆναι αὐτοὺς, 25

2. οὓς] τοὺς E. 3. πλὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ] om. I. 4. μηδετέρους K. τοῦ ἀργείων
A.B.C.E.F.h. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀργείων. 5. σπείσασθαι] ποιήσασθαι B. ὁρῶντες
τῶν c.i.k. ὁρῶντες τὸν τῶν L.O.P. 6. τῶν om. C. τῶν τε G. ἐσόμενον] om. e.
8. ἡγήσασθαι E.G.V.c.i.k. κατὰ] καὶ Q. 13. προσδέχονται e. οὐ προσεδέχοντο
B.h. 15. πρῶτοι] om. K. 20. καὶ] om. Q. 24. ἐς] ὡς P. ὡς σφίσι k.
πονητέον P. 25. πλέον τέ τι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πλέον δέ τι I. vulgo omittunt τε.

4. ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀργείων] Vid.
ad IV. 78, 3. DUKER.

12. ἐκκαρπώσμενοι] Scil. ἀμφοτέρους.
See the note on V. 1. Compare De-
mosthen. Timocrat. p. 700. Reiske : .
τῶν ὑμᾶς ἐκκαρπωμένων : "Who have

"made their harvest out of you." So
here: "But being at peace with both
parties, had made their profit from
that circumstance."

25. πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας] The conjunc-
tion is rightly restored by Bekker. It

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 481. Olymp. 89. 4.

καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἅμα δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες, ἐν ἄλλοις τε καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἐγγέγραπτο εὖορκον εἶναι προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέων δοκῇ, Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις. τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ γράμμα 3
5 μάλιστα τὴν Πελοπόννησον διεθορύβει καὶ ἐς ὑποψίαν καθίστη μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι· δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς γεγράφθαι τὴν μετάθεσιν. ὥστε φοβούμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ὥρμητο 4
10 XXX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν θροῦν τοῦτον ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καθεστῶτα καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους διδασκά-
λους τε γενομένους καὶ αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας σπείσασθαι πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος, πέμπουσι πρέ-
σβεις ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον βουλόμενοι προκαταλα-
βεῖν τὸ μέλλον· καὶ ἡτιῶντο τὴν τε ἐσῆγησιν 15
τοῦ παντὸς, καὶ εἰ Ἀργείοις σφῶν ἀποστάτες ξύμμαχοι ἔσονται, παραβήσεσθαι τε ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τοὺς ὅρκους, καὶ ἤδη ἀδικεῖν ὅτι οὐ δέχονται τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς, εἰρημένον κύριον εἶναι ὃ τι ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν 20
ξυμμαχῶν ψηφίσηται, ἢν μὴ τι θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ᾖ. Κορινθιοὶ δὲ παρόντων σφίσι τῶν ξυμμαχῶν, ὅσοι οὐδ' αὐτοῖς 2
ἐδέξαντο τὰς σπονδὰς (παρεκάλεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς αὐτοὶ πρότερον), ἀντέλεγον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἃ μὲν ἠδικοῦντο, οὐ δηλοῦντες αὐτικρως, ὅτι οὔτε Σόλλιον σφίσιν ἀπέλαβον παρ' Ἀθηναίων

2. ἐν σπονδαῖς g. ἐγγέγραπτο F.h. 5. διεθορύβη E. 6. βούλονται Q.g.
7. δουλώσασθαι c. εἶναι] αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶ h. 10. τοῦτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.
K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 13. σπείσε-
σθαι corr. G. 14. ἐς] πρὸς Q. προκαταβαλεῖν B. προκαταβάλλειν h.
17. τε] τι A.B.F. αὐτοὺς] om. B.i. τοὺς] om. g. 18. τὰς] τῶν c.i.
19. δ, τε ἂν G. 20. μὴ τις c.d.i. κώλυμα ᾖ C. 21. καὶ ὅσοι Q.
22. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς V.d.g.i. 24. ὅτι δὲ οὕτε L.O. σόλλιον Haack. Poppo. Goell.
σόλλειον A.B.C.F.H.K.g.h. Bekk. ceteri σόλειον. παρὰ ἀθηναίων V.

is out of its proper place, as the construction is, νομίσαντες τε—καὶ ἔχοντες. So in IV. 95, 1. 109, 1; and below, V. 32, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε—ξυμφορὰς—καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος.
2. εὖορκον] Vid. cap. 18, 9. et 23.

5. WASS.
19. εἰρημένον] See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 564. Jelf, 700. 1. a.
24. Σόλλιον] Hanc genuinam esse formam intelligimus ex Stephano Byzant. ubi forma per duplex λ confir-

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olym. 89. 4.

τῷ Δὲ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ ἀποφέρειν. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ 3
πολέμου ἀπέφερον, ἔπειτα παυσαμένων διὰ πρόφασιν τοῦ
πολέμου οἱ Ἡλεῖοι ἐπηνάγκαζον· οἱ δ' ἐτράποντο πρὸς τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ δίκης Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτραπίσης
5 ὑποτοπήσαντες οἱ Ἡλεῖοι μὴ ἴσον ἔξιν, ἀέντες τὴν ἐπι-
τροπὴν Λεπρεατῶν τὴν γῆν ἔτεμον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4
οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἐδίκασαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι Λεπρεάτας καὶ ἀδι-
κεῖν Ἡλείους· καὶ ὥς οὐκ ἐμμεινάντων τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ φρουρὰν
ὀπλιτῶν ἐσέπεμψαν ἐς Λέπρεον. οἱ δὲ Ἡλεῖοι νομίζοντες 5
10 πόλιν σφῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν δέξασθαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ
τὴν ξυνθήκην προφέροντες ἐν ἧ εἴρητο, ἃ ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν
Ἀττικὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντό τινες, ταῦτα ἔχοντας καὶ
ἐξελθεῖν, ὥς οὐκ ἴσον ἔχοντες ἀφίστανται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-
γείους, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, ὥσπερ προείρητο, καὶ οὗτοι
15 ἐποίησαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς μετ' ἐκεί- 6
νους καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδῆς Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι.
Βοιωτοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, περι-

1. τῷ διὰ τῷ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo omittunt priorem articulum. ἐκφέρειν h. μέχρι μὲν τοῦ R.f.
3. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς c.i. 4. καὶ τῆς δίκης L.O.Q. τῶν λακεδαιμονίων O.
6. ἔτεμον οὐδὲ λ. B. 9. ἐπέμψαν K. λέπρεον] ληπραν πενήτηντα e.
10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν d.i. 11. προσφέροντες e. εἴρηται R. ἔχοντας
R.f. 14. προήρητο g. καὶ ante οὗτοι om. b. post δὲ om. K. 15. εὐθὺς C.
16. τὸν ἀργ. c.i. 17. βοιωτοὶ καὶ B.

Lepreum became vested in the Eleans, who, without disturbing the actual occupiers of the soil, imposed upon them a talent as the rent, or vectigal, to be paid to the treasury of Jupiter at Olympia; of which the Eleans had the management. Compare the conduct of the Athenians to the conquered Lesbians, III. 50, 3; where the vectigal was not paid to the Athenian state, but to the individual Athenians to whom the state had given the ownership or sovereignty of the land. ἀποφέρειν and ἀποφορά are words used peculiarly to express the payment of rent, whether from a tenant to his landlord, or from a subject to his sovereign, or from a conquered people to their conquerors. See Henry Valois' Notes on Maussac

upon Harpocraton; vol. II. p. 436. Ed. Leipz. 1824. to which I chiefly refer, in order to draw the attention of the classical student to the treasures of learning and ability, which the author has compressed into a short space in the course of every page. For the geography of Lepreum, see col. Leake's Travels in the Morea, vol. I. ch. 2. pp. 49—68.

12. καθίσταντό τινες] "Any given persons," i. e. "all persons." See the note on ch. 26, 5, τὶ αὐτῶν.

17. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες] "Holding each the same language with the other," their aristocratical form of government, and their common hatred of Athens, as well as their neighbourhood to each other, tending to draw them together.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 80. 4.

ορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ νομίζοντες σφίσι τὴν Ἀργείων δημοκρατίαν αὐτοῖς ὀλιγαρχουμένοις ἦσσαν ζύμφορον εἶναι τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας.

XXXII. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου Σκιωναῖους μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς 5

2 The BŒOTIANS and MEGARIANS still hold off, and continue with the Lacedæmonians. The TEGEANS also refuse to desert the Lacedæmonians; and this first 3 alarms the Corinthians and induces them to consider the policy of their present conduct. ἡβώντας, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραπόδισαν, καὶ τὴν γῆν Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδωσαν νέμεισθαι. Δηλίους δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν εἰς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ζυμφορὰς καὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος. καὶ Φω- 10 κῆς καὶ Λοκροὶ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν. καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἤδη ζύμμαχοι ὄντες ἔρχονται εἰς Τέγεαν ἀποστήσοντες Λακεδαιμονίων, ὁρῶν- 15 τες μέγα μέρος ὄν, καὶ εἰ σφίσι προσγένειτο, νομίζοντες ἅπασαν ἂν ἔχειν Πελοπόννησον. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔφασαν ἐναντιωθῆναι οἱ Τεγεᾶται Λακεδαιμονίοις, οἱ Κορίνθιοι μέχρι τούτου προθύμως πράσσοντες ἀνείσαν τῆς φιλονεικίας, καὶ ὠρρώδησαν μὴ οὐδεὶς σφίσιν ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων προσχωρῇ. 5 ὅμως δὲ ἐλθόντες εἰς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐδέοντο σφῶν τε καὶ Ἀργείων γίγνεσθαι ζυμμάχους καὶ τᾶλλα κοινῇ πράσσειν 20

2. αὐτοῖς] om. G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 3. τῆς λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι f. 4. περὶ τοὺς B. αὐτοὺς] om. V. τοῦ θέρους τούτου] τούτους Dionysius II. p. 143. 5. σκιωναίων B. 7. ἔδωκαν R.f. 9. ἐν μάχαις f. 10. δελφοῖς κατάγειν δηλίους θεοῦ χρήσαντος L. δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος κατάγειν δηλίους f. 11. πολεμεῖν κορίνθιοι d.i. καὶ ἀργ. καὶ κορ. V. 13. τεγεᾶν Porro. ἀποστή- 15. ἀνέχουν E. 18. ὠρρώδησαν V. φησιν G. προσχωρεῖ A.B.E.F.H.R.V.g.h. προσχωρεῖν c.d.i. 19. καὶ ἀργείων] ἀργείων A.E.F.f.g.h. 20. ἄλλα O.

So ch. 38, 1. of the same two people Thucydides says, τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίησαν.

περιορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] "The Bœotians were certainly not despised by the Lacedæmonians, yet both they and the Megarians might think that they had been slighted and neglected, both in the terms of the peace and in the preference which had been given to the Athenian alliance." Thirlwall's Histor. Gr. vol. III. p. 316. note. The Bœotians and Megarians took neither side,—not the

Lacedæmonian, for they felt that the Lacedæmonians had slighted them; not the Argive, for they thought that the Argive Democracy would suit them less than the constitution of Sparta.

7. Πλαταιεῦσιν] Vid. Isocratem Pæneg. p. 63. WASS. 80. Ed. Bekk. Oxon.

Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδωσαν] That is to those Plataeans who, having escaped from the wreck of their country, had received from the Athenians the rights of citizenship at Athens.

τάς τε δεχημέρους ἐπισπονδὰς, αἱ ἦσαν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον γενόμεναι [τούτων] τῶν πεντηκονταετίδων σπονδῶν, ἐκέλευον οἱ Κορινθιοὶ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἀκολουθήσαντας Ἀθήναζε καὶ σφίσι ποιῆσαι, ὥσπερ Βοιωτοὶ εἶχον, μὴ δεχομένων δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἀπειπεῖν τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ σπένδεσθαι ἄνευ αὐτῶν. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ δεομένων τῶν Κορινθίων περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων 6 ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, ἐλθόντες δὲ Ἀθήναζε μετὰ Κορινθίων οὐχ εὔροντο τὰς δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' 10 ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κορινθίοις εἶναι σπονδὰς, εἴπερ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰσὶ ξύμμαχοι. Βοιωτοὶ μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν μάλ- 7 λον ἀπείπον τὰς δεχημέρους, ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι. Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακοχῇ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

XXXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους πανδημεὶ ἐστράτευσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσωνίου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως ἡγουμένου, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρ- 8 ρασίους, Μαντινέων ὑπηκόους ὄντας, κατὰ στά- 9 σιν ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν Κιψέλοις τεῖχος ἀναιρήσοντες, ἣν δύνυνται, ὁ

Expedition of the La-
cedaemonians into Ar-
cadia, to assist some of
the revolted allies of
Mantinea.

20

1. τὰς δὲ g. 2. τοῖς βοιωτοῖς G. 3. τῶν] om. P. πενταετί-
δων K. 4. ἀκολουθήσαντες c.i. 5. ἀναπειπεῖν Q. 7. περὶ μὲν τῆς—
κορινθίων] om. V. 10. κορινθίους C.e. 11. εἰσὶ] οἱ c.d.i. σύμμαχοι K. 12. αἰτου-
μένων d. 13. ξυνθέσεως P. ἀνακοχῇ V. 15. παρδημί c. πανδημεὶ F, qui
sic scripsit. 17. ἐς] ἐπὶ corr. G.L.O.P. σπαρσίους g. πτασίους c. 18. ὄντας]
om. i. 19. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 20. κυψέλλοις Q.V. ἀναιρήσαντες C.

2. [τούτων] τῶν—σπονδῶν] Τούτων delendum. DOBREE. Τῶν om. Dan. Potius τούτων deesse velis, quum esse σπονδαί, quae c. 23. expositae sunt, intelligantur. PORPO.

12. ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων] ἠτιῶντο οἱ Κορινθιοὶ δηλονότι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, ὅτι συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς ἀπειπεῖν τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους σπονδὰς. SCHOL.

αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι] Quamvis Corinthii cum expostulatione dicerent, "ita inter se convenisse." PORTUS.

13. ἀνακοχῇ ἄσπονδος] Compare I. 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστέ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακοχῆς πάποτ'

ἐγένεσθε. By ἄσπονδος is meant a mere agreement in words, not ratified by the solemnities of religion. And the Greeks, as we have seen, considered the breach of their word very different from the breach of their oath. See II. 5, 7. where the Plataeans maintain that they never swore to the Thebans not to injure them.

17. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους] According to the English idiom, "into Arcadia, against the Parrhasians." See the note on III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ.

19. ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς] That is, τῶν Παρρασίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων. This is a

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

ἐτείχισαν Μαντινῆς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφρούρουν, ἐν τῇ Παρρασικῇ
 2 κείμενον, ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι τῆς Λακωνικῆς. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων ἐδῆουν, οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς
 τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις φύλαξι παραδόντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ξυμμα-
 χίαν ἐφρούρουν· ἀδύνατοι δ' ὄντες διασῶσαι τό τε ἐν Κιψέ-
 3 λοις τείχος καὶ τὰς ἐν Παρρασίοις πόλεις ἀπῆλθον. Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς τε Παρρασίους αὐτονόμους ποιήσαντες καὶ
 τὸ τείχος καθελόντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXXIV. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἦδη ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν
 ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, οὓς ὁ 10

Internal measures of
 the Lacedæmonians.
 Liberty given to the
 Helots who had fought
 under Brasidas. The
 prisoners released from
 Sphacteria are disfran-
 chised.

Κλεαρίδας μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκόμισεν, οἱ Λα-
 κεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασί-
 δου Εἰλωτας μαχесσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι
 καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται· καὶ ὕστερον
 οὐ πολλῶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ἐς 15
 Λέπρεον κατέστησαν, κείμενον ἐπὶ τῆς Λακω-

1. παρσκευῇ A.B. παρσικῇ G.k.
 σίων P.Q.d. 12. μὲν βρασίδου e.
 Haack. Poppe. Bekk. vulgo νεοδαμῶδων.

2. σκερίτιδι L.O.P.e. 3. γῆν παρρα-
 15. νεοδαμωδῶν E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.g.

remarkable instance of the adoption of
 the genitive absolute, referring to the
 subject already spoken of in the sen-
 tence; instead of putting the participle
 in the same case with the subject.
 Thus instead of ἐπικαλεσαμένους, to
 agree with Παρρασίους, we have ἐπι-
 καλεσαμένων referring to Παρρασίων un-
 derstood. A still more remarkable in-
 stance of this construction occurs, VI.
 7, 2. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παν-
 στρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, that is, τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἐξελθόντων πανστρατιᾷ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων. So also VII. 57, 11. Θούριοι καὶ
 Μεταπόντιοι—στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατει-
 λημμένων—ξυνεστράτευσον, that is, κατει-
 λημμένων αὐτῶν στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, or,
 στασιωτικοῖς καιροῖς. See besides Hero-
 dot. VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. Æschylus,
 Prometh. 866. Bloomf. Xenoph. Anab.
 V. 8, 13.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι] “For the annoy-
 ance of the district of Sciritis.” Com-
 pare V. 51, 2.

4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν] That is, τῶν ξυμ-

μάχων χώραν. By the “allies” here
 spoken of, are meant the Parrhasians,
 Μαντινέων ὑπήκοοι.

9. τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης—στρατιωτῶν] That
 is, ἡκόντων ἀπὸ Θράκης τῶν ἐς Θράκην
 μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν.
 Compare VII. 63, 1. πρότερον ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ
 τοῦ καταστρώματος ὅπλῖτας ἀπαράξητε.
 that is, as Bauer rightly explained it,
 ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἀπαράξητε τοὺς
 ἐπ' αὐτῷ. See also the note on III.
 106, 1.

14. οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται] The He-
 lots, like the villains of the middle
 ages, were “Glebæ adstricti,” and not
 allowed to leave the spot which was
 allotted them to cultivate. Thus the
 permitting them “to live where they
 liked” was an essential part of their
 emancipation. See Müller, Dorier, vol.
 II. ch. 3. p. 33. &c.

15. μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν] The diffi-
 culty here consists in the article; for
 it states that “the Neodamodes,” not
 “some Neodamodes,” as Dr. Bloom-

SPARTA. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

νικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἡλείας, ὄντες ἤδη διάφοροι Ἡλείοις· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὄπλα παραδόντας, δείσαντες μὴ τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθῆσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μῆτε ἄρχειν μῆτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι. ὥστε-
ρον δὲ αὖθις χρόνῳ ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.

XXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ Θύσσον τὴν ἐν τῇ

1. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo τοὺς δ' ἐκ. δὲ νήσου K. δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 6. ἢ πωλοῦντας] om. l. 7. αὖθις ἐπίτιμοι K. 8. θύσσον A. θάσσον L. θάσον Q. τῇ] τῇ L.O.P.Q.

field translates it, were settled with the emancipated Helots at Lepreum. And again, at the battle of Mantinea, "the Neodamodes" are mentioned, V. 67, 1. as standing in the line next to "the soldiers of Brasidas;" i. e. the Helots here described as having been emancipated. (For although the article be wanting in this latter passage, yet the word being of the nature of a proper name, its presence may be dispensed with, as in Σκίριται, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and all the other proper names in the same chapter; whereas, had Thucydides meant to speak only of a small portion of the whole class, he would have written *Νεοδαμωδῶν τινές*.) Now that the Neodamodes were a distinct class from the newly enfranchised Helots, seems clear from the two passages above quoted: and Muller's supposition is highly probable, (Dorier, vol. II. p. 45.) that the latter after a time rose to the condition of the former; possibly in the next generation; so that the son of an enfranchised Helot became a Neodamode; like the distinction between Libertus and Libertinus. If this was the case, the number of Neodamodes must have continually increased, after the precedent of emancipating the Helots for military service had been introduced, and especially after times of extended military operations, such as to offer frequent occasions of so emancipating them. Now it is remarkable that we find no mention of the employment of any Neodamodes on foreign service during the first ten years of the

war; but *three hundred* fought with Gylippus at Syracuse, VII. 58, 3. and fifteen years afterwards we read of *a thousand* serving under Thimbron in Asia, (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1, 4.) and of the same or a greater number serving under Agesilaus, three years later. But at the period with which we are now engaged, the Neodamodes were probably few; because the circumstances of Lacedæmon, for many years previously to this period had not been such as to open to the Helots an opportunity of obtaining their freedom; and it is very likely that their whole amount was not more than that of the Helots who had just been emancipated: that is, than *six or seven hundred*. Compare IV. 80, 4. They who know what minute distinctions of rank are observed in America, according to the stronger or fainter infusion of negro or of native blood, will understand how such an aristocracy as that of the Dorians might mark by various gradations the transition from the state of a Helot to that of a citizen.

5. μῆτε ἄρχειν κ. τ. λ.] That is, they deprived them of their eligibility to offices, "*jus honorum*," and reduced them in civil contracts, τὰ συμβολαῖα, to the condition of sojourners or foreigners, who could neither hold property, nor sue or be sued in their own name: i. e. were not αὐτόδικοι. The different degrees of ἀτιμία, or disfranchisement, in use at Athens, are well enumerated by Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniensium, p. 73. et seqq.

2^α Ἀθῶ †Διῆς† εἶλον. Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον. καὶ τὸ
Growing suspicious between Athens and Lacedaemon, and the causes of them. θέρος τοῦτο πᾶν ἐπιμξίαί μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθη-
 ναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις, ὑπώπτευν δὲ ἀλ-
 λήλους εὐθὺς μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς αἶ τε Ἀθηναῖοι
 καὶ [οἱ] Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ
 3 ἀπόδοσιν. τὴν γὰρ Ἀμφίπολιν πρότεροι λαχόντες οἱ Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι ἀποδιδόναι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀποδεδώκεσαν, οὐδὲ
 τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης παρείχον ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομέ-
 νους, οὐδὲ Βοιωτοὺς, οὐδὲ Κορινθίους, λέγοντες αἰεὶ ὡς μετ'
 Ἀθηναίων τούτους, ἣν μὴ θέλωσι, κοινῇ ἀναγκάσουσι¹⁰
 χρόνους τε προῦθεντο ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς, ἐν οἷς χρῆν τοὺς μὴ
 4 ἐσιόντας ἀμφοτέροις πολεμίους εἶναι. τούτων οὖν ὁρῶντες οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἔργον γιγνόμενον, ὑπετόπτευν τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 μονίους μηδὲν δίκαιον διανοεῖσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε Πύλον ἀπαι-
 τούντων αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου¹⁵
 δεσμώτας μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία

1. διῆς Gatterer. Poppo. Goell. δικηδῆς B.E.F.H.K.V.g. δικτυδεῖς G.c.d.i.k. om. L.O.P. vulgo δικτιδῆς. 5. καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι B.E.F.H.K.N.V.g. Poppo. [οἱ] vulgo om. articulum. κατὰ τὴν χωρίων C.P.e. κατὰ τῶν χωρίων i. 6. ἀπο-
 δίδοσιν P. ἀποδωσιν V. 7. καὶ] om. L.O. ἄλλα K.V. ἄλλα Bekk. Goell. 9. ὥς] om. A. 10. ἀναγκάσουσι A.B.F.G.K.d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναγκά-
 σουσιν Bekk. vulgo ἀναγκάσωσι. 11. δὲ K. ἐχρῆν c.d.i. χρῆ e. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς g. 12. ἐσιόντας I.c.d.e.i.k. πολεμίους R. 13. ἔργον K.d.i. ὑπετό-
 πτευν A.B.E.F.G.H.V.g.h.k. Goell. Bekk. ὑπεπώπτευν C.L.O.e. ὑπεπώπτευν I. vulgo ὑπώπτευν. 15. αὐτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. αὐτοὶ V. ἀπέδοσαν d.h.i.

1. †Διῆς† This is a correction adopt-
 ed by Poppo, and Göller, from Gatterer,
 in his "Commentationes de Herodot. et
 "Thucyd. Thracia." Such a people as
 the Dictidians are unknown; but Dium
 is well known as a town of the Penin-
 sula of Athos, (IV. 109, 3.) and the
 best MSS. of Thucyd. actually read
 Διῆς in V. 82, 1. where the common
 reading, as here, is δικτιδῆς.

["The reading δικτιδῆς is unintelli-
 "gible; Διῆς inconsistent with V. 82, 1.
 "Poppo's conjecture, Χαλκιδῆς or οἱ
 "Χαλκιδῆς, seems the most probable."
 Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 319. note.
 It might be said that the revolt of Dium
 from Athens, mentioned V. 82, 1. was
 the consequence of their having thus
 taken possession of Thyssus: that the

people of Dium proposed to deal with
 the neighbouring cities as Mytilene was
 going to deal with the other cities of
 Lesbos; and that being checked by
 Athens on the application of the Thys-
 sians, Dium chose openly to revolt.
 But the words Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύ-
 μαχον as referred to Thyssus, seem to
 imply that the other people mentioned
 were *not* the allies of Athens, and
 therefore they could not have been the
 Dians. The conjecture of Poppo there-
 fore seems probable.

11. ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς] "Without a
 "written agreement." The Lacedæ-
 monians would do no more than give
 verbal promises, without pledging them-
 selves to any thing in the shape of a
 written agreement.

εἶχον, μένοντες ἕως σφίσι κάκεινοι ποιήσειαν τὰ εἰρημένα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ μὲν δυνατὰ ἔφασαν πεποιηκέναι· τοὺς 5 γὰρ παρὰ σφίσι δεσμώτας ὄντας Ἀθηναίων ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιώτας ἀπαγαγεῖν, καὶ εἴ του ἄλλου ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν Ἀμφιπόλεως δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν κρατεῖν ὥστε παραδοῦναι, Βοιωτοὺς δὲ πειράσσεσθαι καὶ Κορινθίους ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν καὶ Πάνακτον ἀπολαβεῖν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων 6 ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς αἰχμάλωτοι, κομεῖν. Πύλον μέντοι ἡξίου σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι· εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς 10 Εἰλωτας ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης, Ἀθηναίους δὲ φρουρεῖν τὸ χωρίον αὐτοὺς, εἰ βούλονται. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ Πύλου Μεσσηνίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Εἰλωτάς τε καὶ ὅσοι ἡτομολήκεσαν 15 ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ κατόκισαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Κρανίοις τῆς Κεφαλληνίας. τὸ μὲν οὖν θέρος τοῦτο ἡσυχία ἦν καὶ ἔφοδοι 8 παρ' ἀλλήλους.

XXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος (ἔτυχον γὰρ 9 ἔφοροι ἕτεροι καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ὧν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἄρχοντες 10 New ephori at Sparta adverse to the peace ἦδη, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναντίοι σπονδαῖς)

1. μένοντας Q. 2. δὲ] μὲν B.h. 4. εἰ καὶ F. 6. Βοιωτοὺς πειράσσεσθαι A.B.h. 7. ἐπαγαγεῖν d.i. 9. τε] γε Reisk. Bekk. Goell. τοὺς] τὰ B. 10. ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ V. 11. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.f.g.h.k. 14. ὅσους K. ἡτομολήσαν Q.V. 15. κατόκισαν F. 16. Κεφαλληνίας E.I.L.Q.k. 17. ἀλλήλους B.F.H.g. 18. τοῦ δὲ ἐπ' ἐν C. γιγνομένου L. γὰρ] om. Q.R. 19. ἕτεροι ἔφοροι V.g. 20. καὶ αὐτῶν L.R. ἐναντίους F.g. ἐναντίοι ταῖς L.N.O.P.V.g.

9. Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας] Bekker and Götter have adopted Reiske's alteration of γε instead of τε, and Poppe approves of it, though without admitting it into the text. But it is not necessary, although if the MSS. authorities were equal, we might think it the preferable reading. Those who are here called generally "Helots," as distinguished from the Messenians of Naupactus, are a few lines below more accurately divided into "Helots," and "all those who had run away from "Laconia," though they were not

Helots. These last might comprise a good many of the domestic and personal slaves of the Spartans, as distinguished from the Helots who were their public or national slaves.

18. ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφ.] Ex hoc loco elicatur tempus anni, quo ephori magistratum inibant, nempe æstate inclinate, vel autumnu incipiente. *Palm.* in Exercitationib. p. 52. Huds. Diem, quo novi ephori inierint, definit Dodwellus in *Annalib. Thucyd.* ad Ann. XI. Belli Peloponnes. post diem VIII. Octobris Juliani. *DUKKE.*

with Athens. They try to make common cause with Corinth and Boeotia, and bring Argos into alliance with themselves.

ἐλθουσὼν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος, καὶ παρόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων, καὶ πολλὰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰπόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ξυμβάντων, ὥς ἀπήεσαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Κορινθίοις Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξε-
νάρης, οὗτοι ὅπερ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐβούλυντο μάλιστα διαλύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς, λόγους ποιοῦνται ἰδίους, παραινοῦντες ὅτι μάλιστα ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν καὶ πειρᾶσθαι Βοιωτοὺς, Ἀργείων γενομένους πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ξυμμάχους, αὐθις μετὰ Βοιωτῶν Ἀργείους Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιῆσαι ξυμμάχους· οὕτω γὰρ †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτοὺς ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν· ἐλέσθαι γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ τῆς

1. ἐλθόντων Q.e.f. πρέσβων C.F.H.R.g.e.f. πρεσβέων G.K. πρεσβέων E.
3. πολλὰ ἀλλήλοις K. 5. ξενάρης E.F.G. ξενάρκης A.B.h. Bekk. ξενάρας Q.
ξεναρίδης g. 6. ὅπερ] ὑπὲρ B. 7. ἰδίᾳ L.O.P. 8. ταῦτα Reisk. Heilm. Bredon.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ταῦτα. τε] γε A. om. L.O.P. 9. ἀργείους c.i.
γυγνομένους e. γυνομένους R. 10. λακεδαιμονίων i. 12. ἐπελθεῖν A.B.E.F.i.

8. ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν] I have adopted this reading with Reiske, Heilman, Bredow, Haack, and Poppo, instead of the common reading ταῦτα. The sense is, that the ephori urged the Boeotians and Corinthians to act in close concert with each other, instead of disputing as they had done. [See ch. 32, 7.] See τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες in ch. 31, 6.

11. †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι] Imo ῆκιστ' ἂν, quum in οὕτως lateat sententia conditionalis. Sequitur quidem statim rursus ἐλέσθαι, sed ibi ἂν, si antea positum fuerit, cogitatione suppleri potest. Poppo. I believe Poppo is right, because the ἂν might so easily have been omitted, from the immediate recurrence of the same letters in the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι. Compare also I. 72, 3. where ἂν has been properly restored in a similar case by the later editors, on the authority of the best MSS. νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς—τραπέσθαι. The reader will observe that this is quite a distinct question from that of the use of the aorist without ἂν after verbs of "thinking" or "affirming" in sentences where there is no condition implied; as in III. 24, 1. νομίζοντες ῆκιστα ὑποποπῆσαι; and in V. 22, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέ-

ξασθαι. Yet the particle is sometimes omitted, even when the thing hoped, intended, or asserted, does depend upon a condition: as in IV. 24, 4. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσκειαν—ῆλπιζον—χειρώσασθαι. Still, as the construction here is somewhat different, inasmuch as χειρώσασθαι and ῆλπιζον both refer to the same subject; whereas in the present passage, and in I. 72, 3. the thing expected or asserted relates to the conduct of another,—I believe, on the whole, with Poppo, that the true reading here is ῆκιστ' ἂν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

12. πρὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας] "At the risk of incurring the enmity of the Athenians," as it is well translated by bishop Maltby in his MS. notes on Thucydides, which he kindly allowed me to make use of. And so Bredow, Dobree, and Dr. Bloomfield, understand the passage. Compare a similar use of the preposition ἀντὶ in Aristot. Rhetor. II. 24. p. 163. ed. Oxf. 1809. (II. 23, 19. ed. Oxf. 1837.) οἷον τοῦτε τὸ ἐνθύμημα, εἰ φεύγοντες μὲν ἐμαχόμεθα ὅπως κατέλθωμεν κατελθόντες δὲ φευξόμεθα ὅπως μὴ μαχόμεθα; ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τὸ μένειν ἀντὶ τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἤρουντο, ὅτε δὲ τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι ἀντὶ τοῦ

Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας καὶ διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι. τὸ γὰρ Ἄργος αἰὲς ἡπίσταντο ἐπιθυμοῦντας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, ἡγούμενοι τὸν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου πόλεμον ἔρῳ ἂν εἶναι. τὸ μέντοι Πάνακτον ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἵνα αὐτ' αὐτοῦ Πύλον, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολαβόντες ῥᾶον καθιστῶνται Ἀθηναίοις ἐς πόλεμον. XXXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Ξενάρχου καὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ ὅσοι φίλοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε ἀπαγγεῖλαι ἐπὶ τὰ κοινὰ, ἑκάτεροι ἀνεχώρουν. Ἀργείων δὲ δύο ἄνδρες, τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς μεγίστης ἐπετήρουν ἀπionτας αὐτοὺς καθ' ὁδόν, καὶ ξυγγενόμενοι ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, εἴ πως οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σφίσι ξύμμαχοι γένοιτο ὥσπερ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ

As a previous step to this, it is proposed that the Boeotians should join the Argive alliance. But the Boeotian people not being in the secret, and supposing that their alliance with Argos would displease Lacedaemon, 15 reject the proposal.

(37, 38.)

4. φίλων P.b.c.d.i. 6. παραδώσουσι E.G. παραδῶσι A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. παραδῶσιν F.Q. ἦν ei R. 7. ἀθηναίων c.d. 8. καὶ κορίνθιοι A.B. C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ οἱ κορίνθιοι 9. καὶ τοῦ κλεοβούλου Q. 10. ὅσα h. 12. ἀργεῖοι l. 13. ἐπιόντας Q.c.d.i. ἀπionτας P. ἀπιον E. 15. ὅπως d. 16. ὥσπερ καὶ κορίνθιοι d.

μὴ μένιν. "The friendship of Argos was of more importance than the enmity of Athens; the one was a greater good than the other was an evil."

3. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον] Göller understands this as βεβαίως φίλιον. Does it not rather mean, "by fair and honourable means, without making unworthy sacrifices to gain it?" such, for instance, as the surrender of Cynuria to them. But afterwards, when the emergency was great, they agreed to discuss even this point, for then they desired to gain the friendship of Argos on any terms. ἐπεθύμουν τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν. V. 41, 3. The expression πάντως in one place explains exactly, I think, the meaning of καλῶς in the other.

4. ἡγούμενοι] Haack's explanation of this strange use of the nominative case is, I doubt not, the true one. "Scrip- tor ἡγούμενοι post ἐπιθυμοῦντας scrip-

"sit, quod ante scripsisse sibi videre- tur, ἐπεθύμησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι." See Lobeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. VI. p. 755. note, and compare Thucyd. IV. 52, 3. ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνά- μενοι.

5. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδῶ- σουσι] Verbum habet structuram verbi αἰτεῖν. GÖLLER. I am not sure that there is not a confusion between ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, Βοιωτοὺς παραδόναι, and ἐδέοντο ποιῆσαι ὅπως Βοιωτοὶ παραδώσουσι. The word ἐδέοντο relates properly not to the Boeotian people, but to the ambassadors; whereas, not the ambassadors, but the Boeotian people, were to give up Panactum. And traces of this distinction seem to me to exist in the construction ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι, where, to shew the meaning of the writer, I would rather place a comma after ἐδέοντο, in spite of the grammatical solecism of Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι.

Μαντινῆς· νομίζειν γὰρ ἂν τούτου προχωρήσαντος ῥαδίως
 ἤδη καὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ σπένδεσθαι καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους,
 εἰ βούλονται, κοινῷ λόγῳ χρωμένους, καὶ εἴ τινα πρὸς ἄλλον
 3 δέοι. τοῖς δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβειν ἀκούουσιν ἤρσκε·
 κατὰ τύχην γὰρ ἐδέοντο τούτων ὧν περ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακε- 5
 δαίμονος αὐτοῖς φίλοι ἐπεστάλκεσαν. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἄνδρες ὥς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς δεχομένους τὸν λόγον, εἰπόντες
 4 ὅτι πρέσβεις πέμψουσιν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς ἀπῆλθον. ἀφικόμενοι
 δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς βουλευτάρχεις τὰ τε ἐκ τῆς
 Λακεδαιμόνους καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν συγγενομένων Ἀργείων· καὶ 10
 οἱ βουλευτάρχεις ἡρέσκοντό τε καὶ πολλῷ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν,
 ὅτι ἀμφοτέρωθεν ξυνεβεβήκει αὐτοῖς τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς τὰ
 5 ὁμοῖα σπεύδειν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πρέσβεις παρήσαν
 Ἀργείων τὰ εἰρημμένα προκαλούμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν 15
 ἐπαυέσαντες τοὺς λόγους οἱ βουλευτάρχεις, καὶ πρέσβεις
 ὑποσχόμενοι ἀποστελεῖν περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας ἐς Ἀργος.
 XXXVIII. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἐδόκει πρῶτον τοῖς βουλευτάρχεις
 καὶ Κορινθίοις καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβε-
 σιν ὁμόσαι ὅρκους ἀλλήλοις ἢ μὴν ἐν τε τῷ παρατυχόντι 20
 ἀμύνειν τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ συμβήσε-
 σθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ
 Μεγαρέας (τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦν) πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους σπέν-
 2 δεσθαι. πρὶν δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους γενέσθαι οἱ βουλευτάρχεις ἐκοίνω-
 σαν ταῖς τέσσαρσι βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ταῦτα, αἵ περ ἅπαν 25
 τὸ κύρος ἔχουσι, καὶ παρήνουν γενέσθαι ὅρκους ταῖς πόλεσιν,
 3 ὅσαι βούλονται ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ σφίσι ξυνομνύναι. οἱ δ' ἐν

1. γὰρ αὐτὸ E. χωρήσαντος G.L.O.P.c.d.i.k. 3. βούλονται L. 4. δὲ
 βοιωτῶν Q. πρέσβειν d. ἀκούσασιν Q. 5. ὥστερ Q. 6. φίλοι οἱ
 περὶ τὸν κλεόβουλον E. ἀπεστάλκεσαν V. 10. καὶ βουλευτάρχεις L.O.
 12. ξυνεβεβλήκει h. 15. παρακαλούμενοι C.e. ἐπεμψαν d. 17. ἀποστει-
 λειν i. 21. ἀμύνειν Bekk. 23. πρὸς τοὺς ἀργείους] om. d.i. 27. ὠφελεία
 Bekk.

22. κοινῆς γνώμης] Ex perpetua foederum formula. Vid. Polybium, p. 703. Nostrum, V. 47, 3, 4. VIII. 18, 2. 37, 4. Dionys. Halic. VI. 95. WASS.

ταῖς βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ὄντες οὐ προσδέχονται τὸν λόγον,
 δεδιότες μὴ ἐναντία Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσωσι, τοῖς ἐκείνων
 ἀφεστῶσι Κορινθίοις ξυνομνύντες· οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ
 βοιωτάρχαι τὰ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, ὅτι τῶν τε ἐφόρων
 5 Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξενάρης καὶ οἱ φίλοι παραινοῦσιν Ἀργείων
 πρῶτον καὶ Κορινθίων γενομένους ξυμμάχους ὕστερον μετὰ
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γίνεσθαι, οἴομενοι τὴν βουλὴν, καὶ
 μὴ εἴπωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι προδιαγνόντες
 παραινοῦσιν. ὥς δὲ ἀντέστη τὸ πρᾶγμα, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 4
 10 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ βοιω-
 τάρχαι μέλλοντες πρότερον, εἰ ταῦτα ἔπεισαν, καὶ τὴν ξυμ-
 μαχίαν πειράσσεσθαι πρὸς Ἀργείους ποιεῖν, οὐκέτι ἐσήμεγκαν
 περὶ Ἀργείων ἐς τὰς βουλὰς, οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος τοὺς
 πρέσβεις οὓς ὑπέσχοντο ἔπεμπον, ἀμέλεια δέ τις ἐνῆν καὶ
 15 διατριβὴ τῶν πάντων.

XXXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ Μηκύβερναν
 Ὀλύνθιοι, Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων, ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (ἐγίνοντο γὰρ αἱ λόγοι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις 2
 καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις περὶ ὧν εἶχον ἀλλήλων) ἐλπίζοντες οἱ
 20 Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ
 Βοιωτῶν ἀπολάβοιεν, κομίσασθαι ἂν αὐτοὶ
 Πύλον, ἦλθον ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς πρεσβευόμενοι
 καὶ ἐδέοντο σφίσι Πάνακτόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. προσεδέχοντο L.O. 2. ποιήσουσι K. 4. τὰ] om. B. 6. πρῶτον κορινθίους
 d.i. γενομένους καὶ κορ. ξυμμάχους, μετὰ τῶν λακ. ὕστερον γένεσθαι V. ὕστερον
 ξυμμάχους g. 8. "an σφεῖς;" Bekker. "Malim ἐν σφίσι" Goell. ed. 2.
 12. πειράσασθαι Q. 14. ἔπεψαν e.k. 16. τούτῳ] om. g. 19. εἶχον] εἶλον L.
 21. κομίσεσθαι P. αὐτοὶ] αὐτοὺς L. 22. πρεσβευσόμενοι f. 23. ἀθηναίους G.L.O.P.

7. τὴν βουλὴν—παραινοῦσιν] There
 can be no doubt that προδιαγνόντες
 refers to the Bœotarchs, and expresses
 their previous sanction of the measure,
 without which it could not be laid be-
 fore the councils. But there is a diffi-
 culty in the dative σφίσι referring to
 another subject than that which imme-
 diately precedes it. It refers however
 to the subject of the verb ψηφιεῖσθαι,
 as if the words οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι
 were put into the mouths of the coun-

cillors, and were equivalent to οὐκ ἄλλα
 φήσεω ψηφιεῖσθαι. Compare IV. 113, 3.
 κατέφυγον δὲ ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ᾔσαν σφίσιν
 ἐπιτηδείοι, where κατέφυγον ἐς αὐτοὺς,
 like οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ βοιωτάρχαι,
 being subordinate to the general sub-
 ject of the whole sentence οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 as in this case οἱ ἐν ταῖς βουλαῖς, the
 word σφίσι in both cases returns to
 the original subject, without regard
 to the intermediate and subordinate
 one.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 83. 4.

ναίων δεσμάστας παραδούναι, ἵνα ἀντ' αὐτῶν Πύλον κομ-
 3 σωνται. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, ἣν μὴ σφίσι
 ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν ποιήσονται ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοις. Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι δὲ εἰδότες μὲν ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν Ἀθηναίους, εἰρημένον
 ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μήτε σπένδεσθαί τῳ μήτε πολεμεῖν, βουλό- 5
 μενοι δὲ τὸ Πάνακτον παραλαβεῖν ὡς τὴν Πύλον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ
 κομούμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ξυγγχείαι σπενδόντων τὰς σπονδὰς
 προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐποιήσαντο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν
 τοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἤδη καὶ πρὸς ἕα· καὶ τὸ Πάν-
 ακτον εὐθὺς καθηρεῖτο. καὶ ἐνδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ 10
 ἐτελεύτα.

XL. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ
 Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις τῶν Βοιωτῶν οὐς ἔφασαν πέμ-
 PELOPONNESUS. ψειν οὐχ ἵκοντο, τό τε Πάνακτον ἦσθοντο
 Upon this the Argives καθαιρούμενον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν γεγενη- 15
 in alarm endeavour to μένην τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους,
 obtain for themselves ἔδεισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους
 a treaty with Laced- 2 mon. πᾶσα ἡ ξυμμαχία χωρήσῃ. τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς
 φόντο πεπεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τό τε Πάνακτον καθε-
 λείν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς ἐσιέναι, τοὺς τε Ἀθη- 20
 ναίους εἰδέναι ταῦτα, ὥστε οὐδὲ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔτι σφίσιν
 εἶναι ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι, πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες ἐκ τῶν

3. ἰδίαν] om. g. καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P. 4. ἀθηναίων B.h. εἰρημένον g.
 5. ἀλλήλων ἄνευ C.e. μὴ R.f. μηδὲ f. 7. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 8. τὰ ἐς
 A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo τὰς ἐς. 9. χειμῶνος δὲ τελευτῶντος
 L.O.P.k. 13. ἀργεῖοι ὡς οἱ] πανακτόν P. 14. ἵκοντο E.F.K.R. et prima
 manu C. 16. λακεδαιμονίους E. 19. πεποιεῖσθαι c.i. 21. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-
 ναίους e. 22. ποιήσεσθαι e.

4. εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ.]
 "No such clause occurs in either of
 "the treaties, nor is there any which
 "appears to require such a construc-
 "tion. But perhaps it was understood
 "to be implied either in the concluding
 "article of the treaty of alliance, (ἣν δὲ
 "τι δοκῇ κ. τ. λ.) or in the provision
 "made for the case in which the terri-
 "tory of either party should be in-
 "vaded; when neither was to conclude
 "a peace with the enemy without the

"other's consent. It may, however,
 "have been the subject of a distinct
 "subsequent decree, such as the one
 "mentioned V. 80, 1. as following a
 "treaty of alliance." Thirlwall, Hist.
 Gr. vol. III. p. 322. note.

8. τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς] "The connexion
 "with Boeotia." So c. 46, 1. τὰ πρὸς
 Ἀργεῖους. "The treaty pending with
 "the Argives." The construction of
 προθυμείσθαι with an accusative has
 been already noticed at ch. 17, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

διαφορῶν, εἰ μὴ μένειαν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
 σπονδαὶ, τοῖς γοῦν Ἀθηναίοις ξύμμαχοι ἔσεσθαι. ἀπορῶντες 3
 οὖν ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 καὶ Τεγεάταις, Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμῶσι, πρό-
 5 τερον οὐ δεχόμενοι τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' ἐν
 φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, ἔπεμπον ὥς
 ἐδύναντο τάχιστα ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις Εὐστροφον
 καὶ Αἴσωνα, οἱ ἐδόκουν προσφιλέστατοι αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ἡγού-
 10 μνοι, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους
 σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὅπη ἂν ξυγχωρῇ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.
 XLI. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι αὐτῶν λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
 πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν σφίσιν αἱ σπονδαὶ
 γίνοντο. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 2
 ἡξίουσαν δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν σφίσι γενέσθαι ἢ ἐς
 15 πόλιν τινα ἢ ἰδιώτην περὶ τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς,
 ἥς αἰεὶ πέρι διαφέρονται μεθορίας οὐσσης (ἔχει
 δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν, νέμονται δ' αὐτὴν
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι). ἔπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων με-

1. διαφορῶν A.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δια-
 φορῶν. 4. πρότεροι P. 8. ἔσωνα F.H. 10. ὅποι R. ἔχει E. 11. ἐποιή-
 σαντο K. 13. μὲν οὖν πρῶτον f. 14. τῆς δίκης K. 15. ἢ ἰδιώτην A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς ἰδιώτην.
 κυνοσυρίας A.B.V.h. Bekk. γῆς] om. d.i. 17. θυραῖαν E.V.b.c.h.i. et marg. N.
 ἀθήνην A.B.E.F.H.V.g. ἀθίην Q. πόλιν] om. K. 18. ἐόντων τῶν λακεδαι-
 μονίων K.R.

2. ἀπορῶντες ταῦτα] So Herodotus, IV. 179, 2. καὶ οἱ ἀπορῶντες τὴν ἐξαγω-
 γὴν λόγους ἐστὶ φανῆναι Τρίτωνα.

5. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες—ἡγήσεσθαι]
 "Proudly thinking to become the lead-
 ing state in Peloponnesus." Compare
 III. 83, 3. and the note there.

8. ἡγούμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν] Accord-
 ing to this stopping, which has been
 retained by Poppo and Göller, the
 sense of the passage is, "Thinking to
 insure their tranquillity by making a
 treaty with the Lacedæmonians on
 the best terms that circumstances
 allowed, however it might be con-
 cluded." Another way of under-

standing it is, to place the comma after
 κράτιστα. "Thinking it best, under
 present circumstances, to make a
 treaty with the Lacedæmonians on
 whatever terms, and to remain in
 quiet." ξυγχωρῇ I understand to be
 taken in a neutral sense, like the Latin,
 "Utcunque convenerit."

14. δίκης ἐπιτροπῇ] This did take
 place at a later period, and the result
 was, that Thyrea was awarded to the
 Argives, and retained by them down
 to the time of Pausanias. See Pausan.
 II. 38.

18. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι]
 I should resolve the words οὐκ ἐόντων

ATHENS. A, C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

μῆσθαι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι ὥσπερ πρότερον, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις τάδε ὁμως ἐπηγάγοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ξυγχωρῆσαι, ἐν μὲν τῷ παρόντι σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἔτη πεντήκοντα, ἐξεῖναι δ' ὁποτεροισοῦν προκαλεσαμένοις, μήτε νόσου οὔσης μήτε⁵ πολέμου Λακεδαίμονι καὶ Ἀργεῖ, διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς γῆς ταύτης, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν ποτε ὅτε αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι ἡξίωσαν νικᾶν, διώκειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι περαιτέρω τῶν πρὸς Ἀργος καὶ³ Λακεδαίμονα ὄρων. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐδόκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα, ἔπειτα (ἐπεθύμουν γὰρ τὸ Ἀργος¹⁰ πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν) ξυνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἡξίου, καὶ ξυνεγράψαντο. ἐκέλευον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν τέλος τι αὐτῶν ἔχειν, ἐς τὸ Ἀργος πρῶτον ἐπαναχωρήσαντας αὐτοὺς δεῖξαι τῷ πλήθει, καὶ ἣν ἀρέσκοντα ἦ, ἡκεῖν ἐς τὰ Ὑακίνθια τοὺς ὅρκους ποιησομένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν.¹⁵ XLII. ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ᾧ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ταῦτα ἔπρασσον, οἱ πρέσβεις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Φαίδιμος καὶ Ἀντιμενίδας, οὓς ἔδει τὸ Πάνακτον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς παρὰ Βοιωτῶν παραλαβόντας Ἀθηναίοις ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ μὲν Πάνακτον ὑπὸ²⁰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν αὐτῶν καθηρημένον εὖρον, ἐπὶ προφάσει ὡς ἦσαν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιω-

ATHENS.

In the meanwhile the Athenians are highly disgusted with the Lacedæmonians, when they hear of their separate treaty with the Boeotians.

3. ἀπηγάγοντο L.O.P. 5. προκαλεσαμένους A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλεσαμένοις. 6. μάχεσθαι f. 7. ὅτι P. 8. νικῶντες d. ἐξεῖναι e. καὶ] om. d. 9. τοῖς δὲ] τοῖς μὲν οὖν L. καὶ τοῖς Q. 10. μυρία g. ταῦτ' εἶναι V. 11. πάντων c. om. K.i. φίλιον L.O.P. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri φίλον. Conf. c. 36, 1. ἔξω Q. ἔξω R. 12. συνεγράψαντο F.H.K. 13. πρώτους K. 15. ποιησαμένους C.G.d.i. 16. τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ c.d.i. ὡς d. οἱ] om. Q. 17. ἀνδρομέδης A.B.E.F.H.I.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνδρομένης G. ceteri ἀνδρομένης. 18. αὐτομενίδας L. 20. παραδοῦναι d. 21. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ἡῦρον B.E.F.H.

into οὐ φασκόντων χρῆναι, so that the participle φασκόντων might be repeated before ἔτοιμοι εἶναι. "Upon the Lacedæmonians saying that they could "not hear a word on this subject, but "that they were ready to renew the "treaty on the same terms as before," &c. And the nominative ἔτοιμοι is

used, because οὐ φασκόντων is equivalent to ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔφασαν.

2. τάδε—ξυγχωρῆσαι] So Herodot. IX. 35, 1. συγχωρησάντων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτιητέων.

12. ξυνεγράψαντο] Συνθήκην ἔγγραφον δεδώκασι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τοῖς ἐκ διαφορᾶς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὄρκοι παλαιοὶ μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν
 τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, τοὺς δ' ἄνδρας οὓς εἶχον
 αἰχμαλώτους Βοιωτοὶ Ἀθηναίων, παραλαβόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν
 Ἀνδρομέδην ἐκόμισαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἀπέδωσαν, τοῦ τε
 5 Πανάκτου τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς, νομίζοντες καὶ
 τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· πολέμιον γὰρ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίοις
 οἰκῆσειν οὐδένα. λεγομένων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεινὰ
 ἐποίουν, νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦ τε
 Πανάκτου τῇ καθαιρέσει ὃ ἔδει ὀρθὸν παραδοῦναι, καὶ πυν-
 10 θανόμενοι ὅτι καὶ Βοιωτοῖς ἰδίᾳ ξυμμαχίαν πεποίηνται,
 φάσκοντες πρότερον κοινῇ τοὺς μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς
 προσαναγκάσειν. τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐσκόπουν ὅσα ἐξελελοίπεσαν
 τῆς ξυνθήκης, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατῆσθαι, ὥστε χαλεπῶς πρὸς
 τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν.

15 XLIII. Κατὰ τοιαύτην δὴ διαφορὰν ὄντων τῶν Λακεδα-
 μονίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ βουλό-
 μενοι λύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐνέκειντο. ἦσαν 2
 δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ἀνὴρ
 ἡλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὡς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει,

And this feeling is en-
 couraged by the policy
 of ALCIBIADES,
 who was strongly ad-

1. περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ο. παλαιοὶ ὄρκοι L.O.P.c.i.k. et, qui postponit illa περὶ
 αὐτοῦ, e. 3. αἰχμαλώτους βοιωτοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ βοιωτοὶ αἰχμαλώτους Q.R.f. ceteri αἰχμαλώτους οἱ
 βοιωτοί. 4. ἀνδρομένη Q. ἀνδρομένην E. ἀνδρομένην k. 5. τὴν] καὶ k. 6. ἐν]
 om. B.h. 10. ἰδίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίαν C.G.c.i. ἰδίαν V. 11. τοὺς δὲ μὴ K. 13. ἐξ-
 ηπατῆσθαι P.V.f. 14. ἀποκρινόμενοι d. 15. δὴ] om. e. ἦδη R. τῶν] om. e.
 17. ἀνέκειντο c.i. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι L. ἦσαν ἄλλοι h. 18. τε δέκα καὶ h.
 19. ἐν ἡλικίᾳ V. ὧν ἔτι τότε A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἔτι ὧν τότε e. g. vulgo ἔτι τότε ὧν.

2. κοινῇ νέμειν] The Scholiast inter-
 prets this rightly, ἦσαν κοινὴν νομὴν
 ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ. The land was left un-
 enclosed, and not divided out into κλη-
 ροι, on purpose to obviate disputes
 about the boundary line: and land in
 this state was always used for pasture.
 See the note on I. 139, 2.

5. νομίζοντες — ἀποδιδόναι] “Hoc
 “quoque (oppidum) non minus quam
 “captivos ita se reddidisse. [immo red-
 “dere,” Poppo.] SCHOLEFIELD.

7. δεινὰ ἐποίουν] Dobree distin-
 guishes between δεινὰ ἐποίουν and δεινὰ

ἐποιούντο; interpreting the first to mean
 ἐγαλέπαινον, and the latter, “indigna-
 “bantur;” as if the one signified,
 “venting or expressing indignation,”
 and the other, “feeling indignation.”
 If this be right, δεινὰ ἐποίουν may be
 aptly, though not very elegantly, ren-
 dered in English, “they made a great
 “noise about it.”

16. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ] That is, “as
 “Cleobulus and Xenares had done at
 “Sparta.”

19. ἔτι τότε νέος] He must have been
 at least in his thirty-third year; for

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 82. 4.

verse to the Lacedæmonian interest; and who persuades the Argives to unite themselves with Athens, rather than with Lacedæmon.

ἀξιώματι δὲ προγόνων τιμώμενος· ᾧ ἐδόκει μὲν καὶ ἄμεινον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μᾶλλον χωρεῖν, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονήματι φιλο- νεικῶν ἡνᾶντιοῦτο, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχηςτος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς, αὐτὸν κατὰ τε τὴν νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν ποτὲ οὔσαν οὐ τιμήσαντες, ἣν τοῦ πάππου ἀπειπόντος αὐτὸς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου αὐτῶν αἰχμαλώτους θεραπεύων διενοεῖτο ἀνα- 3 νεώσασθαι. πανταχόθεν τε νομίζων ἐλασσοῦσθαι τό τε πρῶτον ἀντίπεν, οὐ βεβαίους φάσκων εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους, 10 ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι καὶ αὖθις ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους μόνους ἴωσι, τούτου ἕνεκα σπένδεσθαι αὐτούς· καὶ τότε, ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ ἐγγένητο, πέμπει εὐθὺς ἐς Ἄργος

1. ᾧ ὡν pr. E.
G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.e.f.g.k.
νήσῳ Q.
Bekk. vulgo τότε.
E.F.G.V. αὐτὶ I.

2. καὶ] om. d.i.
ἐαυτῶν A.B.E. τε] om. L.e.
δὲ G.L.O.P.
10. οὐ] om. B.h.
13. ἐγένετο V.

χωρεῖν μᾶλλον e.

5. ἐαυτῶν C.F.

8. ἐν τῇ

τό τε F. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

βεβαίως e. φάσκειν V.

11. αὐτῶν

he served under Phormion in Thrace twelve years before this period, and he could not then have been less than twenty. See Isocrates, Big. p. 352. d. Pollux, VIII. 105. Thucyd. I. 64, 3. According to Plutarch, the Lacedæmonians were not allowed to enter the Agora, even to buy such articles as they needed, till they were thirty years of age. Plut. Lycurg. 25. And the Scholiast on Aristophanes (Clouds, 530.) mentions a law at Athens forbidding any man to speak in the public assembly "under thirty, or, as some "say, under forty years of age." Schömann treats this law as altogether imaginary, but it is likely enough to have been an enactment of an earlier period; and though no longer in force at Athens in the Peloponnesian war, yet to be no unfair specimen of the manners and regulations which still existed in other parts of Greece.

3. οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ] "Not however on "this account only, but also," &c.

4. See VI. 89, 2, 3.

6. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν—οὐ τιμήσαντες] "Not honouring him in "proportion to" [or, "in a degree

"answerable to"] "the old connexion "which his family had formerly kept "up with them, as proxeni of Sparta." Compare II. 62, 3. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκίων χρεῖαν, and the note.

8. See VI. 89, 2.

11. ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι] Mihi Thucydides hoc videtur velle: Alcibiadem jam tum, quum induciæ quinquaginta annorum fiebant, iis se opposuisse, ac dixisse, Lacedæmonios eo consilio cum Atheniensibus pacisci, ut fœdere cum his facto Argivos sub potestatem redigerent, ac deinde illis subactis Athenienses adgrederentur. Ἐξαρεῖν apud Thucydidem sæpe est *expugnare, capere, coercere*. III. 113, 13. Ἀμπράκιαν μέντοι οἶδα, ὅτι, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρῶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι—ἐξελεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον. IV. 69, 1. τὴν Νίσιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχισον, νομίζοντες, εἰ, πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσθαι τινας, ἐξέλοιεν, θάσσον ἂν καὶ τὰ Μίγαλα προσχωρήσαι. Et ibid. 122, 6. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο—Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτείνειν. Et hanc esse sententiam hujus loci etiam putavit Acacius, qui ἐξελεῖν vertit *perdomare*. DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 480. Olymp. 89. 4.

ιδία, κελεύων ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προκαλουμένους ἤκειν μετὰ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων, ὡς καιροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμπράξων τὰ μάλιστα. XLIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι

5 Upon this the Argives, with the Eleans and Mantinians, readily send ambassadors to Athens, to conclude an alliance with the Athenians. ἀκούσαντες τῆς τε ἀγγελίας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔγνωσαν οὐ μετ' Ἀθηναίων πραχθεῖσαν τὴν τῶν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς διαφορὰν μεγάλην καθεστῶτας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους, τῶν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι πρέσβειον, οἱ σφίσι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔτυχον ἀπόντες, ἡμέλουν, πρὸς δὲ 10 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, νομίζοντες πόλιν τε σφίσι φιλίαν ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ καὶ δημοκρατουμένην ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχουσιν τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ξυμπολεμήσειν σφίσιν, ἣν καθιστῶνται ἐς πόλεμον. ἔπεμπον 2 οὖν εὐθὺς πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας· 15 ξυνηπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι, καὶ Μαντινῆς.

Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις κατὰ τάχος, 3 δοκοῦντες ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Φιλοχαρίδας καὶ Λέων καὶ Ἐνδιδιος, δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν ὀργιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον 20 ἀπαιτήσονται ἀντὶ Πανάκτου, καὶ περὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίας ἀπολογησόμενοι, ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαντο. XLV. καὶ λέγοντες ἐν τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τε τούτων, καὶ ὡς αὐτοκράτορες ἤκουσι περὶ πάντων 25 ξυμβῆναι τῶν διαφορῶν, τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφο-

And the Lacedaemonian ambassadors being persuaded by

1. προκαλούμενος C.G.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 2. μετὰ τῶν μαντινέων g. 3. συμ-
πράσσω K. ξυμπράσσω d.i. 4. τῆς τε] om. P. τῆς om. R. 5. τῶν] om. Q.
9. περὶ σποδῶν Q. ἀπόντες] ἀπαντες E.O.P. 10. πόλιν] πάλιν d. 12. τὴν
μεγάλην ἔχουσιν κατὰ K. 13. ἦν Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς e. τῆς] om. L. 15. πρε-
σβεύοντο h. καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt
articulum. 17. ἐπιτήδειον A.E.F.H.R.V.h. φιλοχαρίδας δὲ C. 18. ἔνδιδιος H.
20. ἀπαιτήσαντες E. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν ξ. Q. 21. ἀπολογησάμενοι K. 23. ὡς καὶ G.L.
O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ἤκασι E.H. F diphthongum corr. 24. διαφορῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.V.

18. See VIII. 6, 3.
τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν] Te hic durius
transpositum, et nobis nonnihil sus-
pectum. Porpo. Instead of καὶ ἅμα
Πύλον—Πανάκτου, had the sentence

been regular, it would have run thus:
δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν—ποιή-
σωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον οὐκετι ἐθέλωσιν
ἀντὶ Πανάκτου ἀποδοῦναι.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

the artifice of Alcibiades to contradict their own declarations, and thus giving the Athenians reason to suspect their sincerity, the Athenians, in spite of all the efforts of Nicias, conclude the alliance with the Argives, Eleans, and Mantinea. (45, 46.)

βουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγωσιν, ἐπαγώνονται τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἀπωσθῇ ἡ Ἀργείων ξυμμαχία. μηχανᾶται δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιόνδε τι ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πείθει, πίστιν αὐτοῖς δούς, ἦν μὴ ὁμολογήσω-⁵ σιν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, Πύλον τε αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν (πείσειν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἀντιλέγειν) καὶ τᾶλλα³ ξυναλλάξειν. βουλόμενος δὲ αὐτοὺς Νικίου τε ἀποστήσαι ταῦτα ἔπραττε, καὶ ὅπως ἐν τῷ δήμῳ διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὥς¹⁰ οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ λέγουσιν· οὐδέποτε ταῦτα, τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ξυμμάχους ποιή-⁴ σην. καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς τὸν δῆμον παρελθόντες καὶ ἐπερωτῶμενοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ἠνείχοντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦ¹⁵ Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καταβοῶντος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐσήκούν τε καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εὐθὺς παραγαγόντες τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι· σεισμῷ δὲ γενομένου πρῶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι, ἡ ἐκκλησία αὕτη ἀνεβλήθη. XLVI. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁ²⁰ Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσαι ἦκειν, ὁμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους πέμψαι ἔτι ὥς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφε-²⁵

1. καὶ] om. c.d.i. 2. ἐπαγώνονται I. ἀποστή G.I. 4. τοιόνδε τι πρὸς αὐτοὺς L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 5. διδούς G. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοὺς Q. 8. ὥσπερ νῦν P. 9. δε] δι' d. γὰρ f. 10. ἔπραττε] ἐλεγέ τε K. ἔπρασσε Haack. Porpo. διαβάλλον V. 11. ταῦτα C. 14. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν g. 15. οἱ] om. K. 17. ἐσηκούντο καὶ K. ἐπήκουον V. 18. τοὺς] τῶν B. μετ' αὐτοῦ Q. 19. γεγονότος g. 20. αὕτη] ταύτη V. αὕτη G. 22. αὐτοκράτορας A.B.C.E.F.G.I. c.d.e.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοκράτορες. 24. τὰ] τοὺς P. 25. αὐτὰ P. εἰ τι A.B.V.h. οἱ τι F.

19. σεισμῷ δὲ γενομένου] Compare ch. 50, 5. VIII. 6, 5. But if an earthquake happened after any enterprise was actually begun, it was interpreted as a

sign of encouragement on the part of the gods to persevere in it. See Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

25. λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῶ

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλ-
 λεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εὖ ἐστώτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ
 πλείστον ἄριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις
 δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.
 5 ἔπεισέ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κελεύοντας α
 Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πάνακτόν τε ὀρθὸν
 ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν
 ἀνεῖναι, ἣν μὴ ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἴρητο ἀνευ
 ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν. εἰπεῖν τε ἐκέλευον ὅτι καὶ 3
 10 σφεῖς, εἰ ἐβούλονται ἀδικεῖν, ἥδη ἂν Ἀργείους ξυμμάχους
 πεποιῆσθαι, ὡς παρεῖναι γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ τούτου ἕνεκα. εἴ
 τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν, πάντα ἐπιστείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικίαν πρέσβεις. καὶ ἀφικομένων αὐτῶν καὶ 4
 ἀπαγγειλάντων τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τέλος εἰπόντων ὅτι εἰ μὴ τὴν
 15 ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς μὴ ἐσιωῶσιν ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς,
 ποιήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμ-
 μάχους, τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ
 ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, ἐπικρατούντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Ξενάρη τὸν
 ἔφορον ταῦτα γίνεσθαι, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης
 20 ᾔσαν, τοὺς δὲ ὅρκους δεομένου Νικίου ἀνενεώσαντο· ἐφοβεῖτο

2. ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον N.V. g. 4. εὖρημα] om. c.d.i. 5. πρέσβεις πέμψαι f.
 κελεύσαντας A.B.C.E.F.G.I.d.e. 6. δίκαιον] om. B.h. 7. ἀποδοῦναι Q.
 ξυμμαχίαν βοιωτῶν Q.R.f. 8. εἴρηται Q. ἥρητο c. 10. βούλονται L.O.P.
 11. ὥσπερ οἰμαί γ' O.P. ὥσπερ εἰ γ' C.G.I.b.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.
 ἀντέπεμψαν f.g. 13. περὶ νικίαν Q. 14. εἰ] om. Q.c.d. 15. ἐσιωῶσιν e.
 17. μὲν] om. Q. βοιωτοὺς G.I.b.c.d.e.i. 18. τὸν G.k. ξενάρην g.
 τὸν] om. O. 19. ἐφόρων E.R.

κ. τ. λ.] This seems to me to be one of those cases spoken of by Lobeck, *Parerga ad Phrynichum*, VI. p. 753. in which δέιν, χρῆναι, and similar words, are omitted after verbs of thinking or asserting. Thus λέγων appears to be equivalent to λέγων χρῆναι. "Saying "that, while their position was so glorious, and their rivals' so discredited, they would do well to put off "going to war." Compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 11, 6. Λακεδαιμονίους σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—σφῆλκτες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές εὖ θήσονται.

14. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—Βοιωτοῖς] Instances of a substantive governing the case required by its cognate verb are not uncommon. See IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομὴν τῷ τειχίσματι. Poppo, *Prolegom.* I. p. 125. Matthiæ, *Gr. Gr.* §. 396. But the order of the words here seems to shew that Βοιωτοῖς depends on ἀνήσουσι. "If they "would not give up to the Bæotians "their alliance;" i. e. give it back into their hands, abandon it to them, as a thing not worth retaining. So again a few lines below, the construction appears to me to be the same.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

γὰρ μὴ πάντα ἀτελῇ ἔχων ἀπέλθῃ καὶ διαβληθῇ, ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο, αἴτιος δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδῶν. 5 ἀναχωρήσαντός τε αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος πεπραγμένον, εὐθὺς δι' ὀργῆς εἶχον, καὶ νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι (ἔτυχον γὰρ παρόντες οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 5 οἱ ξύμμαχοι παραγαγόντος Ἀλκιβιάδου) ἐποίησαντο σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τήνδε.

XLVII. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη 10
 “ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι, ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν
 “ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἄρχουσιν ἑκάτεροι, 10
 “ ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ
 “ θάλασσαν. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν
 “ ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ
 “ Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ ξυμμάχους ὧν ἄρχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ 15
 “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας
 “ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, τέχνη μὴδὲ μηχανῇ μὴδεμιᾶ.
 3 “ Κατὰ τάδε ξυμμάχους εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἀργεῖους
 “ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ἑκατὸν ἔτη.

“ Ἦν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, βοηθεῖν 20
 “ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας Ἀθηναῖς, καθ' ὃ τι
 “ ἂν ἐπαγγέλλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχωνται,
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι
 “ καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πασῶν 25

1. διαλυθῇ d.i. 3. οἱ] om. R.d.i.k. 4. εὐθὺς—εἶχον οὐδὲν πεπραγμένον V.
 6. ἐποίησαν τὰς σπονδὰς K. 7. τοιάνδε G.I.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.k. om. d. 8. ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἑκατὸν ἔτη καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 11. ἀβλαβεῖς κατὰ L.d.i. 12. θάλατταν K.
 qui mox om. δέ. 14. ἐπὶ ἀθ. καὶ τοὺς ξ.] om. A.B.F.H.K. usque ad τέχνη om.
 C.K.g.h. 15. ὧν—ξυμμάχους] om. K. 16. μαντ. καὶ ἡλ. V. 18. κατὰ τε
 τάδε L. τάδε δέ V. 20. ἦν A.B.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν δὲ Q.
 vulgo καὶ ἦν. τὴν ἀθηναίων A.E.F.G.H. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀθηναίων. 21. ἀρ-
 γείους τε καὶ K. ἡλείους καὶ ἀργ. R. 22. ἐπαγγέλλωσιν R.i. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν C.
 23. καὶ κατὰ G.L.O.P. 25. πασῶν] om. L.O.P.

7. τήνδε] Nihil mutandum. Noster in 18, 1. 22, 3. VIII. 17, 4. 36, 2. 57, 2.
 fœderibus voces αἶδε, τάδε, ἦδε, τásδε, In Orationibus fere τοιάδε, et τοσαῦτα.
 nunquam non adhibet. Vid. V. 7. 9. Vid. Nos ad VI. 9. [c. 8, 4.] WASS.

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

“ τῶν πόλεων τούτων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον
 “ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων, ἣν μὴ ἀπά-
 “ σαις δοκῇ. βοηθεῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐς Ἄργος καὶ Μαν- 4
 “ τινεῖαν καὶ Ἥλιω, ἣν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν
 5 “ Ἡλείων ἢ τὴν Μαντινέων ἢ τὴν Ἀργείων, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν
 “ ἐπαγγελῶσιν αἱ πόλεις αὐται, τρόπῳ ὁποῖφ ἂν δύνωνται
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῃ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις
 “ καὶ Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πα-
 10 “ σῶν τούτων τῶν πόλεων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν
 “ πόλεμον πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, ἣν μὴ ἀπάσσαις δοκῇ ταῖς
 “ πόλεσιν.

“ Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἔαν ἔχοντας διέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διὰ τῆς γῆς 5
 “ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἂν ἄρχωσιν
 15 “ ἕκαστοι, μηδὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἣν μὴ ψηφισαμένων τῶν
 “ πόλεων ἀπασῶν τὴν δίοδον εἶναι, Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀργείων
 “ καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων.

“ Τοῖς δὲ βοηθοῦσιν ἡ πόλις ἡ πέμπουσα παρεχέτω μέχρι 6
 “ μὲν τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν σίτον, ἐπὶ ἔλθῃ ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὴν
 20 “ ἐπαγγείλασαν βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀπιοῦσι κατὰ ταυτά· ἣν δὲ
 “ πλέονα βούλονται χρόνον τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι, ἡ πόλις ἡ
 “ μεταπεμψαμένη διδότην σίτον, τῷ μὲν ὀπλίτῃ καὶ ψιλῷ
 “ καὶ τοξότη τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγινάιους τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης,
 “ τῷ δ’ ἱππεὶ δραχμὴν Αἰγιναίαν.

1. ἐξεῖναι τούτων τὸν i. 2. τὴν πόλιν ταύτην h. 4. τὴν Ἡλείων] τῶν Ἡλείων
 L.O.R.V.c.k. 5. ἢ τῶν c.i. 6. ἐπαγγέλωσιν B.h. ἐπαγγέλωσιν d.i. ἐπαγ-
 γέλωσιν—ἂν om. G. ὁποῖφ] φ i. om. c. ὁποῖφ ἂν τρόπ. δύνωνται V.
 7. ἰσχυροτάτῃ] om. L.O.P.k. 10. τῶν πόλεων τούτων B.h. 11. τὴν πόλιν]

om. Q. πᾶσαις K. 13. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ G. ἐν I. 14. ὧν ἄρχουσιν e. ἂν] om. E.
 15. ἣν] εἰ d. 18. μέχρι] om. P. 19. τὴν ἀπαγγείλασαν B. ἐπαγγείλασαν,
 omisso articulo, P. 20. ἀπιοῦσιν ἔσται κατὰ A.B.V. ταῦτα C.E.F.H.K.
 ἣν] εἰ d. 21. στρατιᾷ C. et plures alii.

23. τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγινάιους] i. e. five Attic oboli; for the Æginetan drachma was equal to ten Attic oboli. See Pol-
 lux, IX. 76. 86. It shows the demo-
 cratical character of the contracting
 commonwealths, that the archer, and

even the light armed soldier, should
 have received the same pay as the
 heavy armed soldier. Thus at Athens
 even the seamen received as high pay
 as the heavy armed soldier. See III.
 17, 4. VI. 31, 3.

- 7 “Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἡ μεταπεμφαμένη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχέτω,
 “ὅταν ἐν τῇ αὐτῆς ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἣν δέ ποι δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι
 “κοινῇ στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἡγεμονίας μετεῖναι πάσαις
 “ταῖς πόλεσιν.
- 8 “Ὁμόσαι δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὑπὲρ τε σφῶν δ
 “αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ
 “Ἡλεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων κατὰ πόλεις ὁμνύντων.
 “ὁμνύντων δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἕκαστοι τὸν μέγιστον
 “κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. ὁ δὲ ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε· ἐμμενῶ τῇ
 “ξυμμαχίᾳ κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα δικαίως καὶ ἀβλαβῶς καὶ 10
 “ἀδόλως, καὶ οὐ παραβήσομαι τέχνη οὐδὲ μηχανῇ οὐδεμίᾳ.”
- 9 “ὁμνύντων δὲ Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί,
 “ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις· ἐν Ἀργεὶ δὲ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ οἱ
 “ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ ὀγδοή-
 “κοντα· ἐν δὲ Μαντινείᾳ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ 15

1. ἡγεμονίαν E, et mox ἡγεμονίας.

Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. πη L.Q.R.c.d.e.

Bekk. vulgo ἀπάσαις.

ἕκαστοι g.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω.

αἱ] ei F.

Goell.

αἱ ἀργ.

Bekk.

15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

ἐμμενῶ Fr. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ἀθήνησι—δὲ] om. H.

αἱ βουλαὶ e.

14. οἱ ἀρτῦναι Poppo.

Goell.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων] That is, the victims were to be the full grown animals, and not the young of their several kinds; a bull or ox, for instance, a ram, or a boar; not a calf, or a lamb. Compare Herodot. I. 183, 2. where τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων are opposed to τὰ γαλαθνήα. And in the most solemn oath sworn before the Areopagus in cases of murder, the victims were, a bull, a ram, and a boar. Demosthen. Aristocrat. p. 642. Reiske. Thus also “hostiæ majores” are distinguished from “hostiæ lactentes.”

12. αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί] Duker quotes a passage from Æschines, (Timarchus, p. 45. Reiske,) μηδὲ ἀρχαίαν ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν, μήτ' ἐνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον. So Aristotle, Politics, III. 14, 13. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἐνδημα καὶ τὰ ὑπερόρια, συνεχὲς ἔρχον. We must probably understand then the archons, the secretaries, γραμματεῖς, and all other principal home

magistrates, as opposed to the στρατηγοί.

13. “De forma verbi ἐξορκούν vid.

“Lob. ad Phrynich. p. 361.” GÖLLER.

οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι]

Of these nothing whatever is known.

Probably “the Eighty” were a more

aristocratical council, as the constitution

of the βουλὴ in a democracy was

generally, as at Athens, democratical;

and the artynæ, whether we prefer the

feminine form or the masculine, and

understand the word of certain colleges

of nobles, or of individuals, may be

supposed to have acted as presidents to

the council of Eighty. In the Dorian

state of Epidaurus, Plutarch (Quæst.

Græc. i.) speaks of ἀρτῦνοι, whom he

describes as senators chosen out of the

whole body of the nobility. Müller

supposes the artynæ to have succeeded

to the civil authority of the kings, as

the strategi had succeeded to their

power in war. Dorier, II. p. 140.

15. οἱ δημιουργοί] These too are wholly

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 82. 4.

“ ἄλλαι ἀρχαὶ, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ θεωροὶ καὶ οἱ πολέμαρχοι
 “ ἐν δὲ Ἡλίδι οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες καὶ οἱ
 “ ἐξακόσιοι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ θεσμοφύ-
 “ λακες. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἰόντας 10
 5 “ ἐς Ἡλιν καὶ ἐς Μαντίνειαν καὶ ἐς Ἀργος τριάκοντα ἡμέρας
 “ πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων, Ἀργείους δὲ καὶ Ἠλείους καὶ Μαντινέας
 “ ἰόντας Ἀθήναζε δέκα ἡμέρας πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγά-
 “ λων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκας τὰς περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν 11
 “ ὅρκων καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ
 10 “ Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐν πόλει, Ἀργείους δὲ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐν τοῦ

4. δὲ] om. d. 5. ἐς Ἡλιν] ἐς om. G.c.i.k. ἐς ante ἄργος om. R. ἡμέρας
 L.O.P.k. 7. ἡμέρας c.d. 8. περὶ] τε Q. 10. ἀγορᾷ] ἀγορᾷ κατα-
 θέτων δὲ καὶ δαλμυπασί στήλην G. ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῇ V.

unknown. It is merely known that the name was common, as the title of their chief magistrates in the Peloponnesian states, with the exception of Lacedæmon. And we read of them also in the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. But of their appointment, or of the particular nature and extent of their powers, no particulars are recorded. The “theori” were a sacred college, whose functions were perpetual, like the colleges of pontifices and augurs at Rome. Like the Pythii at Lacedæmon, they had the care of all ora. ‘es delivered to the state, and probably had a general control over religious matters. See Müller, Dorier, II. 18. and Æginetic. p. 135.

2. οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες] These words cannot simply mean “the magistrates,” but must designate some particular council, or body of men who exercised the sovereign authority, while the demiurgi were merely executive officers; and standing as they do between the demiurgi and the six hundred, I should suppose them to be a body like the original senate at Rome,—a sort of council of administration chosen from the body of the nobles, wh’z the six hundred, like the comitia curiata, or concilium populi, of the early Roman constitution, were the great council of the nobility at large, in whom the ultimate sovereignty of the state was vested, although the ordinary administration was entrusted to those τὰ τέλη

ἔχοντες. These last may perhaps have been identical with the ninety senators or counsellors, mentioned by Aristotle, Politic. V. 6, 10, 11. as forming, at Elis, an oligarchy in an oligarchy. See also Müller, Dorier. II. p. 96.

5. τριάκοντα ἡμέρας πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων] The people of Elis, as being the most remote from Athens, would be visited by the Athenian ambassadors after they had performed their commission at Argos and Mantinea. It was arranged therefore that the ambassadors of Athens should go to Argos thirty days before the Olympic festival, that allowing ten days for their stay in each place, they might arrive at Mantinea twenty days, and at Elis ten days before the festival began. And the ambassadors of the allied states having only one place to visit, were all to arrive at Athens ten days before the Panathenæa, that so the renewal of the oaths might be completed on both sides before the yearly return of their respective great public festivals; the Olympia for the Peloponnesian states, and the Panathenæa for Athens. See Böckh. Staatshaushaltung der Athener, II. p. 166. The Panathenæa were celebrated every fourth year according to our reckoning, in the third year of the Olympiad, on the 28th day of the month Hecatombæon. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellenici. Appendix, p. 293.

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

- “ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ ἱερῷ, Μαντινέας δὲ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῷ ἱερῷ
 “ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ καταθέντων δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳσι στήλην
 12 “ χαλκῇ κοινῇ Ὀλυμπίοις τοῖς νυνί. ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ
 “ ἄμεινον εἶναι ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις προσθεῖναι πρὸς τοῖς
 “ ξυγκειμένοις. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπάσαις 5
 “ κοινῇ βουλευομέναις, τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.”

XLVIII. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι οὕτως ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπειρητο τούτου ἕνεκα οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐτέρων. Κορίνθιοι δὲ Ἀργείων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐσῆλθον ἐς 10 αὐτὰς, ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης πρὸ τούτου Ἠλείοις καὶ Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι ξυμμαχίας, τοῖς αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖν καὶ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οὐ ξυνώμοσαν, ἀρκεῖν δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλή-
 3 λους βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιστρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί. οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 15 οὕτως ἀπέστησαν τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πάλιν τὴν γνώμην εἶχον.

XLIX. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἠλείων εἶρχθη- 20 σαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ

Olymp. 90. 1.

ELIS.

The Lacedaemonians are excluded from at-

1. ἀπόλλωνος] διὸς G.I. 2. τῇ] om. g. κατέθεντο g. δλυμπιάδι c. ἐν δλυμπιάσι e. δλυμπιάσι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δλυμπιάσι. 3. νυνί Q. 4. ταῖς ταύταις πόλεσι K. 5. δ' omiserim, mutata antea interpunctione. BEKKER. 6. βουλευομέναις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.O.V.c.d.e.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βουλευομένοις H.K.N.g. vulgo βουλευσαμέναις. 8. καὶ αἱ ἀθηναίων g. 15. μὲν σὺν κορίνθιοι d. 17. πάλιν γνώμην g. 19. ἤρχθησαν H.I.

5. δ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ] I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Göller in considering the conjunction δὲ to have been an interpolation. The natural construction seems to be ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ προσθεῖναι, δ τι ἂν δόξῃ—τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.

18. οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα] Non sapius nec diutius vincebat, sed semel vicisti. Refertur tamen hæc sententia ad priorem, ideoque tempori relativo locus.... Itaque hac in re semper etiam Diodorus, Dionysius, aliique,

imperfecto utuntur. POPPO. Prolegom. I. p. 155. “The Olympiad in “which Androsthenes was the conqueror.” Compare also the constant use of the imperfect ἐτελεύτα, in the expressions τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα—δωδέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. The object of the tense in these cases seems to be to express contemporaneity, if I may use such a word. “In this Olympiad “Androsthenes was winning his prize; “at such a period the summer was “ending.”

ELIS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

tending at the Olympic games by the Eleians, on account of their alleged disobedience to the common religious law of Greece.

ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἣν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἑλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν φάσκοντες †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὄπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὀπλί-
τας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι.

ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δισχίλιαι μναὶ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλλθαι πω ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσέπεμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἑλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἤδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεὼν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγ-

1. ἐκτίνοντες C.I.P.Q.c. ἐν τῷ] ἔκφ C.I.Q. Ὀλυμπιακῷ G.Q.c.k. 3. an σφῶν? Bekker. in ed. 1832. φύρ B.C.h. 4. αὐτῶν Bekk. 5. Ὀλυμπιακαῖς G.I.K.d.i. 9. πω A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποτε. 11. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 13. ὥς] om. C.G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 14. ἀπαγγέλλαι L.O.Q.

1. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ] The meaning of the preposition seems to be, "which fine being specified in the "Olympic law," or, "as it was written in the Olympic law." Compare VII. 11. 1. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολιταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴσται, that is, "as they have been related in many other letters."

3. †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον] As σφᾶς here seems to be used completely in the sense of αὐτοὺς, this passage has excited great attention. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 147. maintains that where no obscurity can possibly arise from it, σφῶν and αὐτῶν may be sometimes put confusedly in each other's places. Dobree says, "hic σφᾶς clarissime valet αὐτούς. Sed," he goes on to say, "si constaret Phyrum Eleorum fuisse possessionem, forsan leg. σφῶν." I should without hesitation adopt the correction of σφῶν, for though nothing is known of Phyrus, it is most probable that it was a fort belonging to the Eleans; so that σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον would resemble the expres-

sions so often noticed τῆς Θετταλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα, &c. Bekker and Gölner in their latest editions both prefer the reading σφῶν; and Gölner compares VIII. 96, 3. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

7. δύο μναῖ] This was the ordinary ransom of a Peloponnesian soldier if taken prisoner in battle with another Peloponnesian army. (Herodot. VI. 79, 2.) Was it then supposed that the soldiers engaged in sacrilegious warfare became the captives of the God whom they offended, and must be redeemed from him, as if they had actually been the prisoners of an enemy? For σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, see the notes on I. 95, 3. and III. 16, 1.

13. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐπενεγκεῖν] Respondent Lacedæmonii, si Elei injuriam sibi allatam putassent, non opus fuisse inducias postea nihilo secius Spartæ indicere: indixisse tamen eos, videlicet non rem ita, ut nunc prætexunt, æstimantes. Addunt se nusquam alio post inducias indictas arma illis intulisse. GÖLLER.

ELIS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 90. 1.

γείλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἤδη ἐνόμζον αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὅπλα οὐδαμῶσε 5 ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγεῖν. Ἡλείοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἵχοντο, ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφίεναι τοῦ 5 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν. L. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσθήκουον, αὐθις τάδε ἡξίουον, Λέπρεον μὲν μὴ ἀποδοῦναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται, ἀναβάντας δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, ἐπειδὴ προθυμοῦνται χρῆσθαι τῷ 10 ἱερῷ, ἀπομόσαι ἐναντίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἧ μὴν ἀποδώσειν 10 ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. ὡς δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἤθελον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν εἴργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, καὶ οἴκοι ἔθνον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες ἐθεώρουον πλὴν Λεπρεατῶν. 3 ὁμῶς δὲ οἱ Ἡλείοι δεδιότες μὴ βία θύσῃσι, ξὺν ὅπλοις τῶν νεωτέρων φυλακὴν εἵχον· ἦλθον δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 15 Μαντινῆς, χίλιοι ἐκατέρων, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἱππῆς, οἱ ἐν 4 Ἀργεὶ ὑπέμενον τὴν ἐορτήν. δέος δ' ἐγένετο τῇ πανηγύρει μέγα μὴ ξὺν ὅπλοις ἔλθωσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν τῷ

3. ἔτι ἐν αὐτοῖς f. ἀπενεγεῖν H. 4. βούλονται L. 5. αὐτῶν Bekk. μέρος] om. K. 6. τῷ] om. c.i. 7. μὲν ἀποδοῦναι E. 8. ἀναβάντας A.B.F. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβάντες. 10. ἐναντίον E.F.H.f. 11. τὴν] om. i. οὐ H.c.d.i. 12. εἴργον A.B.E.F.H.h. 14. σὺν B.F.H.K.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 19. λίχας A.B. G.H.h.k. correct. E. et V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μείχας i. ceteri λείχας.

8. ἀναβάντας] I have adopted this reading, because, according to Bekker's edition of 1832, it is found in three MSS. besides being, as I think, absolutely required according to the rules of the language. The passage in ch. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων, —ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται, εἵκοιμὶ εἶναι, is not a parallel case. There the nominative is the case that would be naturally used, as it refers to the party speaking, and it is only irregular because the genitive absolute had been used before, instead of ὡς οὐκ εἶων. But here ἀναβάντας does not refer to the party speaking, and the nominative therefore would be a mere solecism.

10. ἀπομόσαι] Dobree considers this word to be equivalent to ἐπομόσαι. I rather believe that the word is used here improperly, from its being habitually applied to the oath of an accused party, who would *disclaim the charge against him upon oath*. Here there is indeed no disclaimer, but the tendency of the oath was still exculpatory, inasmuch as it would procure a remission of the sentence otherwise denounced.

12. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων] Compare ch. 49, 1. εἰρχήσαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

19. Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου] See Pausanias, VI. 2, 1. Xenophon. Hellen. III. 2, 21.

HERACLEA. A. C. 430. Olymp. 90. 1.

ἀγῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ῥαβδούχων πληγὰς ἔλαβεν, ὅτι νικῶντος τοῦ
 ἑαυτοῦ ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου κατὰ
 τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως προελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα
 ἀνέδησε τὸν ἡνίοχον, βουλόμενος δηλῶσαι ὅτι ἑαυτοῦ ἦν τὸ
 5 ἄρμα· ὥστε πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπεφόβηντο πάντες καὶ
 ἐδόκει τι νέον εἶσθαι· οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡσύχασάν
 τε καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διῆλθεν. ἐς δὲ Κόρινθον μετὰ τὰ 5
 Ὀλύμπια Ἀργεῖοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀφίκοντο δεησόμενοι
 αὐτῶν παρὰ σφᾶς ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις
 10 ἔτυχον παρόντες, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων τέλος οὐδὲν
 ἐπράχθη, ἀλλὰ σεισμοῦ γενομένου διελύθησαν ἕκαστοι ἐπ’
 οἴκου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LI. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιγιννομένου χειμῶνος Ἡρακλεώταις τοῖς ἐν
 Τραχίνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο πρὸς Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Δόλοπας καὶ
 15 Μηλιέας καὶ Θεσσαλῶν τινάς. προσοικοῦντα 2
 3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἡσυχά-
 Defeat of the colonists
 of Heracles (III. 92.) γὰρ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα τῇ πόλει πολέμια ἦν· οὐ
 by the neighbouring
 tribes. γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ ἢ τῇ τούτων τὸ χωρίον
 ἐτειχίσθη. καὶ εὐθύς τε καθισταμένη τῇ πόλει
 ἡναντιοῦντο ἐς ὅσον ἐδύναντο φθείροντες, καὶ τότε τῇ μάχῃ
 20 ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας, καὶ Ξενάρης ὁ Κνίδιος Λακε-
 3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἡσυχά-
 σαντες omissa τε, A.h. ἡσυχάζον τε C.V. et marg. N. 12. θέρος] τέλος B.
 θέλος h. 13. ἡρακλεώταις B.G.k. 14. τραχίνῃ H. αἰνιῶνας G.I.k.
 ἀνιᾶνας E. δόλοπας Q. 16. γὰρ] om. h. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.
 Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταύτη. 17. ἢ τῇ] ἢ πῇ
 B.h. 18. ἀνισταμένη G. ἀνισταμένη L.O.P.e.k.m. 19. ἐδύναντο A.H.
 τότε] om. Q. 20. νιδιος i.

3. προσελθὼν—ἡνίοχον] Suidas ex hoc loco, et ex Homero ostendit, etiam locum ipsum, in quo certatur, vocari ἀγῶνα. Adnotat ibi Portus Odyss. θ. 260. ἀγῶνα poni pro loco, in quo saltatur: quod et Eustathius ibi monet p. 1595. Et Homerus ita etiam alibi. Ἀνακηρύττειν proprium esse in hac re verbum ostendit Heraldus II. Adversarior. 14. DUKER.

7. ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διῆλθεν] Poppo observes rightly that the conjunctions τε—καί, show that both parts of the sentence refer alike to the Lacedæmonians.

The words therefore signify, “The Lacedæmonians however were quiet, and saw the festival thus “pass by, without offering to disturb it.”

16. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἄλλης τινὸς γῆς. SCHOL. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ—ἐτειχίσθη] “For it was their country in particular “against which the place was fortified.” Compare III. 93, 3. and the note there.

19. ἡναντιοῦντο] Vid. III. 92. 93, 3. DUKER.

20. ὁ Κνίδιος] Haack, Heilman,

HERACLEA. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

δαιμόνιος ἄρχων αὐτῶν ἀπέθανε, διεφθάρησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ δωδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, ὡς μετὰ τὴν μάχην κακῶς ἐφθείρετο, Βοιωτοῖς

A. C. 419.

Olymp. 90. 1.

Expedition of Alcibiades into PELOPONNESUS.

παρέλαβον, καὶ Ἡγησιππίδαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.

δεῖσαντες δὲ παρέλαβον τὸ χωρίον μὴ Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον θορυβουμένων Ἀθηναῖοι λάβωσι· Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς. 10

2 Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου στρατηγὸς ὢν Ἀθηναίων, Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυμπρασσόντων, ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν, τὰ τε ἄλλα ξυγκαθίστη περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν διαπορευόμενος Πελο- 15 πόννησον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ Πατρέας τε τείχη καθεῖναι ἔπεισεν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἕτερον διανοεῖτο τευχίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ τῷ Ἀχαϊκῷ. Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι, καὶ οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τευχισθὲν, βοηθήσαντες διεκώλυσαν.

LIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις 20

1. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. ἄλλη c. 2. καὶ δωδ.—ἐτελεύτα] om. K.h. 9. τοὺς κατὰ c. 10. ὠργίζοντο Q.V.g. 11. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κ. κλεινιδίου P. 12. πρασσόντων Q. 13. ὀπλιτῶν ἀθηναίων g. 14. ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν A. B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ παραλαβὼν. τὰ τε ὅπλα V. 15. πελοποννήσου P. 16. ἐπὶ Q. ἔπεισεν g. 17. ἕτερον] ἕτερος I. 18. καὶ οἱ σικυνῶνιοι c. οἷς ἐν βλάβῃ ἦν τευχισθὲν V.

Poppo, and Göller, consider this as the genitive case from Κνίδις. And even if we struck out Λακεδαιμόνιος as an interpolation, we can hardly conceive that the Spartans would have entrusted the military command of their colony to a foreigner, even though Cnidus was a Spartan colony. Κνίδις, Κνιδίος would then be a noun formed like Γόαξις, Γοάξις, IV. 107, 2. and the termination in ιος rather than in ιδος would be used, in order to avoid the recurrence of the two deltas in such a word as Κνιδίδος.

13. μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων] Dobree refers to Isocrates, de Bigis, p. 349. D. (p. 504. Bekker.) διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ἔχων τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν ἀπέστρεψεν, ἑμῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους ἐποίησε. The passage is curious, as affording an additional instance of the inveterate habits of misrepresentation and exaggeration which led the rhetoricians to falsify every fact they touched upon.

18. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τευχισθὲν] Compare I. 100, 3. οἷς πολέμῳ ἦν τὸ χωρίον —κτιζόμενον.

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

πόλεμος ἐγένετο, προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλ-
λωνος τοῦ Πυθαίως, ὃ δέον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐκ
ἀπέπεμπον ὑπὲρ βοταμίων Ἐπιδαύριοι (κυ-
ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι) ἐδόκει
δὲ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν Ἐπίδανρον τῷ τε
Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργείοις προσλαβεῖν, ἣν δύνωνται, τῆς
τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν

2. πυθαίως Poppo. Wesseling. ad Diodor. Sic. t. I. p. 533. πυθίως K.f.g.
πυθίως B. πειθαίως e. πυθαίως Valcken. ad Roever. p. lxxiv. Goell. πυθαίως
correctus C. vulgo et Bekker, Πυθίως. ἐπαγαγεῖν E. 3. ἔπεμπον E. βο-
ταμίων c.d.i. παραβοταμίων f. παραποταμίων Wesselingius, Haack. Poppo. g.
παρὰ ποταμίων K. ποταμίων R. 5. καὶ om. K.b.

2. τοῦ Πυθαίως] Such is Wesseling's correction of the common reading Πυθίως, (ad Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. p. 533.) in which he is followed by Poppo. Compare Pausanias, II. 24. 35. 36. and III. 11.; also Steph. Byzant. in Πυθῶ. Göller follows Valckenaer in reading Πυθαίως, and Dobree thinks the true form is Πυθαίως. The temple alluded to stood on the ascent to Larissa, the citadel of Argos. (Pausan. II. 24.) There were other temples of the same god at Hermione and at Asine, (Pausan. II. 35. 36.) and also at Sparta. (Pausan. III. 11.) The tradition ran that Pythæus was a son of Apollo, who came from Delphi into Peloponnesus, and introduced the worship of Apollo; and that Argos was the first place which he visited. This probably means that the worship of Apollo, the national god of the Dorians, was established by the Argives earlier than by any other of the Dorian states after their conquest of Peloponnesus. Be this as it may, we know that Argos enjoyed in early times a much greater dominion and influence than she possessed in the Peloponnesian war; and she was probably at the head of a confederacy of the adjoining states, (Müller, Dorier, I. p. 153.) and thus enjoyed both a political and religious supremacy. The religious supremacy outlasted the political; and the Argives still retained the management of the temple of Apollo Pythæus, to whom offerings were due from the several states of the confede-

racy, just as they were sent by the several states of Latium to the common temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount. But the words ὑπὲρ βοταμίων are perfectly inexplicable, nor does the correction παραποταμίων, approved of by Wesseling and received by Poppo, lessen the difficulty. For if the people of any particular district in Epidaurus had been called Parapotamii, or "the people by the river side," Thucydides would, I think, have written not παραποταμίων, but τῶν παραποταμίων καλουμένων. I believe, therefore, either that βοταμίων is corrupt, or that its meaning is something peculiar and technical, of which we are wholly ignorant.

[Poppo thinks that the temple here spoken of could not have been at Argos, because the Argives are said to have been κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, an expression which implies that some other people had something to do with it also. But still the temple may have been at Argos, and if the Argives had the chief controul of it, other states may have had the right to go thither with sacrifices on certain occasions, without any infringement of the paramount rights of the Argives over the temples of their own city.]

6. τῆς τε Κορίνθου—ἡσυχίας] "To insure the neutrality of Corinth," because the Corinthian territory would be exposed to ravage on the side of Epidaurus, especially as the Athenians would thus have so ready a means of

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἔσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν ἢ Σκύλλαιον περιπλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. παρεσκευάζοντο οὖν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδauρον διὰ τοῦ θύματος τὴν ἔσπραξιν ἐσβαλοῦντες. LIV. ἐξεστρά-

The Lacedaemonians detained at home by the Carnean festival, cannot assist the Epidaurians.

τευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους πανδημεῖ ἐς Λεῦκτρα τῆς ἐαυτῶν μεθορίας πρὸς τὸ Λύκαιον, Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως ἡγουμένου· ἦδαι δὲ οὐδεὶς ὅπα στρατεύουσιν, οὐδὲ αἱ πόλεις ἐξ ὧν ἐπέμφθησαν. ὥς δ' αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προῦχώρει, αὐτοὶ τε ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις περιήγγειλαν μετὰ τὸν μέλλοντα (Καρνεῖος δ' ἦν μὴν, ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι) παρασκευάζεσθαι

I. σκύλαιον c.i. τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 2. ἀργεῖοι sine articulo R. 3. ἐσβα-
λόντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. ἐστράτευσαν d. 6. πρὸς] ἐπὶ e. 7. ὅπη Q.c.g.i.
ὅπου L. 9. τε] om. e. 10. τοὺς ξυμμάχους G.L.O.c.i.k. περιήγγειλλον h.
τὸν] τὰ L.O.Q. 11. καρνεῖος C.K.e.g. μὴν] om. Q. ἱερομηνία N.g.

making descents on Peloponnesus. The change in the construction is curious; the infinitive ἔσεσθαι depending on ἐδόκει, which must be repeated from ἐδόκει προσλαβεῖν, though with a different signification.

5. ἐς Λεῦκτρα] "Leuctra should be sought for southward of Londári, "towards the sources of the Gatheatas, "and the passage which leads from the head of its valley, across the "Taygetic range, into the vale of the "Eurotas." Col. Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. II. p. 322.

9. τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προῦχώρει] Hoc cap. seq. §. 3. dicit, οὐδ' ἐπταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Et cap. 116, 1. ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια ἱερὰ οὐκ ἐγένετο. Vide Heraldum I. Adversar. 5. DUKER.

11. Καρνεῖος, κ. τ. λ.] Pausanias varias hujus nominis causas prodit. Infra cap. 75, 2, 5. Κάρνεα, dies festi Apollinis apud Lacedaemonios. Vid. Spanhem. ad Callimach. Hymn. Apoll. v. 72. et 78. Add. Meurs. III. Miscellan. Laccon. 8. Quantum ex his verbis, et iis, quæ hic paullo post leguntur, τὸν μὴνα προῖφασίσαντο, adparet, totus hic mensis, vel certe maxima illius pars, sacris ac diebus festis apud Lacedaemonios videtur destinatus fuisse. Et fortassis talis fuit ἱερομηνία, per quam Thebani

Platæas occupare voluerunt, III. 56, 2. et 65, 1. quemadmodum apud Romanos totus fere December diebus festis et ludis absumebatur. Et ἱερομηνίαν non unius, sed plurium dierum, sacrum, et per eam ab armis cessatum, atque inducias ante ἱερομηνίαν promulgatas fuisse, e Luciani Icaromenippo in fin. intelligitur: ubi Jovem Diis poenas in Philosophos poscentibus respondisse fingit, se, quæ vellent, facturum, sed in præsentia non fas esse quemquam supplicio adfici: ἱερομηνία γάρ ἐστίν, ὥς ἴσται, μηνῶν τεττάρων· καὶ ἦδη τὴν ἐκχειρίαν ἐπηγγειλάμεν. Quæ etsi ficta sunt, tamen quid in ἱερομηνία observari solitum fuerit, indicant; et quod de ἐκχειρίᾳ dicit, non magnopere tantum unius diei sacro convenit. Dio, lib. XXXVIII. p. 61. ἱερομηνίαν vocat dies, quibus Bibulus Cæsari obnunciabat: ἱερομηνίαν, inquit, ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως ἐὰν λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. Et p. 62. αὐτῷ Καίσαρι, ὁσάκις γε ἐνωτέρηζέ τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅτι ἱερομηνία εἴη. Vertunt ibi dies festos: quod caute accipiendum dicit Casaubonus ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 20. quia obnunciatione quidem dies nefastus fit, et comitalis esse desinit, nec tamen festus, et ἐορτάσιμος fit. Itaque quid Dio appellet ἱερομηνίαν se non in-

ὡς στρατευσομένους. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν 3
τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελθόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος,

1. στρατευσομένους g. δ'] om. B.F.h. 2. κρανείου C.G.K.g. ἐξελθόντος
C.c.d.e.g.i. τετράδι G. τετάρτη e. εἰκοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ c.d.i. τετάρτη φθίν. ἐξελθ. V.
τετράδην R.

telligere addit. Non videtur alia ratio dari posse cur Dio hos dies *ἱερομηνίαν* vocarit, quam quod illis non magis cum populo agi poterat, quam *ἱερομηνίας* et diebus *ἑορτασίμοις*. Illa porro, *ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι*, non minus, quam præcedentia, per parenthesis inseruntur. DUKER.

2. τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς—τετράδι φθίνοντος] The month before Carneus was Hecatombeus, corresponding to the Athenian Hecatombæon: and Carneus itself corresponded with the Athenian Metageitnion, in which a festival in honour of Apollo was celebrated also at Athens. The Carnean festival took place about our months of July and August. See Herodot. VII. 206, 2, 3. VIII. 72, 2. Müller, Orchomenos, p. 327. and Dörer, I. p. 354, 355. But there is great obscurity in what is said respecting the Argives setting out from home on the 27th of Hecatombeus, as well as in the words that follow. Adhering to Bekker's text and stopping, that is, connecting πάντα τὸν χρόνον with ἄγοντες, and not with ἐσέβαλον, I would offer the following attempt at explanation. The object of the Argives seems to have been to delay their invasion till the latest moment, in order that the sacred month might have begun before the allies of Epidaurus could receive intelligence of the attack made upon her; and yet to cross their own frontier before the period of the festival began, that the διαβατήρια might be performed successfully. Now if we suppose that the sacredness of the month Carneus extended itself to the three last days of the preceding month Hecatombeus, or that some other great festival took place in those three days, (as the Panathenæa at Athens did actually begin on the 28th of the corresponding month Hecatombæon,) so that the διαβατήρια could not have been performed successfully after the 27th, we can understand at once the whole passage. To conceal their intentions

as long as possible, the Argives did not commence their march till the very last day on which they could lawfully pass their frontiers for any hostile purpose. Accordingly they marched without interruption during the whole day, reached the frontier and crossed it before night, and were thus actually in the Epidaurian territory when the sacred period began. But so soon as it began, no Dorian army could cross its own frontiers till it was over; and thus the allies of Epidaurus, on hearing of the invasion, were utterly unable to give any assistance; the Corinthians and Phliasians advancing as far as the borders of Epidaurus, but being unable to leave their own limits, so as to cross them. Whereas the Argives, having no need to perform the διαβατήρια, as they were already out of their own territory, had nothing to prevent them from carrying on their hostile operations during the whole period of the sacred month.

[Göller translates, "Sed agmen ducenties die quarto a fine Hecatombei tum hoc die tum per omne tempus usque ad initium Carneorum, i. e. per decem fere dies Epidauriorum agrum incursione vastabant." He adds, "Per ipsa Carneia ab armis recedebant, nam ea universis Doriensibus sacra erant. Hinc patet, ex Vat. H. Græv. [B.K.h.] legendum esse ἐσέβαλλον pro ἐσέβαλον." Bishop Thirlwall says, "The Argives began their march on a day which they had always been used to keep holy, and made an irruption with the usual ravages into the Epidaurian territory." He translates therefore καὶ ἄγοντες—πάντα τὸν χρόνον, "Although they were always in the habit of keeping this day sacred." But can Thucydides have written καὶ ἄγοντες as signifying καίπερ ἄγοντες? Yet the interpretation given in my original note must be wrong, so far as relates to πάντα τὸν χρόνον: for the words cannot signify, I think, ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν.

καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην πάντα τὸν χρόνον, ἐσέβαλον
 4 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδaurίαν καὶ ἐδήουν. Ἐπιδaurῖοι δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους
 ἐπεκαλοῦντο· ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσαντο, οἱ
 δὲ καὶ ἐς μεθορίαν τῆς Ἐπιδaurίας ἐλθόντες ἡσύχαζον.
 LV. καὶ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Ἐπιδaurῷ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν, 5
 ἐς Μαντίνειαν πρεσβεῖαι ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυνῆλθον, Ἀθη-
 ναίων παρακαλεσάντων. καὶ γιγνομένων λόγων
 Εὐφαιμίδας ὁ Κορίνθιος οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους
 τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν· σφεῖς μὲν γὰρ περὶ
 εἰρήνης συγκαθῆσθαι, τοὺς δ' Ἐπιδaurῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά- 10
 χους καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μεθ' ὅπλων ἀντιτετάχθαι· διαλύσαι
 οὖν πρῶτον χρῆναι ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας τὰ στρατόπεδα,
 2 καὶ οὕτω πάλιν λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. καὶ πεισθέντες
 ὦχοντο καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπήγαγον ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδaurίας.
 ὕστερον δὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ξυνελθόντες οὐδ' ὥς ἐδυνήθησαν 15
 συμβῆναι, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδaurίαν ἐσέ-
 3 βαλον καὶ ἐδήουν. ἐξεστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς
 Καρύας, καὶ ὥς οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο,

1. ἐσέβαλλον B.K.h. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἐπιδaurίαν d. 3. προφασίσαντες e.
 5. ἐπιδaurίῳ E. οἱ ἀργεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 6. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. εὐφαιμίδας
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφαιμίδας h.
 vulgo εφαιμίδας. Conf. II. 33, 1. et Valcken. ad Herodot. IV. 150, 2. 9. σφᾶς R.
 10. συγκαθῆσθαι B.F.f.g. 12. ἐφ' H. Poppo. Goell. ἐλθόντα E. 13. περὶ
 εἰρήνην N. Artic. om. V. 14. ἐπήγαγον c. 15. ξυνελθόντας g.h. 16. ἐσέβαλ-
 λον h. 17. ἐστράτευσαν Q. 18. ὥς δ' ἐνταῦθα C. prima manu. τὰ] om. g.

I am unable therefore to find any explanation of the passage which is altogether satisfactory.]

1. καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην] Portus et Acacius hoc de celebratione dierum festorum acceperunt. Et sic ante eos alii apud Scholiasten. Mihi Valla rectius videtur vertisse, itinere facto. Nam ut ἄγειν, ἀπάγειν, ἐξάγειν, et προσάγειν τὴν στρατιάν, ita etiam ἐλλειπτικῶς eadem omnia sola dicuntur. Xenophon. I. Cyrop. in fin. *Ἡ ὁπως πρὸς πολεμίους προσάγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν ἀπὸ πολεμίων, ἢ ὁπως πρὸς τείχος ἄγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν. Ibid. εἵγε δὴ σοι κατὰ κέρας ἄγοντι—καὶ εἰ σοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγοντι.

Idem II. 59. Καὶ οὕτως ἐξάγει δὴ ὥς εἰς θήραν παρεσκευασμένος. Et III. p. 83. *Οτι ἥδη καιρὸς εἶη ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις. DUKER.

12. ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας] "That de-puties from both of the parties now negotiating at Mantinea, should first go and separate the opposing armies." And so Dobree also understands the passage.

17. ἐς Καρύας] Caryæ appears to have been on the road from Sparta to Tegea, under mount Parnon, and near the head of one of the valleys which run down from Parnon into the valley of the CENUS, the stream which joins the

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἐπανεχώρησαν. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ τεμόντες τῆς Ἐπίδauρίας ὡς τὸ
τρίτον μέρος ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς χίλιοι
ἐβοήθησαν ὀπλίται καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης στρατηγός· πυθόμενοι
δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι
5 αὐτῶν ἔδει, ἀπῆλθον. καὶ τὸ θέρος οὕτω διήλθεν.

LVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι λα-
θόντες Ἀθηναίους φρουροὺς τε τριακοσίους καὶ Ἀγησι-
πίδαν ἄρχοντα κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς Ἐπίδauρον
ἐσέπεμψαν. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐλθόντες παρ' Ἀθη-
ναίους ἐπεκάλουν ὅτι γεγραμμένον ἐν ταῖς
10 σπονδαῖς διὰ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους μὴ ἔαν
πολεμίους διένοι, ἑάσειαν κατὰ θάλασσαν
παραπλεῦσαι· καὶ εἰ μὴ κἀκεῖνοι ἐς Πύλον
κομιοῦσιν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἴλωτας,
15 ἀδικήσεσθαι αὐτοί. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῇ 3
μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὅρκοις, ἐς δὲ Πύλον ἐκόμισαν τοὺς ἐκ Κρανίων

1. ὡς] om. B. h. 3. καὶ ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. πυθόμενος C. F. H. K. R. c. d. e. f. g. k.
5. ἀπῆλθε C. d. i. 6. λαθόντες τοὺς ἀθηναίους V. d. 7. φρουροὺς τετρακοσίους K.
ἀγησιπίδαν E. ἀγισσιπίδαν R. F. 8. ἐς] ὡς N. V. om. B. ἐπίδauρίαν E.
11. ἐκάστω Q. 13. καὶ εἰ] καὶ K. 14. τοὺς] καὶ i. 15. ἀδικήσεσθαι C.
16. ἐπέγραψαν I. 17. ἐν κρανίῳ g.

Eurotas from the north-east, just above Sparta. See Colonel Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. III. p. 30. vol. II. p. 531. Compare also Polybius, XVI. 37. Pausanias, II. 38. III. 10. Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 5, 25, 27.

4. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι] "Had ended their expedition," i. e. were returned home again. Compare Lysias, pro Milite, p. 319. Reiske. ἐδῆλωσα ὅτι ἐστρατευ-
μένος εἶην, i. e. as Taylor rightly interprets it, "Rude donatum esse." And again, Eratosthen. p. 419. ἐπειδὴ αἱ παραχαὶ γεγενημέναι ἦσαν, i. e. "were over." Poppo ascribes this sense of the word to the preposition, rather than to the tense; (Prolegom. I. p. 246.) but ἐκστρατεύω occurs in this very chapter, §. 3, and in the preceding one, §. 1, and again in the

58th, §. 1, always in its ordinary meaning of "marching out of one's own territory," and not of "completing an expedition."

[Göller in his second edition proposes to strike out the conjunction δὲ after πυθόμενοι, referring the participle to the preceding clause, and interpreting ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι simply, "profectos esse ad bellicam expeditionem."]

15. τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν] This was an intermediate step, to shew that they did not renounce the treaty with Lacedæmon utterly. Had they done so, the monument on which the treaty was engraved would have been destroyed altogether. See Demosthen. Melagopolit. p. 209. Reiske. δεῖ τὰς στήλας καθελείν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

4 Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον. τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα
 τοῦτον πολεμοῦντων Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων μάχη μὲν
 οὐδεμία ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐνέδραι δὲ καὶ καταδρομαί,
 5 ἐν αἷς ὡς τύχοιεν ἐκατέρων τινὲς διεφθείροντο. καὶ τελευ-
 τῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος πρὸς ἕαυ ἥδη κλίμακας ἔχοντες οἱ 5
 Ἀργεῖοι ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδauρον, ὡς ἐρήμου οὐσῆς διὰ
 τὸν πόλεμον βία αἰρήσοντες· καὶ ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον. καὶ ὁ
 χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἐτελεύτα.

LVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους μεσοῦντος Λακεδαι- 10
 μόνιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ τε Ἐπιδαυριοὶ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐτα-

A. C. 418. OL. 90. 3.

ARGOLIS.

At last the Lacedæ-
 monians are aroused,
 and invade Argolis
 with the combined
 force of their whole
 confederacy.

2

λαμπύρουν καὶ τὰλλα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ τὰ
 μὲν ἀφεστήκει τὰ δ' οὐ καλῶς εἶχε, νομίσαντες,
 εἰ μὴ προκαταλήφονται ἐν τάχει, ἐπὶ πλεόν
 χωρήσεσθαι αὐτὰ, ἐστράτευον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ 15
 Εἰλωτες πανδημεὶ ἐπ' Ἀργος· ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἀγισ
 ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. ξυνε-
 στράτευον δ' αὐτοῖς Τεγεᾶται καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελο-
 πονήσου ξύμμαχοι καὶ οἱ ἐξῶθεν ἐς Φλιοῦντα ξυνελέγοντο, 20
 Βοιωτοὶ μὲν πεντακισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται καὶ τοσοῦτοι ψιλοὶ καὶ
 ἱππῆς πεντάκόσιοι καὶ ἄμπεποι ἴσοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ δισχιλίοι

2. πολεμοῦντων τῶν ἀργείων B.h. 3. ἐκδρομαὶ h. 4. ἐφθείροντο K.Q.
 6. ἦλθον] ἐλθόντες B.h. 7. αἰρήσονται d. 8. καὶ τὸ τρίτον g. καὶ τρίτον—
 ἐτελεύτα] om. d. 10. μεσοῦντος] om. Q. 13. ἀφεστήκει A.B.h. ceteri ἀφει-
 στήκει. 14. προκαταλήφονται E.G. καταλήφονται A.B.F.h. Bekker. ed. 1832.
 15. αὐτοὺς c. τὰ αὐτὰ K. 16. ἐς K.c.d.i. ἄργους Q. 6] om. h.
 17. λακεδαιμονίων] om. g. 18. τεγεᾶται καὶ A.B.F.H.Q.V.e.f. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri τεγεᾶται τε καὶ. ἀρκάδες L.O.P.Q. 20. φλιοῦντα i. φιλιούντα
 B.h. φιλιούντα Q. φιλειούντα E. prim. man. 22. καὶ ἄμπεποι—ὀπλῖται] om. K.
 ἀμπεποι A.B.C.E.F.G.V.c.g.k. ἴσοι] ὅσοι A.B.

1. Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι] ὥστε ληΐζεσθαι.
 SCHOL.

6. ὡς ἐρήμου οὐσῆς] They expected
 that the force of the Epidaurians would
 be dispersed over their whole territory
 in defending forts and strong positions,
 on account of the plundering warfare
 which the Argives were carrying on,

and that the city would thus be left
 defenceless.

22. ἄμπεποι] Foot soldiers interspersed
 among the cavalry, and armed with
 missile weapons. See Schneider on
 Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 5, 23, and Har-
 pocration, in ἄμπεποι. They seem to
 be the same sort of troops with the

ARGOLIE. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὀπλῖται, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι, Φλιάσιοι δὲ πανστρατιά,
ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἦν τὸ στράτευμα. LVIII. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

They enter the Argive
territory in three di-
visions, and cut off
the Argive army from
5 Argos.

προαισθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον τὴν παρασκευὴν
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸν Φλιοῦντα
βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἄλλοις προσμίξαι ἐχώρουν,
τότε δὴ ἐξεστράτευσαν καὶ αὐτοί. ἐβοήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ
Μαντινῆς, ἔχοντες τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους, καὶ Ἡλείων
τρισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται. καὶ προϊόντες ἀπαντῶσι τοῖς Λακεδαί-
μονίοις ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν
10 ἐκάτεροι λόφον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι ὡς μεμονωμένοι τοῖς
Λακεδαιμονίοις παρεσκευάζοντο μάχεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Ἄγισ τῆς
νυκτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν καὶ λαθὼν ἐπορεύετο ἐς
Φλιοῦντα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμμάχους. καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι
αἰσθόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐχώρουν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐς Ἀργος, ἔπειτα
15 δὲ ἥ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων
καταβήσεσθαι, τὴν κατὰ Νεμέαν ὁδόν. Ἄγισ δὲ ταύτην μὲν
ἦν προσεδέχοντο οὐκ ἐτράπετο, παραγγείλας δὲ τοῖς Λακε-
δαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀρκάσι καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἄλλην ἐχώρησε
χαλεπὴν, καὶ κατέβη ἐς τὸ Ἀργείων πεδίων· καὶ Κορίνθιοι

3. τό τε Heilman. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 4. φλιοῦντ-
B.h. φλιοῦντα c.i. 6. δὲ Q. 7. τοὺς] om. d. 8. προσιώντες L.O.P.
9. λαμβάνουσιν I. 10. μεμονωμένοι h. 13. φλιοῦντα B. φλειούντα h.
φλιοῦντα i. ol] om. f. 14. ἔπειτα A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. omisso δέ.
15. τοὺς λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμ. E.G. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοὺς λακ. A.B.h. Bekk.
16. νέμεαν G. 19. ἀργείων K.P.

ἐμποδρόμοι φίλοι of Herodotus, VII. 158, 4. Xenophon expressly calls them πεῖλοι ἀμύπποι. Their use is described by Cæsar, Bell. Gall. I. 48. ed. Delph. Bell. Civil. III. 84.

9. ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας] Methydrium stood in the upper valley of the Ladon, or rather of the Tragus, which flows into the Ladon. It was separated by a mountain ridge from the plain of Mantinea; and the Lacedæmonians took this more circuitous route to Phlius, in order to avoid passing by Mantinea. From Methydrium the right march of Agis would pass by Orchomenus, the Zerethra, or Catavo-

thra of Skotini, and Alea; from whence it would cross over into the valley of the Asopus, in which Phlius stands. See Col. Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 57, 58.

Μεθύδριον] Μεθύδριον τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος vocat Polybius IV. 11. Nam ex quo condita est Megalopolis, in vicum degeneravit; unde inter Κώμας recenset Pausanias, a quo etiam nominis ratio petatur. Meminerunt ejus etiam Plutarch. Cleon. p. 806. Plin. I. 420. Porphyrt. de Abstin. II. 16. WASS. Vide etiam Holstenium ad Stephanum. DUKER.

καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι ὄρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο· τοῖς δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Σικυνωίοις εἰρητο τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέας ὁδὸν καταβαίνειν, ἥ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καθῆντο, ὅπως εἰ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰόντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον βοηθοῖεν, ἐφεπόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις χρῶντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω διατάξας καὶ ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐδήου Σάμινθόν τε καὶ ἄλλα· LIX. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι γνόντες ἐβοήθουν ἡμέρας ἤδη ἐκ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ περιτυχόντες τῷ Φλιασίων καὶ Κορινθίων στρατοπέδῳ τῶν μὲν Φλιασίων ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν. καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ Μεγαρῆς καὶ οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι ἐχώρουν, ὥσπερ εἰρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐπὶ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον, ἀλλὰ καταβάντες, ὡς ἑώρων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δηρούμενα, ἐς μάχην παρετάσσοντο. ἀντι- 15 3 παρσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἀπειλημμένοι ἦσαν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰργον τῆς πόλεως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν, καθ-

1. παλληνεῖς B.h. καὶ οἱ φλιάσιοι K. ὄρθιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.P.R. b.c.e.g.h.i.k. ὄρθριοι Q. ὄρθρειοι d. κατὰ ὄρθριον L.O. ὁδὸν K. 3. εἰ] om. G. οἱ] om. Q.f.g. καθῆντο E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθῆντο A.B.F.H.h. καθῆντο K. ἐκαθῆντο V. ἐπεκαθῆντο e. vulgo ἐκάθηντο. οἱ] om. C.G.R.g. 5. ἐχρῶντο c.d.i. 6. ἐς τὸ πεδίον] om. d.i. 7. ἐσεβοήθουν Q. 8. τῷ τῶν b.c.d.i. 11. καὶ μεγαρῆς K. 15. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο C.E.F.G.H.I.K.P.R.V. b.c.f.i.k. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο d. 16. δὲ οἱ K. ἐν—λακεδαιμόνιοι in margin G. μέσῳ K. 18. εἰργον] om. d.i. τῆς A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπὸ τῆς Conf. 2, 85, 1. εἰργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. καθύπερθεν G.L.O.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. καθύπερ H. καθύπερ E.F.

1. ὄρθιον] Subintellige ὁδὸν, et respondent τοῖς, ἄλλην χαλεπήν. nihil ergo mutandum. WASS. Scriptura, quam Vallam sequutum esse putat Stephanus, defendi posset ex hoc Menandri in Ὀργῇ apud Athenæum VI. 10. ὄρθριος πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ἔτρεχε. Sed haud dubie rectum est ὄρθιον. Vel pueris notum est hoc Hesiodi, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν. DUKER. 6. Σάμινθον] "Saminthus," says Col. Leake, "may possibly have been" at Kutzopódhi, where remains of antiquity are sometimes found." Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 415. The road

followed by Agis, he supposes to have been over the mountains of Lyrceia, by which he would have descended into the plain of Argos, so as to cut off the Argives who were on the Tretus, or the road from Nemea, from retreating upon their city.

10. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν] Compare Livy XXI. 29. "Victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt." "They" suffered themselves, in not much "greater numbers." The correction αὐτοῖς appears to me most needless. Compare also V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρσαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα.

ὑπερθε δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς, τὸ δὲ πρὸς
 Νεμέας Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Σικυνώνιοι καὶ Μεγαρῆς. ἵπποι δὲ αὐτοῖς
 οὐ παρήσαν· οὐ γάρ πω οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μόνοι τῶν ξυμμάχων
 ἦκον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων
 5 οὐχ οὕτω δεινὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐνόμιζον, ἀλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ
 μάχη ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπειληφέναι ἐν τῇ
 αὐτῶν τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ πόλει. τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων δύο ἄνδρες, 5
 Θράσυλλός τε τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὧν καὶ Ἀλκίφρων
 πρόξενος Λακεδαιμονίων, ἥδη τῶν στρατοπέδων ὅσον οὐ
 10 ξυνιόντων προσελθόντε Ἄγιδι διελεγέσθην μὴ ποιεῖν μάχην·
 ἐτοίμους γὰρ εἶναι Ἀργείους δίκας δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι ἴσας
 καὶ ὁμοίας, εἴ τι ἐπικαλοῦσιν Ἀργείοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τὸ
 λοιπὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. LX. καὶ οἱ
 μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ οὐ τοῦ
 15 πλῆθους κελεύσαντος εἶπον· καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ δεξάμενος τοὺς
 λόγους αὐτὸς, καὶ οὐ μετὰ τῶν πλειόνων οὐδὲ αὐτὸς βουλευ-
 σάμενος ἀλλ' ἡ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ κοινώσας τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρα-
 τευομένων, σπένδεται τέσσαρας μῆνας ἐν οἷς ἔδει ἐπιτελέσαι
 αὐτοὺς τὰ ρηθέντα. καὶ ἀπήγαγε τὸν στρατὸν εὐθύς, οὐδενὶ
 20 φράσας τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ 2
 ξύμμαχοι εἶποντο μὲν ὡς ἡγεῖτο διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν αἰτία δ'

1. δὲ οἱ κορίνθιοι K. φλιάσιοι καὶ κορίνθ. V. παλληνεῖς h. 3. μόνοι]
 om. c.i. 4. ἦκον—ξυμμάχων in margine G. οὐκ K. 7. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.
 K.L.N.O.Q.V. Porpo. 8. θράσυλλος E.d.e.f. 9. οὐκ ἐξιόντων A.B.h. οὕτω
 ξυνιόντων e. 10. προσελθόντες A.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f. προσελθόντες d.i.
 τῷ Ἄγιδι H. μὴ μάχην ποιεῖν V. 14. τῶν ἀργείων] om. d. ἐφ' ἑαυτ. R.
 οὐδὲ pro οὐ R. 15. κελεύοντος e. δ] om. d.i. 16. τῶν] om. K. 17. ἡ] om. d.
 ἡ E. ἐν] om. e.i. post ἀνδρὶ ponit L. κοινώσασθαι A.F.R.e.h. κοινωσά-
 μενος Q. ξυστρατευσαμένων K.

8. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν] These had
 reference, probably, to the number of
 "five lochi," spoken of ch. 72, 4. And
 the lochi of Sparta were also originally
 five, according to the Scholiast on IV.
 8, 9. In both instances they were not
 originally military, but political divi-
 sions, founded, however, as far as we
 can judge from the names of the Spar-
 tan lochi, not on birth, but on place,

like the local tribes of Rome.

17. τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων]
 Namely, the polemarchs, (Xen. Rep.
 Lac. XIII. 1.) two of the ephori, who
 used to accompany a Spartan king on
 foreign service; (Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4,
 36.) those of the ὁμοιοι, (Xenoph. de
 Rep. Laced. XIII. 1.) and the two
 Pythii. (Herodot VI. 57, 2, 4.) See also
 Müller, Dorier, II. p. 240.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

εἶχον κατ' ἀλλήλους πολλῇ τὸν Ἄγιν, νομίζοντες ἐν καλῷ
 παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, καὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῶν ἀποκε-
 κλημένων καὶ ὑπὸ ἱππέων καὶ πεζῶν, οὐδὲν δράσαντας ἄξιον
 3 τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀπιέναι. στρατόπεδον γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κάλλι-
 στον Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ξυνήλθεν· ὥφθη δὲ μά- 5
 λιστα ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ, ἐν ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε
 πανστρατιᾷ ἦσαν καὶ Ἀρκάδες καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ
 Σικυώνιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, καὶ οὗτοι
 πάντες λογάδες ἀφ' ἐκάστων, ἀξιόμαχοι δοκῶντες εἶναι οὐ τῇ
 Ἀργείων μόνον ξυμμαχίᾳ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλῃ ἔτι προσγενομένη. 10
 4 τὸ μὲν οὖν στρατόπεδον οὕτως ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν
 5 ἀνεχώρουν τε καὶ διελύθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκαστοι. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ἐν πολλῷ πλείονι αἰτία εἶχον τοὺς σπεισαμέ-
 νους ἄνευ τοῦ πλήθους, νομίζοντες κάκεῖνοι μὴ ἂν σφίσι
 ποτὲ κάλλιον παρασχὸν Λακεδαιμονίους διαπεφευγέναι· πρὸς 15
 τε γὰρ τῇ σφετέρᾳ πόλει καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν
 6 ξυμμάχων τὸν ἀγῶνα ἂν γίνεσθαι. τὸν τε Θράσυλλον
 ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ, οὐπερ τὰς ἀπὸ στρατείας

1. πολλῇ κατ' ἀλλήλους P. ἐν τῷ καλῷ K. 2. ἀποκεκλημένων F.H.L.O.k.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένων A.B.h. ἀποκεκλιμένων C.g. vulgo ἀποκε-
 κλεισμένων. 3. ἀπὸ ἱππέων d. δράσαντας Haack. Goell. vulgo δράσαντες.
 4. δὴ om. G. 6. φ οἱ λακεδ. K. 8. καὶ πελλ. καὶ φλιάσιοι om. K. 9. ἐφ' e.
 10. καὶ] "immo κῶν" Bekk. in ed. 1832. ἄλλῃ τῇ ἔτι L.O. τῇ ἔτι, omissis καὶ
 ἄλλῃ, P. προσγενομένη P. 13. πολλῷ ἐν πλ. L.O. ἐν om. Q. αἰτία om. P.
 15. παρασχέιν d.i. 16. καὶ ξυμμάχων Q. 17. θράσυλον E.e. 18. χαράνδρῳ d.i.
 στρατείας L.O. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατιᾶs.

1. ἐν καλῷ] Thucyd. cap. præced. §. 4.
 Ἄλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἰδοίκε ἡ μάχη ἔσσεσθαι.
 DUKE.

6. Ἔως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ] (ἡ-
 γείται πῶς, τριχῇ διαμεθέντος τοῦ τῶν
 Πελοποννησίων στρατεύματος εἰς Φλιοῦν-
 τα, καὶ ἐνὸς μόνου μέρους τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέαν
 ἴοντος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλαις χρησαμένων
 ὁδοῖς καὶ οὐδαμοῦ συμμεινῶντων, ἔφη ἀθρό-
 ος αὐτοὺς ὄφθαι περὶ Νεμέαν. μὴ ποτε
 δὲ μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀναχωροῦντα τὰ
 τρία μέρη ὀπίσω ἐπὶ Φλιοῦντα, ἐν Νεμέᾳ
 πάντα ἐγένετο. εὐπορος γὰρ ἦδε ἡ ὁδός·
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ἐγγύθεν
 πάντας ἦξεν ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην προσδεχόμε-
 νοι, προσπλήντων εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν. SCHOL.

11. ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες] Vide Diod.
 Sicul. p. 326. a. WASS.

18. ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ] "In the bed of
 the Charadrus;" a mere winter tor-
 rent [ποταμὸν χειμαρρον, Pausan. II.
 25.] which flows close under the walls
 of Argos. It is now called the "Re-
 ma." [τὸ ρεῖμα τοῦ Ἀργους. Poppo.]
 See Col. Leake, Trav. in the Morea,
 vol. II. p. 364, 394. The military
 courts were held without the city, be-
 cause within the walls the ordinary
 law, with its forms and privileges,
 would have resumed its authority;
 whereas the proceedings in the Chara-
 drus appear to have been arbitrary and

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δίκας πρὶν ἐσιέναι κρίνουσιν, ἥρξαντο λεύειν. ὁ δὲ καταφυγὼν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν περιγίγνεται· τὰ μέντοι χρήματα ἐδήμευσαν αὐτοῦ.

LXI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθηναίων βοηθησάντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τριακοσίων ἱππέων, ὧν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ
 5 Νικόστρατος, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (ὅμως γὰρ τὰς σπονδὰς ὥκνουν λῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον οὐ προσήγον βουλομένους χρηματίσαι, πρὶν ἢ
 10 Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι (ἔτι γὰρ παρήσαν) κατηνάγκασαν δεόμενοι. καὶ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀλκιβιάδου· πρεσβευτοῦ παρόντος, ἔν τε τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμαχοῖς ταῦτα, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν (ἐν καιρῷ γὰρ παρεῖναι σφεῖς) ἄπτε-
 15 σθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ πείσαντες ἐκ τῶν λόγων τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅμως καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπελείποντο πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ οὗτοι ἦλθον. καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν πάντες ἐπολιόρκουν
 20 καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέ-

1. ἐπιέναι N.V. λέγειν K. 5. ἱππέων καὶ τριακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν h. ἐστρα-
 τήγει d.i. 9. πρὶν οἱ d. 11. οἱ] om. K. 13. ξυμμαχῶν ἐγγεγένητο d.i.
 ξυμμαχῶν γεγέννητο e. 14. σφῶς f. ἀπτεσθε i.k. 15. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ K.
 16. τὸν ὀρχομενὸν N.V. 17. πάντες] om. d. 19. προκαθεζόμενοι K.O.P.b.c.
 ἀρχόμενοι g.

irregular. So also the Comitia Centuriata at Rome always met in the Campus Martius without the walls, because their original character and divisions were military, and the people, when assembled according to centuries, was called "Exercitus." Livy, XXXIX. 15. And for the place chosen for these courts at Argos, compare the Caput Aque Ferentinæ, (whose deep wooded glen may be seen at Marino, on the road from Albano to Frascati,) so famous as the scene of the national assemblies of the Latins.

2. περιγίγνεται] Thomas Mag. in περιεγένητο. DUKER.

14. καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—χρῆναι] The construction is here again confused; for either the conjunction ought to have been placed earlier in the sentence, ὅτι καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ὀρθῶς—γένοντο,—καὶ νῦν ἀπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου, or else, instead of ἀπτεσθαι—τοῦ πολέμου, the sentence ought to have run, καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

16. Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν] Recte additur hic, et apud Herodotum Ἀρκαδικόν, ut nempe a Bœotico distinguatur. WASS.

σθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὅμηροι ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἦσαν αὐτόθι ὑπὸ
 5 Λακεδαιμονίων κείμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ὀρχομένιοι δέισαντες τὴν τε
 τοῦ τείχους ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὥς
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθει, μὴ προαπόλωνται, ξυνέβησαν ὥστε
 ξύμμαχοί τε εἶναι καὶ ὁμήρους σφῶν τε αὐτῶν δοῦναι 5
 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ οὓς κατέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοῦναι.
 LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἔχοντες ἤδη τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐβου-
 λεύοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐφ' ὃ τι χρή πρῶτον ἵεναι τῶν λοιπῶν.
 They then proceed to attack Tegea. καὶ Ἡλεῖοι μὲν ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐκέλευον, Μαν-
 τιωῆς δὲ ἐπὶ Τέγεαν καὶ προσέθεντο οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθη- 10
 2 ναῖοι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἡλεῖοι ὀργισθέντες ὅτι
 οὐκ ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐψηφίσαντα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· οἱ δὲ
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Μαντινείᾳ ὥς ἐπὶ
 Τέγεαν ἰόντες. καὶ τινας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ
 πόλει ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα. 15

LXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἀργους
 τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἀγιν ἐν μεγάλῃ
 αἰτία εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἀργος,
 LACEDÆMON. The Lacedæmonians are displeased with Agis for withdrawing their army from Argo- 2
 2 lis, and appoint a coun- καὶ τοιοῦτους οὐ ῥάδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ

2. ὀρχομενοὶ E. τε] om. L.O.P.d. 4. ἀπόλωνται g. προαπόλλ. V.
 συνέβησαν F. 5. δοῦναι μαντινεῦσι A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ μαντινεῦσι. 6. οὓς] οὐ B. 7. ἐβούλοντο R.
 10. καὶ ἀθην.] καὶ om. E. 13. μαντινεία E.K. 14. ἰόντας B. αὐτοῖς
 om. g. αὐτῶν τεγεατῶν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν τῶν τεγεατῶν. 15. ἐνεδίδοσαν Q.k. 17. τετρα-
 μένους B.i. τετραμμένους h. 18. κοινωσάμενον d. χειρωσάμενοι h. 19. παρα-
 σchein d. καλὸν e.

15. ἐνεδίδοσαν] Habet significationem
 proditiōis. Sic IV. 76, 3. Χαῖρωνίαν δὲ
 —ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐνεδίδοσαν. Ibid.
 89, 1, et VII. 48, 2. DUKER.
 ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα] “Were dis-
 posed, or prepared, to give up to them
 “the government of Tegea.” Compare
 IV. 89, 1. ὥς τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς
 Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο. In IV. 103, 2, 3. 104,
 3, 4. the words ἐνδιδόναι καὶ προδιδόναι
 both occur with reference to the same

thing, the surrender of Amphipolis;
 but with this difference, that the former
 expresses more the notion of “yielding,
 “giving up,” whether from treachery
 or otherwise; the latter expresses “the
 “giving up secretly or treacherously.”
 The former is used of an army giving
 way before an enemy in fair battle, and
 only acquires the notion of “secret and
 “treacherous yielding,” accidentally,
 by the force of the context.

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cl of ten to control his
operations for the fu-
ture.

δὲ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἡγγέλλετο ἐαλωκέαι,
πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ ἐβούλευον
εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὡς χρή τὴν τε
οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιώ-
σαι. ὁ δὲ παρηγεῖτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῷ³
ρύσσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἣ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς
ὅ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν⁴
ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὃς οὐπω πρότερον
ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο
¹⁰ αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἄνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. LXIV. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται αὐτοῖς

MANTINEA.

On the alarm of the
attack on Tegea, they
hastily take the field
with their whole force
to succour it, and in-
vade the territory of
Mantineæ.

ἀγγελία παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐκ Τεγέας ὅτι
εἰ μὴ παρέσονται ἐν τάχει, ἀποστήσεται αὐτῶν
Τέγεα πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ
¹⁵ ὅσον οὐκ ἀφέστηκεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ βοήθεια τῶν²
Λακεδαιμονίων γίγνεται αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν
Εἰλωτῶν πανδημεὶ ὀξεία καὶ οἷα οὐπω πρότερον. ἐχώρουν³
δὲ ἐς Ὀρέσθειον τῆς Μαιναλίας· καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀρκάδων
σφετέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἰέναι κατὰ
²⁰ πόδας αὐτῶν ἐς Τέγεαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ὀρεσθείου
πάντες ἐλθόντες, ἐκείθεν δὲ τὸ ἔκτον μέρος σφῶν αὐτῶν
ἀποπέμψαντες ἐπ' οἴκου, ἐν ᾧ τὸ πρεσβύτερόν τε καὶ τὸ

1. ἐαλὼν Q. 2. ἐβούλονται Q. 3. εὐθὺς] om. P. τῶν ἑαυτῶν G.L.k.
τὴν οἰκίαν G.L.O.P.c.d.e.k. 6. ῥύσασθαι L.N. στρατευσάμενος A.B.E.F.
H.N.V.h. 7. μὲν] om. d. 8. ἐπέσχον R. 10. ἀπάγειν Q. 11. δὲ
ἀφικνεῖται F.H.K.V. αὐτοῖς ἀφικνεῖται L. 17. ὀξεία] om. d. οἷα A.B.E.
G.H.I.P.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἷα C.F.K.N.Q.V. vulgo ὡς.
18. ὀρέσθειον A.B.E.F.G.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρέστιον K. ὀρίστιον γρ. F.
ὀρεστιον Q. ὀρίσειον N.V. et γρ. A.B.G. vulgo ὀρέστειον. Sic et infra. 19. προ-
εῖπον] om. K. 20. αὐτῶν Bekk. μὲν om. d. 21. δέ] τε e. 22. ἐκπέ-
ψαντος h. πρεσβύτερον καὶ P. τὸ] om. L.O.P.c.k.

4. δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν] Reckon-
ing, with Müller, that these are Ægi-
netan drachmæ, the sum amounts to
more than 27½ Euboic talents. Mil-
tiades, however, had been fined fifty
talents; (Herodot. VI. 136, 3.) and the
Spartan kings were richer than almost
any private citizen in Greece, as they
were maintained at the public expense,

and had besides extensive landed pos-
sessions of their own in several parts of
Laconia. See Müller, Dorier, II. p.
106.

7. τὴν—ζημίαν—ἐπέσχον] See the
note on II. 76, 2.

18. ἐς Ὀρέσθειον] See the note on
IV. 134, 1.

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νεώτερον ἦν, ὥστε τὰ οἴκοι φρουρεῖν, τῷ λοιπῷ στρατεύματι ἀφικνουῦνται ἐς Τέγεαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀπ' Ἀρκάδων παρήσαν. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας καὶ Λοκροὺς, βοηθεῖν κελεύοντες κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μαντίνειαν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου τε 5 ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐ ῥάδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμει-
 5 δὲ ἡπείγοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παρόντας Ἀρκάδων ξυμμάχους ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, καὶ στρατοπεδευσάμενοι πρὸς τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. 10 LXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς, κατα-
 λαβόντες χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ δυσπρόσοδον παρετάξαντο ὡς 2 ἐς μάχην. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθύς αὐτοῖς ἐπήεσαν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειτα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τις 15 Ἀγιδί ἐπεβόησεν, ὁρῶν πρὸς χωρίον καρτερόν ἰόντας σφᾶς, ὅτι διανοεῖται κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθαι, δηλῶν τῆς ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἐπαυτίου ἀναχωρήσεως τὴν παρούσαν ἄκαιρον προθυμίαν ἀνάληψιν βουλομένην

1. τὰ οἴκον L.O.d. τοὺς οἴκους c. 6. ἐγένετο f. ἀλλήλους E.F.H.V.e.
 7. τὴν πολεμίαν] om. N.V. in margine B.F. inter versus h. τὴν solum om. Q.
 8. ἐπὶ ἐκείνῃ K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπὶ ἐκείνῃ. 8. παρόντας] om. g.
 9. ξυμμάχων K. 11. οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι C.V. Porpo. Bekk. αὐτοὺς k. ἀπο-
 λαβόντες K. 12. τὸ χωρίον B. 15. τῷ Ἀγιδί K. τις] της E. 16. ἐβόησεν B.
 διεβόησεν h. ἐπεβόησεν c. ἰδὼν ἐς χωρίον c.d.i. ὁρῶν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον L.O.P.
 18. τῆς] τὴν F.H.K. ἐπ' αἰτίου F.H.

6. μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμει-
 νασι] "Unless in a body, and after
 "having waited for one another." The
 conjunction καὶ therefore is right, and
 μηδὲ is not at all wanted in its place.
 Gölter's translation of these words,
 "nec facile erat, parva cum manu, ne-
 "que militibus se invicem præstolan-
 "tibus, agrum hostilem permeare,"
 seems to confound the distinction be-
 tween οὐ and μή. The latter word, as
 usual, does not deny a fact, but refers
 to the thought or notion of the fact.
 Οὐκ ἀθρόοις would assume the fact,
 "that the allies were not assembled in

"one body." Μὴ ἀθρόοις is merely
 "supposing them not to be assembled."
 So Herodotus VII. 101. 3. οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι
 εἰσι—μὴ εὐόντες ἀρθμοί: that is, "sup-
 "posing they are not united," or, "un-
 "less they unite." Οὐκ εὐόντες ἀρθμοί
 would assume their not being united
 as a fact: "They are not equal to fight
 "with us, because they are not unit-
 "ed." See Hermann on Viger, note
 267.

7. ἐπὶ ἐκείνῃ γὰρ διὰ μέσου] "For the
 "Argive territory closed up the com-
 "munication, by lying just in the way
 "of it."

εἶναι. ὁ δὲ, εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἴτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι³
ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἐξαίφνης, πάλιν τὸ στρατεύμα κατὰ
τάχος πρὶν ξυμμίξαι ἀπῆγε. καὶ ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τε-⁴
γαῆτιν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντικὴν, περὶ οὐπὲρ ὡς

1. εἴτε] om. h. καὶ] om. Q. διὰ] om. P. εἴτε αὐτῷ Q. 3. ξυμμίξαι]
ξυμβῆναι B.h. γεάτιν C.G. sed in marg. τεγέαν γην. τεγεάτην E. 4. ἐς
(vel εἰς) A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Valckenar. ad Herodot.
VII. 208, 3. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς. τῇ] om. L.O. ὡς]
ἐς d.e. ὡς ἐς L.O.P.c.g.k.

1. Ἄλλο τι, ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ] "Or
"whether it was that he himself was
"suddenly struck by some resolution,
"other than what he had determined
"on before." The words ἢ κατὰ τὸ
αὐτὸ are inserted to fix the sense of
ἄλλο, which might otherwise have been
supposed to refer, not to the king's
original plan, but to the exclamation of
the counsellor; as if the king's final
resolution were different *from that*, not
from his own original designs. Com-
pare, as to the expression, Herodot.
VIII. 4, 1. παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρήγματα ἀπέ-
βαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκειον.

4. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν] The plain of
Mantinea is in reality a high table land,
considerably above the level of the val-
leys on the coast of Peloponnesus, al-
though surrounded by high mountains,
with respect to which it is itself a low
plain. It is so complete a basin, that
the streams which flow into it from the
mountains have no outlet but through
the mountains themselves: the lime-
stone of the country, like that of Derby-
shire and the West Riding of York-
shire, abounds in caverns; and the
streams, sinking into these, appear
again at a considerable distance in the
valleys, at a lower level, nearer the
coast. These "swallows," as we should
call them, are known by the name of
zerethra, or katavóthra, [τῶν βερέθρων,
ἀ καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες ἐρεθρα. Strabo,
VIII. 8, 4.] and are exceedingly numer-
ous in Arcadia, almost all the streams,
at some part or other of their course,
being in this manner swallowed up, and
reappearing again out of the ground
after a greater or less interval. In the
same way the river Aire, in York-
shire, rises in the high moorlands
north-east of Settle, and runs into a
small basin, or lake, called Malham
Tarn; but from thence, finding no re-

gular outlet, it sinks under ground,
and reappears at the distance of about
three miles, at a much lower level,
flowing out of the ground under a high
perpendicular cliff, (or scar, in the lan-
guage of the north of England,) at a
spot called Malham Cove. The plain
of Mantinea is so complete a level, that
there is not, in some parts of it, a suffi-
cient slope to carry off the waters of
the mountain torrents; and the land
would be overflowed, unless trenches
were made to assist the course of the
waters towards some one or other of
the katavóthra which nature has pro-
vided for their discharge. Thus the
waters of the neighbourhood of Man-
tinea were, in ancient times, usually
carried off by the katavóthra at the
southern extremity of the plain, in the
territory of Tegea. But Agis, on the
occasion mentioned in the text of Thu-
cydides, turned them in the opposite
direction, towards Mantinea; on which
side the katavóthra are smaller, and the
drainage therefore would be less easily
effected. For all the above details, as
far as they relate to Greece, I am in-
debted to the excellent work of Col.
Leake, vol. III. p. 44, &c. p. 153, &c.
A similar instance, of a valley at a very
high level not affording slope sufficient
for the discharge of its waters, occurs
in the Apennines, in the case of the
Velino. The river used to overflow the
whole valley, till a cut was made for it
in the low rocky knoll that formed a
dam to its lower extremity, and it then
was enabled to discharge itself in a pre-
cipitous fall of three hundred feet into
the lower valley of the Nar, or Nera.
This fall, made originally in order to
drain the plain of Reate on the Velino,
is no other than the celebrated cascade
of Terni.

τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτουτος ὅποτέρωσέ ἂν ἐσπίπῃ Μαντινῆς καὶ Τεγεαῖται πολεμουσιν. ἐβούλετο δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου βοηθοῦντας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος ἐκτροπὴν, ἐπειδὴν πύθωνται, καταβιβάσαι τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ἐν τῷ 5 ὁμαλῷ τὴν μάχην ποιῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην μείνας αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν· οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγέντες τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδι αὐτῶν ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ εἶχον ὃ τι εἰκάσωσιν· εἶτα ἐπειδὴ ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκείνοι τε ἀπέκρυναν καὶ σφεῖς

1. ὅποτέρως ἂν A.E.F.G.H.V. ὅποτέρων ἂν B. ὅποτέροσε ἂν R. ἐμπίπτῃ K. ἐσπίπτοι e. 3. πείθονται A.B.C.E.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.b.c.h. 6. παρὰ h. 8. ταίφνιδι om. g. αὐτῶν om. K. ὅτι ἂν εἰκάσωσιν g. 9. εἴτ' ἐπειδὴ C.V. ἐπέκρυναν Q.

2. ἐβούλετο δὲ—καταβιβάσαι] The syntax of this passage deserves notice. The Scholiast says that βοηθοῦντας means βοηθήσοντας: and Poppo quotes two other instances, IV. 85, 1. and III. 18, 1. where, according to him, the participle of the present tense is used in the sense of the future. (Prolegom. I. p. 154.) Duker also refers to the use of the present and aorist tenses of the infinitive, IV. 40, 1. and V. 4, 6. But in the present passage βοηθοῦντας is rather a gerund than a participle; that is, it has no reference to time, but merely expresses the action. The sense is not, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, to resist the turning of "the water," which would indeed require βοηθήσοντας; but it is rather, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, by [or 'in'] their resisting the turning of the water," &c. So in the passage referred to by Poppo, IV. 85, 1. ἡ ἐκπεμψίς—γεγίνηται—ἐπαληθεύουσα, the sense is not, "I have "been sent out in order to confirm," &c.; but, "I have been sent out in confirmation. I am here as a confirmation of all that we said," &c.

3. βοηθοῦντας] Pro βοηθήσοντας, si Scholiastæ credimus, ait Stephanus Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 138. Potest credi Scholiastæ. Thucydides sæpe præsens pro futuro ponit. IV. 40, 1. ἀποδοῦναι et ἀποθνήσκειν. V. 4, 6. πείθειν. Et sic quamplurimis aliis locis. Vide ad IV. 61, 8. DUKER.

7. τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδι ἀναχωρήσει] Most of the editors, to whom Dobree may be added, consider αἰφνιδίω to be an interpolation, supposing it to be a marginal gloss upon ἐξ ὀλίγου. And indeed the Scholiast on ch. 64, 4. does explain ἐξ ὀλίγου by ἐξαίφνης, as he does also the words δι' ὀλίγου in ch. 66, 1. In the present passage too the Scholiast explains ἐξ ὀλίγου to mean ἐξ ὀλίγου καιροῦ, which he could scarcely have done had αἰφνιδίω existed in his manuscript. Portus, on the other hand, says, "ἐξ ὀλίγου ad loci intervallum "referendum," in allusion to what had been said above, μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἔχώρησαν. Compare II. 91, 5. ἀξύμφορον δρῶντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν. It must be confessed, however, that ἐξ ὀλίγου in Thucydides generally relates to time. II. 11, 5. 61, 2. IV. 108, 6. V. 64, 4. 72, 1.

9. ἐκείνοι τε ἀπέκρυναν] 'Εαυτοὺς δεesse putat Scholiastes. Sed videndum est, an potius suppleri debeat αὐτοὺς, nempe τοὺς Ἀργεῖους, e conspectu eorum evaserunt. Ita certe hoc verbo utitur Lucianus, qui non pauca a Thucydide sumsit, II. Ver. Hist. p. 687. ἐφεύγομεν, ἀπολιπόντες αὐτοὺς μαχομένους.—ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπεκρούσαμεν αὐτοὺς, ἰώμεθα τε τοὺς τραυματίας. Sic ἀποκρούπτειν γῆν dicuntur navigantes, qui tam longe in altum provecti sunt, ut terram conspiciere non amplius possint. Vid. Budæum Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 324. Ab his autem ductum hoc genus lo-

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ἡσύχαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθουν, ἐνταῦθα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρα-
τηγούς αὖθις ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, τό τε πρότερον καλῶς ληφθέντας
πρὸς Ἀργεὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφεθῆναι, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ἀποδιδρά-
σκοντας οὐδεὶς ἐπιδιώκει, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν οἱ μὲν σώζον-
5 ται σφεῖς δὲ προδίδονται. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐθορυβήθησαν
μὲν τὸ παραυτίκα, ὕστερον δὲ ἀπάγουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ
λόφου, καὶ προελθόντες ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ὡς
ἰόντες ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

LXVI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
10 ξυνετάξαντο, ὡς ἔμελλον μαχεῖσθαι, ἣν περιτύχωσιν· οἱ τε
The Lacedæmonians form in haste to meet them. Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος πρὸς τὸ Ἡρά-
κλειον πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον ἰόντες
ὁρῶσι δι' ὀλίγου τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐν τάξει τε ἤδη πάντας καὶ
ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου προελθούσας. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαι-
15 μόνιοι, ἐς ὃ ἐμέμνηντο, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐξεπλάγησαν.
διὰ βραχείας γὰρ μελλήσεως ἡ παρασκευὴ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο,
καὶ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον τὸν ἑαυτῶν,
Ἀγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον.
βασιλέως γὰρ ἄγοντος ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, καὶ τοῖς 3

2. αὖθις] εὐθὺς γρ. h. ἐν αἰτία] ἐναντία I. πρῶτον Q. λειφθέντας V.
3. post ἀποδιδράσκοντας G: ποτιδαιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον—θεῶν γάρ, quæ sunt c. 30, 2, 3.
5. ἐθορύβησαν A.B.h. 7. προσελθόντες B.F.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. 10. μάχε-
σθαι P. ἥπερ τύχωσιν K. 14. †δὴ†] δὲ καὶ Q. δ' οἱ V. 15. ἐμέμνητο K.
16. διὰ γὰρ βραχείας c.i. 17. ἐαυτοῦ V.

quendi docet Schol. DUKER. Virgil. Æn. III. 291. Phæacum abscondimus arces. BAYER.

5. ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν κ. τ. λ.] "Were
"for a time bewildered by the outcry,
"and knew not what to decide upon."
Compare III. 22, 7. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν
—βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα.

14. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαιμόνιοι] Le-
gendum videtur μάλιστα δέ. Hoc loco
particula adversativa aptior est, ne di-
cam necessaria. ΗΛΑΚΚ. Non displiceret μάλιστα δὲ δὴ. PORRO. The read-
ing δ' οἱ, found in the manuscript V,
affords a good sense, but I have not
ventured to introduce it into the text,
without further authority.

17. ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον]

Compare II. 90, 3. κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβι-
βάσας. "They fell into their ranks,"
literally, "under the influence of hur-
ry;" hurry and haste presiding over
all their movements. Compare the well
known expression, ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξῆγον,
Herodot. II. 45, 1. and others quoted also
by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. β.

19. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται] Credo;
sed hoc ubique fit, non Lacedæmone
solum. Legendum suspicor ἀπ' ἐκείνου,
originates with, emanates from. Vide
sequentia. Xenoph. Rep. Lacedæm.
XIII. 10. ἀρχονται πάντες ἀπὸ βασιλέως.
DOBREE. The alteration here proposed
is most needless. It was nothing re-
markable that a king in general should
enjoy the supreme command in war:

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

μὲν πολεμάρχους αὐτοὺς φράζει τὸ δέον, οἱ δὲ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ἐκέينوι δὲ τοῖς πεντηκοντῆρσιν, αὖθις δ' οὗτοι τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρ-
 4 χαις καὶ οὗτοι τῇ ἐνωμοτίᾳ. καὶ αἱ παραγγέλσεις, ἦν τι βού-
 λωνται, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ χωροῦσι καὶ ταχέαι ἐπέρχονται· σχε-
 δον γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαι-
 μονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελὲς τοῦ δρω-
 μένου πολλοῖς προσήκει. LXVII. τότε δὲ κέρας μὲν εὐώ-

The dispositions of the
 two armies, and their
 lines of battle.

νυμον Σκιρίται αὐτοῖς καθίσταντο, αἰὲν ταύτην
 τὴν τάξιν μόνοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐ-

2. πεντηκοντῆρσιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. πεντηκοντέρσιν c. vulgo πεντηκοντατῆρσιν. 5. τὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.I.K.L.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 7. μὲν
 τὸ εὐώνυμον h. 8. σκιρίται Q. 9. τὴν] om. A.B.E.F.h.

but the Lacedæmonian kings were so shackled in the exercise of *their* power, that it was not superfluous to mention one instance in which they were kings more than in name. Nay, even in war Agis had been subjected to the control of a council; so that it was by no means absurd to take notice, that if not in his previous operations, yet at least in the disposition of his army on the field of battle, he enjoyed absolute authority.

4. σχεδὸν γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου] Compare VII. 33, 2. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ᾗδῃ πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων.

8. Σκιρίται] "The Sciritæ were originally, no doubt, as their name implies, the inhabitants of the district Sciritis, on the extreme frontier of Laconia, towards Parrhasia: their rights and duties seem to have been fixed by some covenant, and their manner of fighting was perhaps that of the Arcadians." Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 243. (p. 258. English Translation.) Sciritis "consisted of those rugged and barren hills, rising in one point to a considerable height, which occupy the triangular space contained between the upper Eurotas westward and the passes eastward through which leads the direct road from Tegea to Sparta, by the modern Krya Vrysi, Stenúri, and Krevatá Khan; the apex of the triangle being near Sparta, and the base towards the valleys of Asea and Tegea." Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 28. The

name may possibly express the wild and rugged nature of the country, for σκείρα signifies, "ground overgrown with brushwood;" and σκείρος, or σκιρός, is, "hard" and "rugged." Schneider (Lexicon, in σκίρος) quotes from the Tabulæ Heracleenses, σκίρον καὶ ἀρρήκτου γῆς. The Sciritæ then, or inhabitants of the Wealds, or Wolds, of the Laconian frontier, being, according to Hesychius, of Arcadian extraction; and likely, from the nature of their country, to be of the race of the very earliest inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and to be living in a state of continual warfare with the Achæians of the plains, favoured, we may suppose, the passage of the Dorian invaders, just as the Gauls of the north of Italy favoured the march of Hannibal. They remained after the conquest, as before, a distinct race, and thus held a distinct place in the Lacedæmonian armies, being stationed on the extreme left of the line, that is, after the lochi of the Lacedæmonians, just as the Plateans at Marathon stood on the extreme left, after the ten tribes of native Athenians. But their being in the line at all, shews that they must have carried the long spear and shield, like the other troops; although their habits as mountaineers, and, still more, their being a distinct race, furnished a reason for their being employed, as we find they were, always in advance of the army in a campaign, and on any service of peculiar danger;

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τῶν ἔχοντες· παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Βρασιδίειοι στρα-
 τῶται, καὶ Νεοδαμώδεις μετ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτ' ἤδη Λακεδαιμό-
 νιοι αὐτοὶ ἐξῆς καθίστασαν τοὺς λόχους, καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς
 Ἀρκάδων Ἡραϊῆς, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μαινάλιοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ
 5 δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὀλίγοι τὸ ἔσχατον
 ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα. Λακε-
 δαιμόνιοι μὲν οὕτως ἐτάξαντο· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι αὐτοῖς, δεξιὸν
 μὲν κέρας Μαντινῆς εἶχον, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων τὸ ἔργον ἐγί-
 γνετο, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι Ἀρκάδων ἦσαν, ἔπειτα
 10 Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἀσκησιν
 τῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον δημοσίᾳ παρείχε, καὶ ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν οἱ
 ἄλλοι Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, Κλεω-

1. παρ' αὐτοῖς L. βρασιδίειοι A.B.C.F.G.L.O.V. d.e. βραδίσιοι f.h.i. 2. νεοδα-
 μώδας Q. 3. ἐξῆς] εὐθύς Q. καθίστασαντο Q. αὐτοῖς e. 4. καὶ] om. A.B.h.
 6. οἱ] om. K.e. ἑκατέρων E.F.H. 7. δεξιὸν μὲν] μὲν om. d.e. 8. τῇ] γῇ L.
 9. αὐτοὺς B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo αὐτοῖς. 12. καὶ μετ'—κλεωναῖοι] om. E.

the Spartans being notoriously sparing of the lives of their own citizens, and always preferring to risk their subjects or allies instead of themselves; not, of course, from cowardice, but from policy, and from the smallness of their own numbers. See Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XII. 3. Cyropæd. IV. 2, 1. Herodot. VI. 111, 2. Isocrat. Panath. §. 196. Hecychius in σκεῖρα.

2. Νεοδαμώδεις] Supra, c. 34, 1. DUKER.

4. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται] The Tegeatæ obtained an honourable post in the Peloponnesian armies, from their services in the times of the invasion by the Heraclidæ. See Herodot. IX. 26. But, to save the sovereign dignity of the Lacedæmonians, the most honourable post of all, the extreme right wing, was held by Lacedæmonian soldiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Athenians, by the Acarnanians and their confederates, in the battle of Olpæ. III. 107, 7.

9. παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς] Such is the reading of the best MSS. and it is probably the true one. Yet παρ' αὐτοῖς καθίστασαν, a few lines above, does not properly excuse παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν, which is in fact, like so many others, a condensed

expression for παρ' αὐτοῖς ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν.

αὐτοῖς] Αὐτοῖς habent omnes MSS. et Edd. ante Stephani secundam. Et hoc non minus recte ea significatione, quam hic habere debet, dicitur, quam παρ' αὐτοῖς. Thucydides hoc ipso cap. καὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς Ἀρκάδων Ἡραϊῆς. DUKER.

10. Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες] The citizens of a democracy were at once impatient of the irksomeness of constant military training, and for the most part too poor to spare the time for it. Something therefore of the nature of a standing army became necessary, and the Argives maintained this little regular force of a thousand men, selected, we are told, from the young men of the wealthier classes, and of course therefore highly aristocratical in its political feelings. Accordingly the individual members of this body were apt to be guilty of acts of individual insolence and outrage towards the poorer citizens, and collectively they conspired with the Lacedæmonians after the defeat of Mantinea, and helped them to effect the overthrow of the democratical constitution. Compare Diodor. Sic. XII. p. 123, 127. ed. Rhodom. Plutarch, Alcib. 15. Pausan. II. 20. Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

ναῖοι καὶ Ὀρνεᾶται, ἔπειτα Ἀθηναῖοι ἔσχατοι τὸ εὐώνυμον
κέρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

LXVIII. Τάξις μὲν ἦδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν,
τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεῖζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν
δὲ γράψαι, ἣ καθ' ἐκάστους ἐκατέρων ἢ ξύμ- 5
παντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ
Λακεδαιμονίων πλῆθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ
κρυπτὸν ἡγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον
κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθῃ ἡπιστεῖτο. ἐκ
μέντοι τοιούδε λογισμοῦ ἔξιστί τῳ σκοπεῖν τὸ 10
3 Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγενόμενον πλῆθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ

1. ὀρναῖαται A. ὀρναῖαται B.F.R. 3. ἀμφοτέρων d.i. 4. ἐφάνη] om. d.i.
6. γὰρ] om. R. 8. τῶν] τὸ c. 9. πλῆθει F.H.I. ἡπίστατο E. 10. μέντοι]
μὲν g. ἔξιστί τῳ F. 11. τότε παραγεν.] τὸ περιγενόμενον h. γὰρ] om. P.

1. Ὀρνεᾶται.] The town of Orneæ was situated in the mountains which turn the streams northward into the gulf of Corinth by Sicyon, and eastward into the gulf of Argos. It was, according to Pausanias, 120 stadia distant from Argos. (II. 25.) No remains of the city are known to exist in modern times. See Colonel Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 351. I should infer from this passage that Orneæ and Cleonæ were the only two remaining towns of Argolis in which the old Pelasgian or Cynurian inhabitants still enjoyed a distinct existence as *περίοικοι*: the others, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Asine, &c. having been destroyed by the Argives at an earlier period, and their inhabitants incorporated with the citizens of Argos. This was also, in the end, the fate of Orneæ itself, according to Pausanias: (VIII. 27, 1. II. 25, 5.) and Müller supposes that this destruction took place at the same time with that of the other cities of Argolis, namely, about 464 years before Christ; and that the Orneatæ here mentioned by Thucydides were a colony of Argives sent to repeople the town after the removal of its old inhabitants. But in that case the Orneatæ would have been actually Argives, and not allies of Argos; as much as the people of Eleusis and Acharnæ were Athenians. The well known passage in Herodotus,

VIII. 73, 4. seems to agree best with my interpretation; "the Cynurians have become Doricized," he says, "by the Argives and by time, being Orneatæ and Perieci;" that is, Orneæ, when Herodotus wrote, (which certainly was after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,) was still inhabited by the old Cynurian or Pelasgian race, who, however altered in language and manners, still existed there in a distinct society, as the Perieci, or subject allies, of the Dorian Argives. I see no reason therefore for supposing that Orneæ had been ever destroyed by the Argives before the sixteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, (Thucyd. VI. 7, 2.) that is, about three years after the period with which we are now engaged. ["It seems rather more probable from Pausan. VIII. 27, 1. "that there had been, as Wachsmuth suggests, I. 2. p. 86, a partial removal of the original inhabitants before the Peloponnesian war." Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 363. note. This may have been so, but I do not think that the passage in Pausanias outweighs the reasons given above for believing that Orneæ at the time of the battle of Mantinea was still inhabited by its old population, and not by Dorian colonists from Argos.]

8. See VI. 17, 5.

ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ
λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῷ
ἐνωμοτίαι τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ

1. ἐμάχοντο] ἐγένοντο ε. ἐκατοστῷ P. c. 3. ἐνωμοτίας C.E.K.c.

1. ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες
ἦσαν τέσσαρες κ. τ. λ.] De hoc loco,
præter Cragium, agunt Emmius, Meur-
sius, l. d. et Camerarius ad Xenoph. II.
Cynæd. p. 309. DUKER.

3. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο κ. τ. λ.]
The regular complement of the eno-
motia was twenty-four men, besides its
captain: the pentecostys was composed
of two enomotia, and the lochus of two
pentecostyes. The lochus then con-
sisted ordinarily of one hundred men,
under the command of the lochagus;
and this, like the century in the Roman
army, seems to have been the regu-
lating element of the whole organiza-
tion. Accordingly on extraordinary
occasions, as here at Mantinea, the
strength of the lochus was quadrupled,
by being made to consist of four double
pentecostyes containing each not two
but four enomotia, while the number of
the lochi themselves was not increased,
probably because, like the three centu-
ries of the Roman cavalry, it was con-
nected with the political divisions of the
people, and therefore not lightly to be
altered. But not only might the num-
ber of enomotia in the lochus be in-
creased, but a farther addition to its
actual strength might be made by in-
creasing the number of men in the eno-
motia. Thus the ordinary depth of the
line consisting of eight ranks, the eno-
motia commonly contained three files;
but here at Mantinea another file was
added, so that each enomotia contained
four files, or thirty-two soldiers. At
Leuctra, on the contrary, the usual
number of files in the enomotia was
retained, and that of its ranks was in-
creased from eight to twelve; a greater
depth of line being required to resist
the dense columns which formed the
favourite national tactic of Thebes. The
enomotia, therefore, at Leuctra mustered
six and thirty soldiers. By these means
also the Spartans gained, as Müller well
observes, the additional object of con-
cealing the actual strength of their ar-
mies. It is possible, that whether from

their standards, or from their disposi-
tion when encamped, the number of
lochi in the field might be easily known
by the enemy; but by making the
strength of each lochus variable, the
real amount of the whole force was still
left a matter of uncertainty. The com-
plete distinctness of the lochi, and the
substantive nature of each, derived ori-
ginally from its distinct political cha-
racter, is further shewn by the power
left to each separate lochagus of varying
the depth or length of his own lochus
as he thought proper, before he took
his place in the line. When actually in
the line, we must of course conclude
that no change could be made in the
disposition of the men, without the
command of the general in chief. A
question here arises, why Thucydides
makes no mention of the mora, which,
according to Xenophon, was the largest
division of the Lacedæmonian army,
and consisted of four lochi; the whole
Spartan people being divided into six
mora. The Scholiast on Aristophanes,
Lysistrat. 454. says, that there were six
lochi in Sparta; others (Schol. on IV.
8, 9.) say, five; and Thucydides here
speaks of seven; but I think he means
to include the Brasidian soldiers, and
the neodamodes; and supposing them
to have formed together one lochus, the
number of the regular Lacedæmonian
lochi would thus be six. These lochi,
containing each 512 men, are thus much
larger than the regular mora, which con-
tained only 400; and approach more
nearly to the enlarged mora of 600 men,
such as it usually was in active service
in the time of Agesilaus. (Xenoph. Rep.
Laced. XI. 4. Hellen. IV. 5, 11, 12.)
Was it that amongst the many innova-
tions introduced into Sparta after the
triumphant close of the Peloponnesian
war, the term "lochus" was henceforth
used in the sense in which the other
Greeks commonly used it, that is, as a
mere military division, consisting pro-
perly of about one hundred men; and
that, to avoid confusion, the greater

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ζυγῷ τέσσαρες ἐπὶ δὲ βάθος ἐτάξαντο μὲν οὐ πάντες ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ὡς λοχαγὸς ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, ἐπὶ πᾶν δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ ὀκτώ. παρὰ δὲ ἅπαν πλὴν Σκιριτῶν τετρακόσιοι καὶ δυοῖν δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες ἢ πρώτη τάξις ἦν.

LXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ξυνιέναι ἔμελλον ἤδη, ἐνταῦθα καὶ παρ-5 αινέσεις καθ' ἑκάστους ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων στρατηγῶν τοιαῖδε ἐγίνοντο, Μαντινεῦσι μὲν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τε πατρί-
 dos ἢ μάχῃ ἔσται καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς ἅμα καὶ δου-
 λείας, τὴν μὲν μὴ πειρασαμένοις ἀφαιρεθῆναι,
 τῆς δὲ μὴ αὖθις πειρᾶσθαι Ἀργείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς 10

2. ὡς δὲ λοχαγὸς O. ἐπὶ πᾶν A.B.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίσταν.
 3. παρὰ] περὶ d. 5. ἐπειδὴ Q.d.i. 7. ἐγίνοντο g. 8. ἔσται ὑπὲρ L.
 9. μὴ] om. c. ἀφερεθῆναι F. 10. τε] om. L. ante τῆς ponunt V.f.

divisions, formerly called lochi, and whose number, as being connected with old traditions and political divisions, was not variable, were for the future called by the less equivocal name of moræ? Xenophon mentions twelve lochi on one occasion serving under the king Archidamus. (Hellen. VII. 4, 20.) Now no writer states the Spartan lochi, in the earlier sense of the term, to have exceeded six; and it appears, by comparing the statement of Xenophon, Hell. VII. 4, 20. with VII. 4, 27. that the word must there be used in its common military sense: and that the three lochi there spoken of could not have contained much more than three hundred men amongst them. It is hardly conceivable that Dobree should have written upon this passage, "Credo omnia ista, τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας—ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, una li-
 "tura tollenda." A more striking specimen of rash and ignorant criticism can hardly be conceived, than Dobree's remarks on this, and on the 66th chapter.

[It has been objected to the above note, both by Bishop Thirlwall and by Poppo, that if the mora of Xenophon was called lochus before the end of the Peloponnesian war, we must suppose that the same name was given to two entirely different divisions of the same army, to that commanded by the polemarch as well as to that commanded

by the lochagus. But the taxis at Athens seems similarly to have been used in two different senses, (see IV. 4, 1. note) and it does not seem to me improbable that the name of the great divisions of the national army should have been also applied to the smaller bodies of which they were composed; the name itself being of a general character, and expressing, I suppose, no more than our word "band;" so that it might be given to any number of men which was complete in itself, and not necessarily a mere fraction of a larger body. Now the small lochus was complete in itself, with its two pentecostyes and four enomotiae, and commanded by its lochagus, and was no doubt sometimes employed separately; but when two of these were united, the larger body still retained the same name, being still a complete and distinct body, but as it contained now two lochagi of equal rank it was put under the supreme command of a higher officer, called polemarch or general, to whom the two lochagi were of course subordinate.]

1. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ [ζυγῷ] Suidas, ζυγὸς ἐν τοῖς τακτικοῖς τὸ ἐκ παρεστηκότων ἀλλήλοις πλῆθος. Vide ibi Kusterum, qui ita recte emendavit e MSS. pro περιεστηκότων: quod tamen etiam Ar-
 cerius viderat ad Æliani Tactic. cap. 7.
 DUKER.

10. τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας καὶ—ισο-

ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας μὴ διὰ
 παντὸς στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἅμα ἐχθροὺς
 καὶ ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι τοῖς
 δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καλὸν εἶναι μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμά-
 5 χων ἀγωνιζομένους μηδενὸς λείπεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους νικήσαντες τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιότεραν
 καὶ μείζω ἔξουσιν, καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἄλλος ἐς τὴν
 γῆν ἔλθῃ. τοῖς μὲν Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις τοιαῦτα παρη- 2
 νέθη· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καθ' ἐκάστους τε καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολε-
 10 μικῶν νόμων ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ὧν ἡπίισταντο τὴν παρακέλευ-
 σιν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, εἰδότες ἔργων ἐκ
 πολλοῦ μελέτην πλείω σώζουσιν ἢ λόγων δι' ὀλίγου καλῶς
 ῥηθεῖσαν παραίνεσιν. LXX. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν,
 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ
 χωροῦντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπό

BATTLE OF
 MANTINEA.
 15

1. ἐν τῇ πελοποννήσῳ ε. 2. ἀμύνασθαι A.B.h. ἅμα καὶ ἐχθροὺς K.
 3. ἀνέχεσθαι A.B.h. ἀμύνεσθαι V. 4. καὶ ante ἀγαθῶν] om. Q. 7. ἄλλος]
 om. K. 8. ἔλθοι Q.V.e. τοῖς μὲν—παρηνέθη] om. K. τοιαῦτα A.B.C.
 E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα.
 παρηνέχθη P. 9. λακεδαιμονίων K. τε] om. c. πολιτικῶν f. 11. μνή-
 μης] γνώμης c.d.i. ἔργois c. ἔργον G.I.k. 13. μετὰ] om. Q.

μοιρίας] The ἡγεμονία refers to the times of the Pelopidæ; the Dorian Argives appropriating to themselves the greatness of the Achæians of Mycenæ, as we are apt to consider the Celtic king Arthur one of our national heroes. The ἰσομοιρία relates to the period spoken of by Herodotus, I. 82, 2. when the Argives were masters of the eastern coast of Laconia, and contended with the Lacedæmonians on equal terms for the possession of Thyrea.

3. καὶ ἀστυγείτονας] Compare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς τε γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἔλθῃ] Compare IV. 95, 2. οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν. There is a mixture, as usual, of the oratio recta and oratio obliqua: οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ does not depend upon στί, but is in the mood and tense that the speaker himself would have used. "No other in-
 vader will ever attack us;" but the insertion of αὐτοῖς instead of ἡμῖν makes the construction confused, and would

properly require the optative: στί—οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἐλεύσοιτο, as in Sophocles, Philoctet. 611. ἐθέσπισεν—τάπῃ Τροίᾳ πέργαμ' ὥς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέρσοιεν.

9. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ] "The Lacedæmonians, both individually among
 "one another, and with their national
 "war-songs, called upon their men to
 "remember what they knew already,
 "being brave in themselves without
 "any especial incitement." Παρακέλευ-
 σιν τῆς μνήμης is exactly the same with
 ὑπόμνησιν, in IV. 95, 1. ἡ παραίνεσις—
 πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας—ὑπόμνησιν
 μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. See also VI.
 68, 4. τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες
 ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

13. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν, Ἀργεῖοι μὲν—χωροῦν-
 τες] A remarkable instance of construc-
 tion, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον, as ἡ ξύνοδος
 ἦν is exactly equivalent in sense to
 ξυνήλθον ἐς μάχην.

14. ὁρμή A. Gellius I. 11. Heringa
 Observ. VI. p. 54.

αὐλητῶν πολλῶν †νόμφ† ἐγκαθεστῶτων, οὐ τοῦ θείου χάριν, ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν καὶ μὴ διασπασθείη αὐτοῖς ἡ τάξις, ὅπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατό- πεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν. LXXI. ξυνιόντων δ' ἔτι Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς τοιόνδε ἐβουλεύσατο δρᾶσαι. τὰ στρατό- πεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο· ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ξυνόδοις μᾶλλον ἐξωθεῖται, καὶ περιίσχουσι κατὰ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐώνυμον ἀμφοτέροι τῷ δεξιῷ, διὰ τὸ φοβου- μένους προστέλλειν τὰ γυμνὰ ἕκαστον ὡς μάλιστα τῇ τοῦ ἐν δεξιᾷ παρατεταγμένου ἀσπίδι, καὶ νομίζειν τὴν πυκνότητα¹⁰ τῆς ξυγκλήσεως εὐσκεπαστότατον εἶναι· καὶ ἡγείται μὲν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης ὁ πρωτοστάτης τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως, προθυμού-

1. νόμον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Porpo. ὁμοῦ h.i. ἐγκαθε-
στῶτος f. 2. προσέλθοιεν f. 3. μέγιστα K.R. 4. τοῖς f. προσδοῖς G.L.
O.P.k. ποιεῖν ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις Gellius. τοῖς προσόδοις V. ἔτι] om. d.i.
5. τοιόνδε τι ἐβουλεύσατο e. τὰ] om. Q. 6. μὲν ποιεῖ P. αὐτῶν Bekk.
7. περισχύουσι A.B.F.h. τὸ om. G. 9. περιστέλλειν N.V. πρὸς πέλλειν E.
τοῦ] τοὺς c.d.i. 11. ξυγκλήσεως F.H.K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλήσεως
A.B.d.h.i. vulgo ξυγκλείσεως. εὐσκεπτότατον e.

1. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν πολλῶν] The flute-players at Sparta were a distinct caste, no stranger being admitted to exercise their profession. Herodot. VI. 60. They were, probably, as Müller supposes, not Dorians, but Perieci; like the caste of heralds, who claimed descent from Talthybius. When a rude people, such as the Dorians, effect the conquest of one more civilized, all offices connected with religion are often left in the hands of the old inhabitants; the conquerors, in this respect, forbearing to exercise their right of conquest. See Append. I. to vol. I. p. 506. For the respect shewn to the Tuscan flute-players at Rome, and their exclusive right of exercising their art, see the curious and original story in Livy, IX. 30. For the sense of the preposition ὑπὸ, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. Jelf, 639. I. 2. c.

2. ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς κ. τ. λ.] Quærento quodam, cur ad tibie cantum Spartani pugnarent, respondit Agesilaus, ἵν' ὅταν πρὸς ῥυθμὸν βαίνωσιν, οἱ τε δειλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρείοι φανεροὶ ᾖσι. Plutarch. Apophthegm. Lacon. HUDSON. So also Aristotle, as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Noct. Att. I. 11: πρὸς αὐλὸν ἐμβαί-

νουσιν, ἵνα τοὺς δειλοὺς ἀσχημονοῦντας γινώσκωσιν.

Μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ] Vide Polybium apud Athenæum, XIV. 5: Saltantium in morem Aristophanis verbis Plut. v. 758. ἐκτυπείτο δὲ Ἐμβάς γερόντων εὐρύθμιος προβήμασιν. Pollux, III. 92. μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνουεν. male, pro βαίνοντες προ-
έλθοιεν. WASS. De iisdem Polyænus, I. 10. Πρὸς τὸ μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν ἐμ-
βαίνοντες ἀρρηκτοὶ τὴν τάξιν ἐγένοντο. Et Lucianus de Saltat. p. 790. Ἀπαντα μετὰ μουσῶν ποιοῦσιν, ἄχρι τοῦ πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ ῥυθμὸν, καὶ εὐτακτον ἐμ-
βασιν τοῦ ποδός. Pro προέλθοιεν Gel-
lius et Scholiastes habent προσέλθοιεν.
DUKER.

5. τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο] The construction is remarkable, for instead of τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς, which would have answered to the μὲν in the preceding clause, the answering clause is deferred so long that it is at last forgotten to be inserted at all, and the writer makes it the beginning of a new sentence, καὶ τότε περίεσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς, instead of the conclusion of the former one.

μενος ἐξαλλάττειν αἰὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γύμνωσιν, ἔπονται δὲ διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τότε περι- 2 ἔσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς πολὺ τῷ κέρα τῶν Σκιριτῶν, ἔτι δὲ πλέον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Τεγεᾶται τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅσῳ 5 μείζον τὸ στράτευμα εἶχον. δέισας δὲ Ἄγισ μὴ σφῶν κυ- 3 κλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ νομίσας ἄγαν περιέχειν τοὺς Μαντινέας, τοῖς μὲν Σκιρίταις καὶ Βρασιδεῖοις ἐσήμηνεν ἐπεξαγαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξιῶσαι τοῖς Μαντινεύσι, ἐς δὲ τὸ διάκενον τοῦτο παρήγγελλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως δύο 10 λόχους τῶν πολεμάρχων Ἱππονοῖδα καὶ Ἀριστοκλεί ἔχουσι παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐσβαλόντας πληρῶσαι, νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαντινέας βεβαίωτερον τετάξεσθαι. LXXII. ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτῷ, ἅτε ἐν

1. γνώσιν C.K.g. 2. δέ] om. V. οἱ] om. Q. 3. πολὺ τῷ κέρα A.B.C. E.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολὺ τὸ κέρα H.d.e.g. πολὺ τὸ κέρα K. vulgo τῷ κέρα πολὺ. 5. μείζω C.G.k. δέ] om. c. ὁ ἄγισ g. 7. τοῖς βρασιδεῖοις N.V. βρασιδεῖοις et A.B.e. ἐσήμηνεν K.g. 9. παρήγγελλεν Q.V.d. παρήγγελλεν G. 10. πολεμάρχων E.F. 11. θ' μεθ Q.e.f. καθ d.i. 12. τῷ] om. L.O.P. τοὺς] om. e. 13. τάξασθαι d.i.

5. δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον] Poppo supposes that σφῶν is here used as the singular number, as σφέτερος is made to refer to a singular noun, VII. 1, 5. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὠπλισμένους. VII. 4, 3. ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους. VII. 8, 1. ὁρῶν—τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν. But the grammarians condemn this usage; (Thomas Magist. p. 827.) and at any rate no authority can, I believe, be found for such a use of the genitive σφῶν. The fact seems to be, that σφῶν includes both Agis and his soldiers; as in I. 136, 4. διδάσκειται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθίζεσθαι, it includes both the queen and her husband. "She instructs Themistocles to take *their* child." So here, "Agis was afraid lest *their* left should be surrounded," that is, "the left of the Spartans," which term applies equally to the general and to his men. In a government like that of Sparta, where the kings were completely members of the state, and not its masters, this language seems the most proper that could be used.

Agis would have said, "*our* left wing" "is in danger of being surrounded," and not "*my* left wing;" and thus Thucydides says of him, δέισας μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and not μὴ ἑαυτοῦ κυκλωθῇ.

7. ἐπεξαγαγόντας] Haack interprets this as a military term, signifying, "to make a flank movement." Poppo doubts this, and marks the word with obeli, as if he preferred Bauer's conjecture ἐπεξάγοντας. But Bauer himself explains the preposition ἐν, "*ad* hostem," and so far I think he is right, that ἐπεξάγειν signifies a movement in advance, or on the offensive, not a movement in retreat. Whether it always signifies "a flank movement" also, I cannot pretend to say; it does so certainly in this instance, and in VII. 52, 2. where the object was exactly the same, περικλήσασθαι τοὺς ἐναντίους; for which purpose the line was unseasonably lengthened, and consequently weakened. Compare also ἀντεπεξήγον, used in the same sense, VIII. 104, 4.

αὐτῇ τῇ ἐφόδῳ καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου παραγγεῖλαντι, τὸν τε Ἀριστοκλέα καὶ τὸν Ἴππονοῖδαν μὴ θελῆσαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίαμα ὕστερον φεύγειν ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντας μαλακισθῆναι, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους φθάσαι τῇ προσμίξει, καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκιρίτας ὡς οὐ παρήλθον οἱ 5 λόχοι, πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσμίξαι, μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἔτι μηδὲ 2 τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ κατὰ πάντα τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλασσωθέντες τότε τῇ ἀνδρίᾳ ἔδειξαν οὐχ 3 ἦσσαν περιγεγόμενοι. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐν χερσὶν ἐγίνοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μαντινέων δεξιὸν τρέπει αὐτῶν τοὺς 10 Σκιρίτας καὶ τοὺς Βρασιδεῖους, καὶ ἐσπεσόντες οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, κατὰ τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διέφθειρον καὶ κυκλωσάμενοι ἔτρεψάν καὶ ἐξέωσαν ἐς τὰς 15 ἀμάξας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων ἀπέκτεινάν 15 4 τινας. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν ἦσσῶντο οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ μάλιστα τῷ μέσῳ, ἦπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἄγισ

3. τὸ om. E. 5. κελεύσαντος K. οὐ] om. G. 6. μὴ] οὐ d.i. 7. ξυγκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυγκλείσαι.
8. ἀνδρίᾳ H.K.V.h. correct. F. vulgo ἀνδρείᾳ. 9. περιγεγόμενοι f. 10. τῶν] om. c. 11. βρασιδεῖους A.P.V.e.h. 13. διακείμενοι d. ξυγκλησθέν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλησθέν F.H.K. ceteri ξυγκλεισθέν. 14. διέφθειραν d.e.i.k. ἐς] om. c. 15. τεταγμένων H. 16. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ "Longe plurimi libri." Poppo. quibus nunc accedunt C.V. vulgo et Bekk. τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ.

2. ἀλλὰ καὶ—φεύγειν] This clause depends, not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*, but on *ξυνέβη* only. A similar carelessness occurs I. 95, 4. *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ, καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους—μετατάσσθαι*, where *μετατάσσθαι* depends in the same manner only on *ξυνέβη*, and not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*.

5. καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Poppo, Reiske, and Dobree, in the stopping of this passage, which has been variously interpreted. The sense appears to be, "And when Agis, seeing that the two lochi did not come up to take their intended place, ordered the Sciritæ again to rejoin the Lacedæmonian

"line, he found (*ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*) that neither were these any longer able to close up the opening." *Τούτους* refers to the Sciritæ, who are the subject of the preceding verb *προσμίξαι*. *Ξυγκλῆσαι* is simply "to close up the line." Compare, a little below, *τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν*.

ὡς οὐ παρήλθον] ἦγον ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν Σκιριτῶν. SCHOL.

7. τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ—ἐλασσωθέντες] I understand this, with Mitford, as meant to allude to Agis. Probably Thucydides thought that the order given to the Sciritæ, just on the eve of battle, was ill judged, and was likely to produce bad results.

ἦν καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, προσπε-
 σόντες τῶν τε Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις
 ὠνομασμένοις καὶ Κλεωναίοις καὶ Ὀρνεάταις καὶ Ἀθηναίων

1. ἦν] om. P. ante ἔγινε ponunt C.G.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. προσπεσόντες K.
 2. τε] om. A.B.E.F.H.V. πεντελόχοις G. et corr. F. 3. ὀρνεάταις A.h.

1. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι] He adds καλούμενοι, because, though called horsemen, they were really infantry. The actual cavalry were on the wings, as had been already stated, ch. 67, 1. These "three hundred horsemen, as "they were called," were originally, we may suppose, so many chiefs, who fought round their king, not on foot, but in their chariots; this being the early sense of ἱππεὺς and ἱππότης, as we find from Homer. Cavalry, properly so called, were as little known among the early Greeks as among the Britons, their breed of horses being naturally small and bad. See a good essay on the subject by Freret, in the seventh volume of the transactions of the French Academy. In the actual constitution of Sparta, the three hundred were picked men, in the flower of their age, between twenty and thirty, chosen by the three hippagretæ, or "gatherers of the horsemen," who were themselves nominated by the ephori. (See Xenophon, Rep. Laced. IV. 3.) When a Spartan became superannuated for the duties of one of the "three hundred," he was liable for the first year afterwards to be employed on miscellaneous public service, as one of the agathoergi. (Herodot. I. 67, 6.) The thirty Spartans who sometimes accompanied the kings on foreign expeditions, are supposed, by Müller, to have been the representatives, in a manner, of these "three hundred;" but this, I think, is doubtful. It is also a question, whether the famous "three hundred" who died with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, were these "three hundred horsemen," or no. Müller thinks that they were not, as they are said to have been men of more advanced age, while the "horsemen" were undoubtedly in the vigour of youth. The term ἐπιλεξιμένοις, used by Herodotus on this occasion, (VII. 205, 3.) compared with his express men-

tion of the "three hundred horsemen" on another occasion, VIII. 124, 4. seems further to shew that Müller is right.

2. πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις] I believe that no information as to these five lochi is attainable. We can only suppose that Argos, originally, like Sparta and Messenia, contained five districts or quarters, each of which sent its own lochus into the field; so that the whole national army might properly be called the five lochi. And the name might subsist long after the changes introduced into the Argive constitution, by the admission of so many of the Perioeci to the rights of citizenship, had destroyed the division which had given rise to it. The expression of Thucydides, πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις, like that of ἱππῆς καλούμενοι just before, may imply perhaps that it was only a name, now no longer significant, for the whole national strength of Argos, when assembled together in one army. We then have three parts of the Argive army, which may be compared to three corresponding parts of the Lacedæmonian. The five lochi, or legion, consisting of the whole military strength of Argos, in the vigour of life; that is, analogous to the hastati and principes of Rome. To these correspond the six lochi, or legion, or united national force of Sparta; consisting in like manner of all Spartan citizens in the vigour of life. Secondly, the πρεσβύτεροι, or citizens of more advanced age, the triarii of the Roman legion, form a distinct body in both armies: but in the Spartan army they seem to have been stationed in the rear of the line, to cover the baggage, while, with the Argives, they were drawn up in the line. Possibly, however, this may have been only done on account of the inferior numbers of the confederate army, to prevent the Lacedæmonians from out-flanking them even more than they

τοῖς παρατεταγμένοις, ἔτρεψαν οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπομείναντας ἀλλ', ὥς ἐπῆρσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὗς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. LXXIII. ὥς δὲ ταύτῃ ἐνεδεδώκει τὸ τῶν

Complete victory of 'Αργείων καὶ ξυμμάχων στρατεύμα, παρερ- 5
the Lacedæmonians. ρήγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα, καὶ ἅμα τὸ

δεξιὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περι-
έχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κίν-
δυνος περιειστήκει, τῇ μὲν κυκλουμένους τῇ δὲ ἤδη ἡσσημέ-
νους. καὶ μάλιστ' ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐταλαιπώρησαν, εἰ 10
μὴ οἱ ἱππῆς παρόντες αὐτοῖς ὠφέλιμοι ἦσαν. καὶ ξυνέβη τὸν
Ἀγιν, ὥς ἦσθητο τὸ εὐώνυμον σφῶν πονοῦν τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαν-

2. ὑπομένοντας e. ὑπομείνοντας C. ἀπῆρσαν R. 3. οὗς καταπατηθέντας K.
5. ἐπερρήγνυντο c.d.i. 6. ἦδη] δὴ g. 7. ἐκυκλοῦντο A.B.F.c.h. 8. κίνδυνος
αὐτοῦς K. 9. ἦδη] om. A. ἡσσομένους I. 11. οἱ] om. e. 12. πονοῦν
κατὰ c.e.i.

did actually. Thirdly, the χίλιοι λογάδες, a chosen band, the flower of the youth of Argos, and trained with peculiar care to all military exercises, correspond to the "three hundred horse-men" of the Spartans, who were also a picked body of young men, and obliged by the very distinction which they had obtained in being chosen amongst the "horsemen" to cultivate all their warlike faculties with especial assiduity. For the fivefold division of Messenia, see Stephan. Byzant. in Ὑμερία and Μεσόλα, quoted by Müller, Dorians, vol. I. p. 95. (Engl. Trans. p. 111.) note.

[Poppo says that the "five lochi" must be the *πρεσβύτεροι*, from the absence of the article: and that they are called *πρεσβύτεροι*, not as consisting of old men, but of men of maturer years than the thousand chosen young men, spoken of just before. The only question is, whether *πέντε λόχοι* may not be considered so much of a proper name as not to require the article; otherwise Poppo's interpretation is undoubtedly just.]

3. τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν]
"So that they could not escape being

"overtaken by the enemy." The Scholiast of the Leyden MS. explains it *ὅτι μὴ ἐφθασαν*, as if his reading had been *τῷ μὴ φθῆναι*. For the construction, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

[Poppo and Göller both condemn this interpretation; and Göller, while adopting Bauer's explanation, "quia non effugerant priusquam opprimerentur," adds, "Formula τοῦ, τοῦ μὴ plerumque *consilium* significat, interdum *effectum*; hic *causam* indicat, *ὅτι οὐκ ἐφθασαν*." But what authority either of reason or example there is for this last assertion, I do not know. I should prefer Bauer's interpretation if the Greek would allow it; but if the sense of the passage be what he supposes it to be, the genitive must, I think, be altered into the dative or ablative, *τῷ μὴ φθῆναι*.]

5. *παερρήγνυντο* — *ἐφ' ἐκάτερα*]
"Their line was broken off both ways;" i. e. by one part of it having advanced beyond it to pursue the enemy, and by another part having been beaten back behind it. See the note on IV. 96, 5.

7. *ἐκυκλοῦντο*] Thomas Mag. in κελῶ. DUKER.

τινάς καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς χιλίους, παραγγεῖλαι παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι χωρῆσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικώμενον. καὶ γενομένου τούτου 3 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὥς παρῆλθε καὶ ἐξέκλινεν ἀπὸ σφῶν τὸ στράτευμα, καθ' ἥσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων μετ' αὐτῶν τὸ ἥσσηθέν· οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ λογάδες οὐκέτι πρὸς τὸ ἐγκεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, ἀλλ' ὀρώντες τοὺς τε σφετέρους νενικημένους καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφερομένους ἐς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο. καὶ τῶν μὲν Μαντινέων †καὶ† πλείους διεφθά- 4 10 ρησαν, τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων λογάδων τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη. ἡ μέντοι φυγὴ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν· οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ τρέψαι χρονίους τὰς μάχας καὶ βεβαίους τῷ μένειν ποιοῦνται, τρέψαντες δὲ βραχείας καὶ οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ τὰς διώξεις. LXXIV. Καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη τοιαύτη 15 MANTINEA. καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων ἐγένετο, πλείστου δὲ Amount of the loss on both sides. χρόνου μεγίστη δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 2 προθέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν τὰ ὄπλα τροπαῖον εὐθὺς ἴσταςαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον, καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνεί-

2. στρατοπέδῳ Q. 5. ἥσσημένον i. 9. μὲν] om. N.V. καὶ] οἱ L.N.V.
"Nec καὶ omnibus placeat." Poppo. διέφθειραν Q. 10. διεσώθη N.V.
ἡ μέντοι] om. L. 12. χρονίους τε τὰς d. 15. καὶ] om. i. ἐγγυτάτῳ Q.
δε] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.V.f.g.k. Bekker. in ed. 1832. qui δὴ proxime sequentem
uncis seclusit. 17. τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων R. 18. προθέμενοι] om. f. πο-
λεμίων] πόλεων B. 19. ἴσταςαν A. ἴσταςαν B.F. ἴσθησαν L.O.P. αὐτῶν
E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.V.

11. φυγῇ] Pharacis Spartani salubre consilium legas apud Diodorum Siculum, p. 326. d. WASS.

14. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων] Poppo says, "Pro καὶ, ἡ probabiliter "conjunct Dukerus, ad VII. 87." He means VII. 86, 5. τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία. But τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων resembles the expression αὐτὰ καὶ παραπλήσια, I. 22, 4. 143, 3. Compare also παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον. VII. 19, 2. Thucydides does not intend to throw any uncertainty upon his statement here, as he does in the case of the death of Nicias, where,

in the earlier part of the narrative, he had inserted the caution, ὥς ἐλέγετο. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων is merely an assertion of the accuracy of his description; τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων would have implied that some of the particulars of it were doubtful.

16. ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα] Compare τῆς μάχης συνεστεώσης, Herodot. I. 74, 2. and the Latin expression, "pugna commissa est." We could say that "two armies joined battle," though we could hardly speak of "a battle joined by two armies."

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

λονται καὶ ἀπήγαγον ἐς Τέγεαν, οὐπερ ἐτάφησαν, καὶ τοὺς 3 τῶν πολεμίων ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ἀργεῖων μὲν καὶ Ὀρνεατῶν καὶ Κλεωναίων ἑπτακόσιοι, Μαντινέων δὲ διακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ξὺν Αἰγινήταις διακόσιοι καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀμφότεροι. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ οἱ μὲν ζύμμαχοις οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι· αὐτῶν δὲ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν πυθέσθαι, ἐλέγοντο δὲ περὶ τριακοσίους ἀποθανεῖν

LXXV. Τῆς δὲ μάχης μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι καὶ Πλειστο-
άναξ ὁ ἕτερος βασιλεὺς ἔχων τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους καὶ νεώ- 10
PELOPONNESUS. τέρους ἐβοήθησε, καὶ μεχοὶ μὲν Τεγέας ἀφί-
Moral effect of the κето, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν νίκην ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ
2 victory in restoring the τοὺς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους
former reputation of ἀπέστρεψαν πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ
the Lacedæmonians. αὐτοὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους 15
While they are engaged ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)
in celebrating the Car- τὴν ἑορτὴν ἡγον. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
nea, the allies again
3 attack Epidaurus, and
raise works to blockade
the city. τότε ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν διὰ
τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ
βραδυτῆτα ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο, τύχῃ μὲν, ὥς ἐδό- 20
κουν, κακιζόμενοι, γνώμη δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ὄντες.

4 Τῇ δὲ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ξυνέβη τῆς μάχης ταύτης καὶ τοὺς

2. ἀπέδωσαν E. 3. ὀρνεατῶν A.R.h. 4. καὶ ἀθ.—διακόσιοι] om. I. σὺν K.
αἰγινίταις V.g. 6. καὶ] om. g. 7. ἐλέγετο d.i. 8' οὐν h. 8. τετρακο-
σίους K.O. 14. ἀπέστρεψαν B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.c.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri ἀπέτρεψαν. Conf. IV. 97, 2. ἀπαντὰ κήρυκε βοιωτῶ, δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπο-
στρέψας. 15. καὶ τοὺς] τοὺς τε i. 16. ἐτύγχανον e. Vide Dobreum ad Aristophan.
Plut. 145. 17. καὶ τὴν ἑορτὴν V. εἶχον L.O.P. τῶν] om. B.h. 19. ἐς] om. K.
22. προτέρᾳ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.R.V. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo προτεραιᾳ.
ξυνέβη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συνέβη. Male.
Poetæ omnes ἔξ pro ὁ passim usurparunt, oratores perraro, Isocrates bis tantum,
si libri non fallunt. Circa Alexandri Magni tempora usus elementī ξ exolevisse
videtur. Apud Polybium vix invenitur. WASS.

4. ξὺν Αἰγινήταις] That is, "the
"Athenian settlers in Ægina, who had
"been sent there in the first year of
"the war." See II. 27, 1, 2. and VII.
57, 2. where they are described as,
Αἰγινῆται οἱ τότε Αἰγίαν εἶχον.

6. ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι]
Kai non redundat, sed significat Lace-
dæmonios non adeo pressos esse ut
præter laborem præsentem etiam mag-
nam jacturam facerent. POPPO.

22. τῇ δὲ προτεραιᾳ ἡμέρᾳ] Ammonius

Ἐπιδαυρίους πανδημεὶ ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀργείαν ὥς ἔρημον
οὔσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὑπολοίπους φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξε-
λόντων [αὐτῶν,] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. καὶ Ἡλείων τρισχι- 5
λίων ὀπλιτῶν βοηθησάντων Μαντινεῦσιν ὕστερον τῆς μάχης,
καὶ Ἀθηναίων χιλίων πρὸς τοῖς προτέροις, ἐστράτευσαν
ἅπαντες οἱ ξύμμαχοι οὗτοι εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἐπίδαυρον, ἕως οἱ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κάρνεια ἦγον, καὶ διελόμενοι τὴν πόλιν περι-
ετείχιζον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, 6
ὥσπερ προσετάρχησαν, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον εὐθὺς ἐξειρ-
10 γάσαντο. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ξυγκαταλιπόντες ἅπαντες τῷ τει-
χίσματι φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. καὶ τὸ
θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,
καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον
15 ARGOS. The Lacedaemonians
offer peace to the Ar-
gives, intending it to
pave the way for a re-
volution in the govern-
ment.
ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίους. ἦσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς 2
πρότερόν τε ἄνδρες ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ βουλόμενοι
τὸν δῆμον τὸν ἐν Ἄργει καταλῦσαι· καὶ ἐπειδὴ
ἡ μάχη ἐγεγένητο, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐδύναντο
20 πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν ὁμολογίαν. ἐβούλυντο δὲ πρῶ-

1. ἀργείων A.B.Q.c.d.f.i. ἐρήμην d. 2. ἐξελόντων αὐτῶν B.C.F.G.H.I.L.
N.O.P.R.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Sed hic uncia inclusum. vulgo et Bekk.
αὐτῶν omitt. 7. κάρνεια L. κάρνειαν E. Κάρν. ἦγον καὶ ad marg. rejicit et
διελόμενοι om. R. 8. οἱ μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι E. 10. ξυγκαταλείποντες E.Q.V.
ἅπαντες] om. b. 16. ἐς τὸ] ἐς τε E. 17. τε] oim. i.

et Thomas Magister hoc discrimen statuunt inter προτέρα et προτεραία: προτέρα, ἐπὶ τάξεως· προτεραία δὲ, ἐπὶ μόνης ἡμέρας. Itaque ex illorum sententia non recte dicitur, τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς μάχης. Sed, non minus recte dici τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ quam τῇ προτεραίᾳ, ostendit Stephanus ex Homero Iliad. φ'. v. 5. Ὀδυσ. π'. 50. et ex Aristotele, V. Polit. 12, 9. εἰ τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐγένετο τῆς τροπῆς, pridie solstitii, vel brumæ. Polux, I. 65. Φαίης δ' ἀν-καὶ τῇ προτεραίᾳ, καὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ. DUKER.

2. ἐξελόντων [αὐτῶν] i. e. τῶν φυλάκων. "And cut to pieces the remaining

"guards of the Argives in great numbers, as they had ventured out to fight them." ἐξελόντες, without any addition, is used in this sense, VIII. 25, 2. If αὐτῶν were omitted, I should still refer ἐξελόντων to φύλακας, and make it agree with αὐτῶν understood, just as in the remarkable passage, VI. 7, 2.

8. ἐξεπαύσαντο] Ἀπέκαμον τοῦ περιτείχιζεν. SCHOL.

9. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον] "The temple of Juno was probably on a promontory west of the city." Gell. Itin. Morea. p. 191.

τον σπονδὰς ποιήσαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐθις ὕστερον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι. 3 καὶ ἀφικνεῖται πρόξενος ὢν Ἀργείων Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δύο λόγῳ φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνης ἄγειν. καὶ γενομένης πολλῆς ἀντιλογίας (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρὼν) οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πράσσοντες, ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τολμῶντες, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀργείους προσδέξασθαι τὸν ξυμβατήριον λόγον. ἔστι δὲ ὅδε.

10

LXXVII. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμβалέσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργείως, ἀποδιδόντας τὰς 3 “παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ τὰς ἄνδρας 4 “τοῖς Μαιναλίοις, καὶ τὰς ἄνδρας τὰς ἐν 5 “Μαντινείᾳ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀποδιδόντας, 15 “καὶ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρῳ ἐκβῶντας καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναιροῦντας.

2. ἦδη] om. R. 3. καὶ φικνεῖται E. i. e. ἀφικνεῖται. ἀργείων] om. O. λείχας C.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.k. 4. δύο I. φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος δύο λόγῳ G.L. O.P.c.i.k. 5. εἰ] ἦν i. om. K.V. εἰ] ἂν h. om. K.c. 6. γενομένης post ἀντιλογίας ponit R. 7. δ] om. L.O.P. 8. καὶ οὐκ ἐκ c.i. 9. ξυμβατήριον A.B.E.G.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συμβατήριον. 11. κατὰ τὰδε δοκεῖ τῇ K.L.O. τῶν] om. V. 12. πρὸς τῷς H. ποτὶ τῷς L.O. ποτῶς K. ποττῶς E. ἀργείως c. ὑποδιδόντας 47. 16. ἐξ] om. K. ἐπιδαύρου A.C. E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f.g. Parm. Poppo. 47. 48. ἐκβῶντας g. ἐκβαλόντας d.i.k. ἐκβαλόντες c. ἐκβοῶντας E.V. καὶ τὸ] τὸ om. d.i.

4. τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι κ. τ. λ.] “Duae “afferebant conditiones: alteram, quem “admodum, si bellum mallent, futurum “esset; alteram, quemadmodum, si pa- “cem.” Post καθ' ὃ, τι et ὡς intelli- gendum est ἔσται. GÖLLER.

12. ποττῶς] Pro πρὸς τοὺς. Vide Eustathium ad Iliad. λ'. p. 828. et Iliad. ρ'. p. 1106. πρὸς τῷ Διῷ, ἤγον πρὸς τοῦ Διός. Etymol. M. conjungit: Ποττῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὰν, Δωρικῶς. ποττὸ πῦρ, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ. Posterius est ex Aristoph. Acharn. v. 751. qui ibid. v. 732. ποττὰν μάδαν, Lysistr. v. 1005. ποττὰν Ἑλλάδα, v. 1266. ποττὰς σπονδὰς. Et Theocritus, XI. 1. ποττὸν Ἐρωτα. DUKER.

τὰς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις κ. τ. λ.] See

ch. 61, 4, 5. He speaks of the hostages whom the Orchomenians had given for their own fidelity, and of those whom the Lacedæmonians had put into their keeping, and whom they had been obliged to give up to the Argives. No former mention had been made of the Mænalians; but as they had no one city, but were dispersed in several villages, an invading army could have had no difficulty in obliging them to give hostages separately; nor was there any one town capable of affording such resistance as to make its submission deserve a separate notice.

16. τὸ τεῖχος] Namely, τὴν ἄκρην τὸ Ἡραῖον. See ch. 75, 6, and 80, 3.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

“ αἱ δέ κα μὴ εἴκωντι τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω, πολεμίους 2
 “ εἶμεν τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀργείων ξυμ-
 “ μάχοις. καὶ αἶ τινα τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοι παῖδα ἔχοντι, 3
 5 “ ἀποδόμεν ταῖς πόλεσι πάσαις. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος 4
 “ † εἶμεν λῆν † τοῖς Ἐπιδαυριοῖς ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ † αὐτοῖς †
 “ ὁμόσαι. τὰς δὲ πόλιας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ μικρὰς 5
 “ καὶ μεγάλας, αὐτονόμους εἶμεν πάσας κατὰ πάτρια. αἱ δέ 6
 “ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσῳ τις ἐπὶ τὰν Πελοπόννησον γῶν
 10 “ ἦ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένους, ὅπα κα

1. εἴκωντι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.R. (prim. man.) 48. ἀθηναῖοις d. ἐπιδαύρων E.G. πολεμίους 48. 2. εἶμεν A.C.G.L.N. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶμεν sine accen-
 tu E. εἶμεν Q. εἰ μὲν B.F.H.K.c.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. καὶ τοῖς λακεδαιμονίοις]
 om. B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. καὶ τοῖς] om. L.O. τοῖς] om. P.k. 48. 4. αἶ A.B.E.F.
 G.H.I.L.M.N.O.V.c.d.e.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄν. ἔχοντι A.E.
 F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. 47. 48. vulgo et Bekk. ἔχοντι.
 5. ἀποδόμεν d.i.k.l. 47. ἀποδομένοις h. πολέεσσι K. πολίεσσι R. περὶ—τοῖς]
 “ τὸν G. ceteris ita correctis ut legi non possint.” Bekk. ed. 1846. δὲ] om. c.d.i.
 τῷ σιῶ L.O.K. τὼς εω c.d.i. τὼς ἴωσι I.e.k. 47. C. man. rec. τῷ τῷ σιῶ Valckenar.
 Ep. ad Roever. p. 73. et ad Adonias. p. 284. σύματος ἐμέλην A.B.h. σύματος
 ἐμέν λῆν E.F.H. συμβατόσαι μὲν λῆν f.g. 48. σύματος αἰ μὲν R. συμβατόσαι μὲν
 λῆν K. σύματος ἐμέλην Q. σύματος λῆν L. σύμτολῆν P. σύμτολῆν O. συματι
 εἰ μὲν λῆν c. συματι ἐμέν λῆν d.i. μὰ τὴν σεμέλην e. μὰ τὸν σεμέλην C.I.k.m.r. 47.
 vulgo cum M. συμβατόσαιμεν λῆν. Vide Valcken. Equidem malim σύματος, αἰ μὲν
 λῆν τὼς ἐπιδαυριοῖς, ὄρκον δόμεναι αὐτοῖς ὁμόσαι Bekk. σύματος ἐμέν Parm. V.
 6. τοῖς] τὸν I.L.O.P.k. 47. δόμεν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 48. δόμεναι h. vulgo δόμεν. αὐτοῖς I.c.i. Parm. 47. vulgo αὐτοῖς. 7. ὁμόσαι 47.
 πελοποννήσῳ E.g. πελοποννήσῳ F. 8. εἶμεν A.C.G.I.K.N.P.Q. Parm. Poppo.
 Goell. 47. 48. εἰ μὲν B.F.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. πάσας] πασ E. om. P. κατὰ
 τὰ I.K.L.O.P.d. 47. 9. πελοποννήσῳ C. Duker. ceteri πελοποννήσῳ. τις] om. V.
 γὰς C.K. 10. κακῷ γὲ ἀλεξέμεναι c.h. ἀμοθεῖ A.B.C.H.K.N.V.e.f.h.k. Bekk.
 ἀμοθεῖ sed ἰ superscript. G. ἀμοθεῖ g. ἀμόθι E.F. ἀμόθι εἰ 47. κα B.C.F.G.H.I.
 L.N.O.V.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κἂν K. vulgo καὶ. ὅπακα Parm. 47.

5. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος] The varieties of reading in this passage are so great, that little stress can be laid on the manuscripts for giving it correctly. Bekker's correction seems to me only objectionable, because, as Gölle says, αἰ μὲν λῆν depending as it must upon δοκεῖ, appears inadmissible: the construction required is not αἰ μὲν δοκεῖ λῆν, but αἰ μὲν ξυμβαίνει λῆν. Yet I can as little understand δοκεῖ εἶμεν λῆν, so that I have marked the words as corrupt or inexplicable. The general sense of the clause seems to be, that with respect to the victim alleged by the Argives to be owed to the temple of Apollo Pythæus from the Epidau-

rians, the matter should be decided by the oath of the Epidaurians, who were to swear whether it was justly due from them or no; and the Argives should trust the result to this mode of settlement. It is well known that, where the evidence was not clear, the accused was allowed to clear himself by oath; and if he swore that he was innocent, the accuser had no further remedy. See Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 6, and Herodot. VI. 86, 12. where Glaucus wishes to be allowed to clear himself by oath of the charge of having appropriated some money entrusted to his care.

10. ἀμόθι] Quousis modo, ut ἀμοῦ γέ που apud Lys. de Invalid. §. 20. Poppo.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

7 "δικαιοτάτα δοκῇ τοῖς Πελοποννασίοις. ὅσοι δ' ἐκτὸς Πελο-
 "ποννάσω τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 "ἐσσοῦνται ἐν τῷ περ καὶ τοὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοὶ
 8 "τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. ἐπιδεί-
 "ξαντας δὲ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυμβαλέσθαι, αἱ κα αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. 5
 "αἱ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο δοκῇ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οἵκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν."

LXXVIII. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν λόγον προσεδέξαντο πρῶτον
 οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ στράτευμα ἀνεχώρη-
 σεν ἐκ τῆς Τεγέας ἐπ' οἶκον· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο
 ἐπιμξίας οὔσης ἤδη παρ' ἀλλήλους, οὐ πολλῷ 10
 ὕστερον ἔπραξαν αὖτις οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ὥστε
 τὴν Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν
 ἀφέντας Ἀργεῖους σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι πρὸς
 Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ ἐγένοντο αἶδε.

1. πελοποννάσου E.F.G.H.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. Porpo. 2. τῶν] om. c.d.i. ἐντι K. om. Parm. 3. ἐσσοῦνται B.F.H.K.N. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. 4. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.M.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτὸν K. ἐπιδείξαντες c.k. ἐπεὶ δείξαντας G. 5. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ 47. 6. αἱ δέ τι δοκῇ] om. 47. 7. τι δοκῇ A.B.C.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.i.k. Porpo. Bekk. 8. τι ἄλλο δοκῇ h. καὶ ἄλλο om. Parm. ἀπιάλλειν A.E.F.G. ἀπιάλλην B. Bekk. in ed: 1832. 8. of] om. L.O.P.e. ἀνεχώρησαν e. 10. ἤδη] om. d.i. 12. καὶ τὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ ἡλείων A.B.C.E.F.G.Q.R.V.e. et, qui τῶν habent pro τῇ, H.K.g. Bekk. in ed. 1832. ξυμμαχίας G. 13. ἀφέντες Q. ἀργεῖους] om. L.O.P. ξυμμαχίας L.P. 14. ἐλέγοντο K.

So Hesychius explains ἀμόθεν. ἀπό τινος μέρους ὁπόθεν θέλεις. Others, as Bredow, understand ἀμόθι to signify "ubiqueque," comparing οὐδαμόθι nusquam. And this seems the more exact sense of the word. Others again, as Portus, connect it with ἅμα, and interpret it "una, pariter."

ὅσα καὶ] Sine dubio rectum est ὅσακα, vel, si quis hoc mavult, ὅσα κα. cap. 79. 3. ὅσα κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντες. Hujusmodi sunt αἵκα, ἐπεὶ κα, et alia hujus generis in scriptoribus Doricis, et monumentis veteribus Dorica dialecto scriptis. DUK.

4. ἐπιδείξαντας—ἀπιάλλειν] "The treaty was to be communicated to the allies of each, but was not to depend upon their sanction." "The οἵκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν may perhaps refer to the same precaution which the Spartans adopt with the Argive ambassadors." Thucyd. V. 41, 3. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 352. and note. Göller understands the passage thus: "Sparta

"and Argos were to shew the treaty to their respective allies, for them to accede to it if they thought proper: "but if the allies disapproved of any thing, or wished to add to the treaty any new articles, then they were to send them to Sparta and Argos for their approval also." Neither of these interpretations is altogether satisfactory, but bishop Thirlwall is right, I think, in referring ἀπιάλλειν to Lacedæmon and Argos, and not to the allies. The question is, what was meant by οἵκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν; whether it was that the new articles or objections made by the ambassadors of the allies were to be sent home to the governments of the allies for their ratification; or whether it was that the ambassadors of the allies if dissenting from the treaty, were to be sent away to their own homes, that they might not by their intrigues attempt to unsettle the relations between Argos and Lacedæmon.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

LXXIX. "ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ

"Ἀργείοις σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν εἶμεν πεντήκοντα ἔτη,

TREATY "ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις δίκας διδόντας

OF ALLIANCE
BETWEEN

"κατὰ πάτρια· ταὶ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις ταὶ ἐν

LACEDÆMON and

5 ARGOS. "Πελοποννάσῳ κοινανεύοντων τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ

"τῶν ξυμμαχίαν αὐτόνομοι καὶ αὐτοπόλεις, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχον-

"τες, κατὰ πάτρια δίκας διδόντες τὰς ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας. ὅσοι 2

"δὲ ἔξω Πελοποννάσῳ Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν

"τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐσσοῦνται τοῖσπερ καὶ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ

10 "τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἐσσοῦνται τῷπερ

"καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. αἱ δὲ ποι στρατιάς 3

"δέη κοινᾶς, βουλευέσθαι Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ Ἀργείως ὅπα

"κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. αἱ δὲ τινι τὰν 4

"πολίων ἢ ἀμφίλογα, ἢ τὰν ἐντὸς ἢ τὰν ἐκτὸς Πελοπον-

15 "νάσῳ, αἴτε περὶ ὄρων αἴτε περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς, διακριθῆμεν.

1. κατὰ τὰδε I.K.L.O.P. καὶ ἀργεῖοις] om. d.i. τοῖς ἀργείοις g. 2. εἶμεν A.C.E.G.I.K.N.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. εἰ μὲν B.F.H. vulgo ἡμεν. πεντα-
κοντα ἔτη A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πεντηκονταετῇ. 3. διδόναι c.d.i.
δόντας f. 4. κατὰ τὰ I. κατὰ τὰδε K.P. κατὰ τὰ g. κατὰ τὰ c.d.i. ταὶ δ' αἱ c.d.i.
ταὶ—αὐτοπόλεις] om. K. πόλεις R. ταὶ] καὶ A.B. 5. κοινᾶν ἐόντων E.F.H.I.g.
κοινᾶν ἔχοντων Q. κοινᾶν δὲ ἐόντων B.h. κοινανεύοντων f. vulgo κοινᾶν ἐόντων.
Correx. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phoen. p. 65. [quem secuti sunt Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk.] τὰν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν E.F.G.H.K.Q.g. σπονδῶν καὶ τὰν
ξυμμαχίαν B. 6. τὰς ξυμμαχίας Bekk. Goell. αὐτοὶ πόλεις E. τὰν ἔχον
αὐτῶν ἔχοντες E.G. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 7. διδόντες δίκας f.
ὅσοι A.F.H.K. 8. πελοποννάσῳ C.h. Haack. Goell. Bekk. πολοποννάσσου F.
vulgo πελοποννάσου. καὶ λακεδαιμονίοις c.d.i. 9. ἐσσοῦνται A.B.F.H.K.N.V.
Poppo. sic et mox. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. τοῖσπερ καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι f. τοῖσ-
περ τοὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P.k. τοῖς περ—ἐσσοῦνται] om. B. 10. τῶν αὐτῶν f.
11. αὐτῶν Bekk. δέσποι F.H. στρατιάς E.F. στρατείας Haack. Poppo.
12. δέοι R.c.i. δέει G.k. et correctus C. κοινᾶς E.F. ὅπακα K. ὅπακα E.
13. τὰν F. 14. ἀμφίλογα A.E.F.H. τὰ ἀμφίλογα Q. ἢ ἐντὸς f. τὰν F.H.I.K.
ἢ τὰν ante ἐκτὸς om. c.d.i. πελοποννάσῳ C. Haack. vulgo et Bekk. πελοποννάσου.
15. αἴτε—αἴτε H.I.K. διακριθῆμεν P.

12. ὅπα κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς
ξυμμάχοις] "Quam justissime poterant
"de sociis decernentes." Dijudican-
dum autem erat, quid in bello futuro
præstandum a singulis sociis esset, quot
milites tribuendi, quantum cibariorum.
HAAK.

15. διακριθῆμεν] Herman makes this
infinitive depend on ἀμφίλογα, and con-
siders ἐς πόλιν εἰσθῆναι to be the apodosis
of the whole sentence. "Should any
"points of doubtful decision arise, the

"quarrel must be referred to some
"third state," &c. But it is manifest
that the clause relates to quarrels be-
tween a state which was a member of
the confederacy and one which was
not; and how could the confederacy
prescribe the mode in which disputes
with a foreign power were to be settled?
The sense seems rather to be, that, in
the case of a dispute between a state of
the confederacy and a foreign state, the
quarrel was to be settled between them

5 "αἱ δὲ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων πόλις πόλει ἐρίξοι, ἐς πόλιν
 "ἐλθεῖν ἂν τινα ἴσαν ἀμφοῖν ταῖς πολέσι δοκεῖοι. τοῖς δὲ
 "ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι."

LXXX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ ἡ ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγεγένητο·
 καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμφῃ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. 5

The Lacedæmonians
 and Argives try to
 persuade Perdiccas to
 join their alliance.
 The Athenians evacu-
 ate the works before
 Epidauria.

κοινῇ δὲ ἤδη τὰ πράγματα τιθέμενοι ἐψηφί-
 σαντο κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν παρὰ Ἀθηναίων
 μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου
 ἐξίωσι τὰ τείχη ἐκλιπόντες, καὶ μὴ ξυμβαίνειν

2 (See ch. 75.) τῷ μὴδὲ πολεμεῖν ἀλλ' ἡ ἅμα. καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα 10
 θυμῷ ἔφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ ὡς Περδίκκαν

1. ἐρίξει d. 2. ἂν A.B.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ e.
 vulgo ἂν. ἀμφὶ τὰς E. πολίεσσι B.E.F.H.R.V. πόλεσι C. δοκεῖοι Bekk.
 ed. 1832. δοκεῖη h. δοκεῖ οἱ Q.g. δοκεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.R.V. vulgo δοκοῖη.
 ἔταις B.h.k. 3. κατὰ τὰ I.K.P.d.e. δικάζεσθαι] Valckenar. δικας ἐσίσταθαι.
 δικάσεσθαι Q. 5. πολέμφῃ post ἄλλο ponunt c.d.i. post ἀλλήλων et iterum
 post εἶχον e 7. παρὰ ἀθην. C.E.G.K.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. ceteri παρ' ἀθην.
 10. τῷ E.G. τῷ C.F.K. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.G.I.

as they could: διακριθῆμεν meaning,
 "the issue must be tried," but whether
 by negotiation or by war the treaty
 does not specify; each member of the
 confederacy being in this case at liberty
 to use his own discretion. But in dis-
 putes between each other, the members
 of the confederacy were not to have re-
 course to arms, but were to submit the
 matter to some third state, to arbitrate
 between them.

2. τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κ. τ. λ.] "The citizens
 "of each particular state, in their dis-
 "putes with each other, should have
 "justice done them according to the
 "laws and customs of their country." That
 is, equal justice should be done, without
 distinction of parties; while on the other
 hand there should be no appeal from the
 decisions of the particular tribunals of one
 state to those of any foreign state, whether
 of the confederacy or not. For the word
 ἔταις, compare Æschyl. Suppl. 262. Schütz.
 and the Elean inscription discovered by
 sir W. Gell, and published in the Museum
 Criticum, No. IV. p. 536. and by Böckh.
 (Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. II. p. 390.)
 αἶτε φέτας, αἶτε τελέστα, αἶτε δᾶμος ἐντί.
 Compare Cicero, (in Verrem Act. II.
 lib. II. 13.) "Siculi hoc jure sunt, ut

"quod civis cum cive agat, domi certet
 "suis legibus."

τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι]
 Τοὺς δὲ πολιτενομένους ἐν μᾶ ἐκάστη
 πόλει δι' ἀλλήλων λύειν τὰ διάφορα.
 SCHOL.

5. διελύσαντο] "They mutually put
 "an end to all such things." The
 words ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμφῃ εἶχον
 would require not διελύσαντο but ἀπέ-
 δοντο, or ἀλλήλοις ἀπέδωκαν. (See III.
 52, 3. IV. 21, 1, 3. V. 17, 2.) But
 because the words εἴ τι ἄλλο are of a
 more general nature, and mean, "if
 "they had done any thing of which the
 "other party could complain," therefore
 Thucydides uses the word διαλύεσθαι,
 which does not signify "to release" or
 "give back," but refers properly to
 αἰτίας or ἐγκλήματα, and signifies as I
 have rendered it, "to do away with, or
 "put an end to."

10. τὰ τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον] The
 Scholiast explains ἔφερον by ἐφέροντο,
 as if the construction were, κατὰ τὰ
 ἄλλα. But ἔφερον is no more than
 "gerabant;" "they conducted all their
 "other measures with vehemence," i. e.
 with a strong feeling against Athens.
 Compare IV. 121, 1. τὸν πόλεμον προ-
 θύμως οἶσαν.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἔπεμψαν ἀμφότεροι πρέσβεις, καὶ ἀνέπεισαν Περδίκκαν ξυνο-
 μόσαι σφίσιν. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ἀλλὰ διανοεῖτο, ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐώρα· ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐξ Ἀργους. καὶ τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι τοὺς τε πα-
 5 λαιοὺς ὄρκους ἀνενεώσαντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὤμοσαν. ἔπεμψαν 3
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις, τὸ ἐξ
 Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος κελεύοντες ἐκλιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ὁρῶντες ὀλίγοι
 πρὸς πλείους ὄντες τοὺς ξυμφύλακας, ἔπεμψαν Δημοσθένην
 τοὺς σφετέρους ἐξάξοντα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος καὶ ἀγῶνά τινα
 10 πρόφασιν γυμνικὸν ἔξω τοῦ φρουρίου ποιήσας, ὡς ἐξῆλθε
 τὸ ἄλλο φρουρικόν, ἀπέκλησε τὰς πύλας. καὶ ὕστερον
 Ἐπιδανυρίους ἀνανεωσάμενοι τὰς σπονδὰς αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἀπέδωσαν τὸ τείχισμα. LXXXI. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς,
 15 PELOPONNESUS. τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντέχοντες, ἔπειτ' οὐ δυνάμενοι
 The Mantineaans join ἄνευ τῶν Ἀργείων, ξυνέβησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς

A. C. 417.

Olymp. 90. 3.

PELOPONNESUS.

The Mantineaans join

2. μέντοι γε εὐθύς V. γε] om. e. 3. καί] om. O.d.i. 7. ὀλίγους N.V.
 8. ὄντες Abresch. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ὄντας. 9. ἐξ ἐλάσσοντα d. ἐξετά-
 ζοντα i. 11. φρουρικόν K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. φρούριον.
 ἀπέκλησε F.H.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέκλεισε. 12. οἱ] om. c.i.
 13. τῶν] om. L.O.V.k. 16. τῶν] om. L. αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς τῶν λακεδαμονίων
 σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν i.

4. ἐξ Ἀργους] See Herodot. V. 22.
 VIII. 137. et seqq. Thucyd. II. 99, 3.
 Müller's Dorians, (Eng. Translat.) I.
 p. 480.

6. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν]
 Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. ὁ ἥλιος
 ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην. The
 true construction would be, τὸ ἐπ' Ἐπι-
 δαύρῳ τείχος ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξίσκτας ἐξ αὐτοῦ.
 But ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου must then be taken
 loosely for the country of Epidaurus,
 which perhaps is hardly admissible. τὸ
 ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος is therefore per-
 haps simply, "the fort by Epidaurus,"
 or "in the direction of Epidaurus; the
 "fort at Epidaurus." Compare I. 64, 1.
 τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τείχος and the note
 there. Also VII. 31, 1. μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς
 Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν.

9. πρόφασιν] Sic Thucydides III.
 III, 1. Οἱ Μαντινεῖς, καὶ οἱς ἔσπειστο,
 πρόφασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων
 φυλλογῆν. ἐξελθόντες. Euripides Iphi-

genia in Aul. v. 360. Καὶ πέμπεις ἐκὼν—
 παῖδα σὴν Δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν, Ἀχιλλεῖ
 πρόφασιν ὡς γαμουμένην. Demosthenes
 de Coron. p. 148. Ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα
 τὰ πλοῖα, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σίτον
 παραπέμποντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς
 Λήμνον, βοηθήσοντα δὲ Σηλυμβριανοῖς.
 DUKER.

10. τὸ ἄλλο φρούριον] Retinendum est
 φρούριον, si ostendi possit, vocabulum
 illud non tantum de loco, sed etiam de
 hominibus, qui custodiæ et præsidii
 causa in eo sunt, dici. Sin, præferrem,
 quod est in quibusdam MSS. φρουρι-
 κόν, etsi nusquam alibi lectum. Nam,
 quin eodem modo dici possit τὸ φρουρι-
 κόν pro ἡ φρουρὰ, sive οἱ φρουροί, quo
 τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ βαρβαρικόν, pro οἱ
 Ἕλληνες, οἱ βάρβαροι, et alia id genus,
 dubitari non potest. DUKER.

11. φρουρικόν] So Duker, Haack,
 Poppo, and Göller. See Poppo, Pro-
 legom. I. p. 250.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

the alliance of Lacedæmon. Oligarchical revolutions effected in Sicily and in Argos.

Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, χίλιοι ἑκάτεροι, ξυστρατεύσαντες, τὰ τ' ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον κατέστησαν αὐτοὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλθόντες, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνα ξυναμφότεροι ἤδη καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀργεῖ δῆμον κατέλυσαν, καὶ ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέστη. καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ ἤδη ταῦτα ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος καὶ τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Διῆς τε οἱ ἐν Ἀθῶ ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Χαλκιδίας, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖας πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο. καὶ Ἀργείων ὁ δῆμος κατ' ὀλίγον ξυνιστάμενός τε καὶ ἀναθαρσήσας ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ὀλίγοις, τηρήσαντες αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

Counter revolution in Argos. Restoration of the democracy, and renewal of the alliance with Athens. Long walls begin to be built to connect Argos with the sea.

Olymp. 90. 4.

3. ξυστρατεύοντες R. τ'] om. K. 4. οἱ ἐλθόντες K. 5. ξυναμφότεροι A.B.C.E.F.K.L.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυναμφότερα. 7. ταῦτα ἦδη ἦν τοῦ πολέμου λήγοντος g. ταῦτα ἦδη V. 9. διῆς A.E.F.H.K.b.g. Poppo. Goell. διῆς B.h. διῆς N.R.V. δικτυδιῆς C.G.P.c.d.e.i. δικτυεῖς Q. δικτυδιῆς L.O. vulgo et Bekk. δικτυδιῆς. 15. γυμνοπαιδίας A. γυμνοπαιδίας F.V.g.

1. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων] That is, the dominion over the Parrhasians and others of the small districts of Arcadia, who were the subject allies of Mantinea. See ch. 33. 58, 1. 61, 5. 67, 2. The Spartans wished to prevent the formation of any considerable state in Arcadia, and were well pleased to see the system of small and scattered villages still continue there. And from the opposite policy, Epaminondas afterwards promoted the union of these villages, and effected the foundation of the city of Megalopolis.

2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κ.τ.λ.] Cum subjectum Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτοὶ ex parte insit in progressis Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, utrumque in nominativo posuit, cum solennius dixisset Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀργείων, χιλίων ἑκατέρων, ξυστρατεύσάντων. Vide ad IV. 108, 4. 118, 7. GÖLLER. Compare Virgil. Æn. XII. 160. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus, &c. on which Heyne remarks, "ponit ab initio Poeta genus, et tum

"individua subjungit, inflexa ad id "oratione." The "thousand Argives" here spoken of, were the aristocratical body already noticed in the battle of Mantinea, and who would naturally take an active part in overthrowing the democracy.

6. ὀλιγαρχία] Locum hunc illustrat Diodorus, p. 327. a. WASS.

9. Διῆς] See the notes on ch. 35.

15. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας] "The exact moment of the Gymnopedie." This was a festival somewhat resembling the Lupercalia at Rome, in which boys and men danced naked, each arranged in distinct chori, the movements expressing warlike and gymnastic contests; while at the same time coarse and licentious language was interchanged, as in the Roman triumphs. The festival was celebrated annually about midsummer. See Athen. XIV. 30. (p. 631.) XV. 22. (p. 678.) Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 16. Pollux, IV. §. 105. Müller, Dorier, II. p. 338. 389.

ARGOS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 4.

καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεκράτησεν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δὲ ἐξήλασεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,³ ἕως μὲν αὐτοὺς μετεπέμποντο οἱ φίλοι, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐκ πλείονος, ἀναβαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἐβοήθουν. καὶ ἐν 5 Τεγέᾳ πυθόμενοι ὅτι νενίκηνται οἱ ὀλίγοι, προελθεῖν μὲν οὐκέτι ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν διαπεφευγόντων, ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπ' οἴκου τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἤγον. καὶ ὕστερον⁴ ἐλθόντων πρέσβων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγγέλων καὶ τῶν ἔξω Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξυμμαχῶν καὶ ῥηθέντων 10 πολλῶν ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς στρατεύειν ἐς Ἀργος, διατριβαὶ δὲ καὶ μελλήσεις ἐγίνοντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ,⁵ φοβούμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προσαγόμενός τε καὶ νομίζων μέγιστον ἂν 15 σφᾶς ὠφελήσειν, τειχίζει μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως ἦν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. ξυνήδεσαν δὲ⁶ τὸν τειχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὲς πόλεων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι πανδημεῖ, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκέται,

4. ἀναβαλλόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.V.c.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβαλλόμενοι. γυμνοπαιδίας A. et hic et infra. γυμνοπαιδίας G. 5. πειθόμενοι Q. ἐνενίκηνται I. οἱ] om. R. 7. τῆς γυμνοπαιδίας P.k. 8. ἀγγέλων uncis inclusum Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἐξ f. 11. ἐπ' ἄργος F. διατριβαὶ καὶ O. 12. μελλήσεις Q. ὁ δῆμος g. 13. τῇ] ἐκ c.i. 15. ὠφελήσας corr. G. ἐς] πρὸς g. 16. τῶν] om. e. 17. ὠφελεῖ V.g.

3. ἐκ πλείονος] "Ἦτοι πρὸ πλείονος χρόνου. SCHOL.

8. ἐλθόντων πρέσβων — ἀγγέλων] Both Dobree and Poppo suspect that ἀγγέλων is a corruption of ἀργείων, and that the second ἀργείων was added after this mistake had become general. Göller interprets ἀγγέλων to signify ἀγγελ-λόγους; to which it is objected that there was no intelligence to be communicated, the facts being already known to the Lacedæmonians.

[Göller in his second edition understands ἀγγέλων of the Lacedæmonian party in Argos, who kept up a constant

communication with Sparta: and he compares VII. 73, 3. ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐπιδόσεων. I am inclined now either to agree with Dobree and Poppo that we should read Ἀργείων for ἀγγέλων, and strike out Ἀργείων after ἔξω, or with Bekker in his edition of 1832, that we should strike out ἀγγέλων altogether.]

14. ἂν—ὠφελήσων] One MS. (m. or, as Göller marks it, S) supports Dawes's canon, that ἂν must not be joined to the future tense. But none of the editors have followed it.

ARGOS. A. C. 417, 16. Olymp. 90. 4.

ἐτείχιζον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὡς ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων, ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος αὐτοὶ τε

The Lacedaemonians invade Argolis and destroy the unfinished long walls. The Athenians cut off the maritime commerce of Macedonia. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πλὴν Κορινθίων ὑπῆρχε δέ τις αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν πρᾶσσόμενον. ἦγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δοκοῦντα προϋπάρχειν οὐ προϋχώρησεν

ἔτι· τὰ δὲ οἰκοδομούμενα τείχη ἐλόντες καὶ καταβαλόντες, καὶ ὕσιās χωρίον τῆς Ἀργείας λαβόντες καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἅπαντας οὓς ἔλαβον ἀποκτείναντες, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν καὶ δηρώσαντες ἀπῆλθον, ὅτι σφῶν τοὺς φυγάδας ὑπέδεχοντο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα κατέκηντο. κατέκλυσαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ † Μακεδονίας † Ἀθηναῖοι

1. τέκτονες R. 3. δὲ γιγνομένου L. 4. ὡς] om. F. 9. προσεχώρησεν N.V. προχώρησεν E.F. 11. ὕσιās A.B.C.L.O. ὕσιās F. σιάς I. χωρία G.I.L.O. 13. τὴν] om. c. 15. ὑπέδεχοντο A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d. g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέδεχοντο. κατέκλυσαν F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατέκλεισαν. 16. χειμῶνος μακεδονίας c.d. μακεδονίαν c. μακεδόνας—περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες Goell.

1. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—τέκτονες] The agricultural population of Peloponnesus being little acquainted with any thing but agriculture, found the masons and carpenters of Athens far more skilful than their own.

4. ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος] Diodorus Sic. p. 327. c. WASS.

6. ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν] Alterum horum supervacuum videtur. Ex annotatione Scholiastæ colligas, eum non habuisse in exemplari suo verba ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους. DUKER. "An intrigue carried on with them from Argos, from within the country itself." οἱ αὐτόθεν are "the people of the country." V. 52, 2. VI. 71, 2. VII. 71, 1. Compare the expressions quoted by Gölle from Xenophon, (Hellen. IV. 8, 39. VII. 4, 36.) ἐν χώρᾳ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενοι ἀποθνήσκει. and οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδες ἐν τῇ Τεγέᾳ

αὐτοῦ καταμένοντες. So Thucyd. VII. 16, 1. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ. and VIII. 28, 5. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ.

10. ὕσιās] Vide ad p. 161. de hujus situ Plinius, IV. 5. Strabo IX. 404. Pausan. Arcad. VI. Εἰσὶν οὖν ἐς Ἀρκადίαν ἐσβολαὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν, πρὸς μὲν ὕσιQN καὶ κατὰ τὸ ὅρος τὸ Παρθένιον ἐς τὴν Τεγεατικὴν. WASS.

16. † Μακεδονίας†] This seems corrupt, and none of the MSS. afford any assistance. Dobree conjectures ἐκ Μακεδονίας, "Macedoniam versus," "on the side of Macedonia." Gölle reads Μακεδόνας—Περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες.—Haack proposes ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Can the genitive be equivalent to ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, and does the construction resemble that noticed at III. 105, 2. so that the translation would be, "they blockaded also in Macedonia Perdiccas," literally,

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

Περδίκκαν, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ Λακε-
δαιμονίους γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ὅτι παρασκευασα-
μένων αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἄγειν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θρά-
κης καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγοῦντος
5 ἐψεύστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ μάλιστα διελύθη
ἐκείνου ἀπάρατος· πολέμιος οὖν ἦν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα
οὕτως, καὶ πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIV. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης τε
πλεύσας ἐς Ἄργος ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν Ἀργείων τοὺς δοκοῦντας
10 A. C. 416.
Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.
MELOS.
Expedition of the A-
thenians against the
island of Melos.
ἔτι ὑπόπτους εἶναι καὶ τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρο-
νεῖν ἔλαβε τριακοσίους ἄνδρας, καὶ κατεθέντο
αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὰς ἐγγὺς νήσους ὧν ἡρ-
χον· καὶ ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι
ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τριάκοντα, Χίαις δὲ ἕξ,
15 †Λεσβίαι† δὲ δυοῖν, καὶ ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν μὲν διακοσίοις καὶ
χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις τριακοσίοις καὶ ἵπποτοξόταις εἴκοσι, τῶν
δὲ ξυμμαχῶν καὶ νησιωτῶν ὀπλίταις μάλιστα πεντακοσίοις
καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσιν ἄποικοι, 2
τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι
20 νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἡσύχαζον,

1. περδίκκαν καὶ ἐπικαλοῦντες L.O.P.Q.k. 2. παρασκευασμένων K. 6. ἀπαύ-
ρατος E. 7. οὕτως Q.R.V.f.g. Poppo. et correct F.H. οὕτως C.I.K. Bekker.
in ed. 1832. vulgo οὕτω. 8. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. 10. ἐνυπόπτους e. καὶ
τοὺς λακεδαιμονίων φρουροὺς ἔλαβε L.O.P. 11. ἔλαβε c. 14. χίαις] χιλίαις
c.e.f.g.h. καὶ χίαις ἐξ V. δε] om. A.C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.h.k. 15. λε-
σβίαις A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.e.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις]
om. I. 16. τριακοσίοις τοξόταις f. 18. μὲν] om. f.

“Perdiccas belonging to Macedonia?”
Or may we read κατὰ Μακεδονίαν, in-
stead of καὶ Μακεδονίας?

15. Λεσβίαν δὲ δυοῖν] All the best
MSS. read Λεσβίαις, which Poppo has
received into the text. The common
reading accords with Elmsley's rule,
“Δυοῖν, ni fallor, apud Atticos duali
“semper jungitur, δύο vero interdum
“plurali.” Yet he quotes several in-
stances from the tragedians of δυοῖν
with a plural, on which he only ob-

serves, “Hæc omnia solæca videntur.”
(Annotat. in Eur. Med. v. 798. notul. γ.)
The reason, I suppose, is, that although
δύο with a plural is no less a solecism
in principle than δυοῖν, yet it is a less
manifest one; the dual form in δυοῖν
making the anomaly of the plural sub-
stantive more glaring; whereas in δύο
the form is indeclinable, and it is the
sense only which points out the need
of the dual substantive.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

ἔπειτα ὡς αὐτοὺς ἡνάγκαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δροῦντες τὴν γῆν, 3 ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. στρατοπεδευσάμενοι οὖν ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομίδης τε ὁ Λυκομήδους καὶ Τισίας ὁ Τισιμάχου, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις· οὓς οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον περὶ ὧν ἤκουσιν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἔλεγον τοιαύδε. LXXXV. ΑΘ.

DISCUSSION
between the
ATHENIAN and
MELIAN
NEGOTIATORS
on the submission
of MELOS to the
ATHENIAN
DOMINION.
(85—111.)

Ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος οἱ λόγοι γίνονται, ὅπως δὴ μὴ ξυνεχεῖ ῥήσει οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ ἀνέλεγκτα ἐσάπαξ ἀκούσαντες ἡμῶν ἀπατηθῶσι (γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγῇ), ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι ἔτι ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε· καθ' ἕκαστον γὰρ καὶ μὴδ' ὑμεῖς ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε. καὶ πρῶτον, εἰ ἀρέσκει ὡς λέγομεν, εἴπατε. οἱ δὲ τῶν Μηλίων ξύνεδροι ἀπεκρίναντο. LXXXVI. ΜΗ. Ἡ μὲν ἐπι-

2. ἐς—γῆν] om. I. ἐς—αὐτῶν] om. C. in marg. G. αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν K. [“et fortasse etiam c.e.g.i.k.” POPPO.] 3. ταύτῃ] om. b. κλεομίδης f.g.
4. λυκομήδους g. λυμήδους I. τι] om. k. 8. Nomina interlocutorum aut omittit aut in margine ponit B. 10. δὴ] om. L.O.P.k. post μὴ ponit h. 11. ἀνέλεκα F.Q.g. 13. ἡμῶν L. cum Dionysio. 14. ποιήσατε Dionysius. 15. καὶ] om. G. ἐν ὀλίγοις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.k. cum Dionysio. 17. ἀρίσκοι L.M.O.

9. ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος] Ἐπειδὴ οὐ παρὰ τῇ δῆμῳ κελεύετε ἡμᾶς ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόγους, ἵνα μὴ, συνεχοῦς ῥήσεως γινόμενης καὶ ἐναποτερουμένου λόγου, ὑποπτεύσῃ τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἀπατᾶσθαι, ὡς ἂν ἀπαξ ἀκούσαντες πιθανῶν μὲν λόγων, ἐλέγχους δὲ οὐ παρεχομένων οὐδ' ἀποδείξεις. γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι ταῦτα ὑπονοήσαντες, πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὑμῶν μόνους ἤγάγετε ἡμᾶς. ὃ ὑμεῖς οἱ προεστῶτες ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε. ἕκαστον γὰρ ὧν λέγομεν δοκιμάζοντες, πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως ἔχειν ὑποκρούετε, τουτέστι διὰ πλειονῶν λόγων κρίνετε. Ἐν πᾶσιν ὁ Θουκυδίδης ἔφυγε τὴν συνθήειαν, οὐκ ἤκιστα δὲ ἐνταῦθα. ἀντὶ γὰρ δημογραφίας διάλογόν τινα τῶν Μηλίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων

ἐτόλμησε συνθεῖναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐργάζεται τὴν ἀσάφειαν μάλιστα τὸ δύσκριτον τοῦ παρ' ἑκατέρου λόγου, διαιετέον κατὰ πρόσωπα τὴν ῥῆσιν. SCHOL.

11. ἡμῶν] Τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL.

12. τοῦτο φρονεῖ] Βούλεται. τοῦτό ἐστι σκαπὸς τῆς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας προσαγωγῆς. SCHOL.

13. ἀγωγῇ] Προσαγωγῇ. SCHOL.

16. ὑπολαμβάνοντες] “Taking us up immediately and replying to us.” Compare Demosth. Leptines, p. 501. Reiske. δ δὴ πρὸς τοῦτους ὑπολαμβάνοντες ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε.

18. ἢ μὲν ἐπιείκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχ.] Τῆς μὲν περὶ τοὺς λόγους εὐνομοσύνης οὐκ ἂν τις μέμφαιτο ὑμῖν. ἡμέρα

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 42. 1. 1.

εἰκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀλλήλους οὐ ψέγεται, τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρόντα ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντα διαφέροντα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται. ὁρῶμεν γὰρ αὐτούς τε κριτὰς ἦκοντας ὑμᾶς τῶν λεχθησομένων, καὶ τὴν τελευταίην ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς 5 περιγενομένοις μὲν· τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦσι πόλεμον ἡμῖν φέρουσιν, πεισθεῖσι δὲ δουλείαν.

LXXXVII. ΑΘ. Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων λογιούμενοι ἢ ἄλλο τι ξυνήκετε ἢ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὁρᾶτε περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσόντες τῇ πόλει, παυοίμεθ' ἂν 10 εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ, λέγομεν ἂν.

LXXXVIII. ΜΗΛ. Εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε καθεστῶτας ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ λέγοντας καὶ δοκοῦντας τρέπεσθαι· ἡ μέντοι ξυνόδοις καὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἦδε πάρεστι, καὶ ὁ λόγος ὃ προκαλείσθε τρόπῳ, εἰ δοκεῖ, γιγνέσθω.

15 LXXXIX. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν ἢ ἀδικούμενοι νῦν ἐπεξερχόμεθα, λόγων μῆκος ἄπιστον πα-

5. περιγενομένοις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. "περιγενομένοις omnes libri ante Wassium collati, et omnes Parisini. περιγενο-
" μένοις ex uno Græviano [K] reposuit Wass." Poppo. vulgo περιγενομένοις.
6. δέ] om. A.B.h. 7. εἰ] ol B.h. 9. βουλευσάντες B.E.F.H.V.f.g.h. cum Dio-
nybio. 11. ξυγγνώμην A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. 14. προκαλείσθαι f.g.i εἰ] ἢ Q.
γαίνεσθαι d. 16. εὐπεπῶς ἢ δικαίως R. 17. ἐπερχόμεθα Q.

γὰρ καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀλλήλους ἀξιοῦτε πείθεσθαι. ἦδη δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἡμῖν οὐκ-
εἶτι εὐγνωμονεῖτε, οὐδὲ ὅμοια οἷς λέγετε ποιεῖτε. κριταὶ γὰρ ἦκετε τῶν λόγων ὧν
λέγετε αὐτοί. καὶ γνῶριμον ἡμῖν τὸ τέλος
ἐκ τῆς κρίσεως, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν ὑμᾶς
τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ διὰ τούτῳ μὴ θέλοντες
προσχωρεῖν, εἰς πόλεμον εὐθὺς καταστη-
σόμεθα· πεισθέντες δὲ ἴσως δικαιότερα
ἡμῶν λεγόντων, δουλείαν καθ' αὐτῶν κα-
ταψηφιούμεθα. SCHOL.

3. αὐτοῦ] i.e. τοῦ διδάσκειν; and so
again ἐξ αὐτοῦ, two lines below.

4. τῶν λεχθησομένων] Ὑπό τε ὑμῶν
καὶ ἡμῶν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

καὶ τὴν τελ.] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ὁρῶμεν
ἡμῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόν-
των] Εἰ μὲν ὑπονοήσαντες περὶ τῶν μελ-
λόντων ἴσασθαι συνεληλύθατε, ἢ ἄλλο τι

σκεψόμενοι, καὶ μὴ περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς
δυνάμεως ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἡσυχᾶν ἀγοι-
μεν ἂν. εἰ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δύνασθαι σωθῆναι
συνεληλύθατε, λέγομεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ ἄλλο τι] Τὸ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰπερ.
SCHOL.

ἢ ἄλλο τι—ἢ—βουλευσόντες] Ad ἄλλο
τι suppl. ποιήσαντες. GÖLLEB. Com-
pare IV. 14, 3. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυ-
μάχουν.

11. εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη] Εἰκὸς
ἡμᾶς, ἐν τοιούτῳ καθεστῶτας, ἐπὶ πολλὰ
καὶ ἐπισκοπώντας καὶ λέγοντας τρέπεσθαι.
καὶ οὐ συγγνώσκετε ἡμῖν ὑποπτεύουσιν.
SCHOL.

15. μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν] Λέξων εὐ-
πεπῶν. SCHOL. Compare VI. 83, 2.
οὐ καλλιπεσόμεθα, ὥς—τὸν βάρβαρον μόνον
καθελόντες εἰκότως ἀρχομεν.

ρέζομεν· οὐθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιοῦμεν ἢ ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι
 ὄντες οὐ ξυνεστρατεύσατε ἢ ὡς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἡδικήκατε λέ-
 γοντας οἶεσθαι πείσειν, τὰ δυνατὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν ἐκάτεροι ἀληθῶς
 φρονούμεν διαπράσσεσθαι, ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι
 δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπεῖ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης
 κρίνεται, δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προὔχοντες πράσσουσιν καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς
 συγχωροῦσιν.

XC. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ νομίζομεν γε χρήσιμον (ἀνάγκη
 γὰρ, ἐπεὶδὴ ὑμεῖς οὕτω παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν
 ὑπέθεσθε) μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῷ

2. οὐδὲ A.F.h. ἡδικήσατε P.c.i. λέγοντες B. λέγοντας τὸ ἐξῆς οὐτε ὑμᾶς
 λέγοντας οἶεσθαι E. 3. οἶεσθε K.h.k. δ'] om. A.B.P. 4. διαπράττεσθαι
 A.B.F.H.N.V.h. προσειδόμενος F.H.g. 6. κρίνεται] om. g. 8. ἡμεῖς marg.
 H. Goell. Bekk. "Aut cum Bekk. faciendum, aut ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀναγράφοντες." POPPO.
 ἢ μὲν B.K. ἢ μὲν δὲ R. ἡμεῖν F. ἢ μὲν E. vulgo ἡ μὲν. 9. ἡμεῖς g. 10. ὑμᾶς
 H.N. corr. F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. τὸ E.

3. τὰ δυνατὰ δὲ—συγχωροῦσιν] "But
 "we expect you rather, agreeably to
 "the real sentiments of us both, to
 "think only of getting what you can,
 "not what you may have a right to.
 "For you know, and we know, that
 "right is considered, in men's discus-
 "sions, only when both parties are of
 "equal power: what he can do, is the
 "only rule of the stronger, and the
 "weaker is fain to yield to it." Com-
 pare I. 76. and Plato de Republica, II.
 p. 359. For διαπράσσεσθαι τὰ δυνατὰ,
 compare III. 82, 18. near the end, οἷς
 συμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι. For
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, compare II. 62, 5.
 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, that is, "setting
 "out with having fortune equal." Ἀπὸ
 is exactly equivalent to ὑπαρχούσης,
 that is, it expresses the existing state
 or circumstances in which the action
 takes place, as opposed to those which
 may be created or affected by its ope-
 ration. Ἀνάγκης means, "the force of
 "external things restraining the will."

4. ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἶδ'. Ἐπιστα-
 μένων καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπεῖ λόγῳ] Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος
 λογισμὸς (φασὶ) τότε τὸ δίκαιον ἐξετάζει,
 ὅταν ἴσῃν ἰσὺν ἔχουσιν οἱ κρινόμενοι.
 ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἑτέρω προέχουσιν ἰσχύϊ, προ-
 τίστουν πᾶν τὸ δυνατόν, καὶ οἱ ἥττορες
 οὐκ ἀντιλέγουσιν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ μὲν δὲ νομίζομεν γε] Ἐπεὶδὴ ὑμεῖς,
 ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον
 ἀξιοῦτε στοχάζεσθαι, νομίζομεν ἡμῶν
 προσήκειν μὴ καταλύειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀγα-
 θόν, τουτέστι τὸ πρῶς τοῖς ἀσθενεστέ-
 ροις χρῆσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσι
 τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι,
 καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς φιλανθρωπίας ἥπερ τοῦ
 πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν δικαίου τυγχάνειν τοὺς
 ἥττονας. ὃ δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν, ὧς
 Ἀθηναῖοι. εἰ γὰρ δὲ μὴ πρῶς χρῆσθε
 ἡμῖν, αὐτοὶ σφαλόντες ποτὲ παράδειγμα
 πάντως τοῖς ἄλλοις γενήσεσθε. μεγάλως
 γὰρ ὑμᾶς οἱ νικῆσαντες τιμωρόντωνται καὶ
 αὐτοὶ, τοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς χαλεποὺς γενομένους.
 SCHOL.

10. ὑπέθεσθε] "Have given us a sub-
 "ject to speak on, from which we are
 "not allowed to wander."

μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς κ. τ. λ.] "We for
 "our parts think that it is expedient
 "that you should not destroy that
 "which is a common benefit, but that
 "every man, when in danger, should
 "have all that he can reasonably urge
 "allowed him as his right, [or, 'should
 "'have what is fair and just allowed
 "'him;'] and that if he should prevail
 "to get an argument to pass current,
 "though it may not be strictly just, he
 "should yet have the advantage of it.
 "Nor is this less your interest than
 "ours, inasmuch as you risk the hea-

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένην εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς †πέισοντά† τινα ὠφεληθῆναι. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένουσιθε.

5 XCI. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς, ἣν καὶ πανθῇ, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων,

1. γενομένην L.O.P.Q. γιγνομένην E. εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια E.G. εἰκότα δίκαια A.B.F.H.V.g.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832. τι† τοι g. 2. ἐντὸς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκτός. πέισαντά L.O. 5. πανθῇ A.E.G.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. πάθῃ B. vulgo πανοσθῇ.

"viest vengeance, and should you fall, "you would be an example to all the "world." τὰ εἰκότα [καὶ] δίκαια. The best MSS. omit καὶ, thus confirming Göller's interpretation, "æqua pro justis esse, sive haberi." The Scholiast's explanation is, τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι: "should have what is "fair and just allowed him;" and this suits better with the preceding speech of the Athenians, for they had not denied the justice of the Melians' plea, but had said that justice had nothing to do with the present question. In the following clause, I agree with Poppo in thinking that πέισαντα is required, not πέισοντα. The benefit could only be reaped when the persuasion had been effected, not when it was going to be effected: and if the sense be that of the Latin gerund, "by persuading," still the aorist, and not the future, is the proper tense for this. Καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς πέισαι is, "to satisfy his "bearer with arguments that may even "fall short of strict justice." Dobree reads πέισαντα, and says, "Vide, an "potius distinguas, εἶναι, τὰ εἰκότα καὶ "δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, "πέισαντά τινα, ὠφεληθῆναι: i. e. ἐξεῖναι "ὠφεληθῆναι, ἣν πέισῃ τινα ἅα εἰκότα "καὶ δίκαια καὶ (ἐὰν πέισῃ τινά) τι καὶ "ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς." This makes the same sense, with the advantage of a simpler construction: but, had Thucydides meant this, would not the more natural order of the words have been, ἀλλ' εἶναι τῷ ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένην; Again, the concluding clause is obscure. Can the sense be, "inasmuch "as you, if you deal with us, thus cruelly, would become an example to

"others, should you fall from your "present greatness, teaching them to "inflict the heaviest vengeance upon "you?" Ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ would then be, "for the heaviest vengeance;" i. e. "so as to bring down the heaviest "vengeance." Or does παράδειγμα ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ mean, "an example of vengeance; an example or lesson of "moderation to others, because you "had been so heavily punished for "your tyranny?" The first interpretation would resemble VI. 76, 4. ἀντίστησαν ἐπὶ δεσπότην μεταβολῇ: the other may be defended by VI. 33, 6. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἦει πύξῃθησαν.

5. ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας] Ἄν καὶ καταλυθῇ (φασίν) ἡμῶν τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄρχεον εὐωθότες ἐτέρων, οὐ χαλεπῶς τοῖς νικηθεῖσι προσφέρονται. ὥστε οὐ Λακεδαιμονίους δέδιμεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑπηκόους. οὗτοι γὰρ, ἅτε οὐκ εὐωθότες ἐτέρων ἄρχεον, ἐπειδὴν κρατήσωσι τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὁμότατα αὐτοῖς χρώνται. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἐν ἀδήλῳ κείσθω ὅπως ποτὲ ἔξει. SCHOL.

6. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων] Compare VI. 11, 3. οὐκ εἰκός ἄρχῃν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι. The connexion of what follows seems to be this: "you threaten us "with the vengeance of our rivals the "Lacedæmonians; but our great danger is not from them, but from the "revolts of our subjects, unassisted by "Lacedæmon." That is, "we should "much more dread the victory of our "subject allies, fighting against us in "their own name, and for their own "independence, than the victory of the "Lacedæmonians, should our allies "merely revolt to them, and so give

ὥσπερ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικηθεῖσιν. ἔστι δὲ οὐ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἱ ὑπήκοοί 2 που τῶν ἀρξάντων αὐτοὶ ἐπιθέμενοι κρατήσωσι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἡμῖν ἀφείσθω κινδυνεύεσθαι· ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία τε πάρεσμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρία νῦν τοὺς λόγους ἐροῦμεν τῆς ὑμετέρας πόλεως, ταῦτα δηλώσομεν, βουλόμενοι ἀπόνως μὲν ὑμῶν ἀρξαι, χρησίμως δ' ὑμᾶς ἀμφοτέροις σωθῆναι.

XCII. ΜΗΛ. Καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίῃ ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑμῖν ἀρξαι;

10

XCIII. ΑΘ. Ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα παθεῖν ὑπακοῦσαι ἂν γένοιτο, ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ διαφθείραντες ὑμᾶς κερδαίνομεν ἂν.

XCIV. ΜΗΛ. Ὡστε δὲ ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντας ἡμᾶς φίλους μὲν εἶναι ἀντὶ πολεμίων, ξυμμάχους δὲ μηδετέρων, οὐκ ἂν 15 δέξασθε;

XCV. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα

1. οὔτοι m. 2. λακεδαιμονίους C.e.
4. ὥς δ' ἐπ' ὠφελεία V. ὠφελία Bekk.
B.E.F.H.V.g. 12. διαφθείραντας c.
δ' V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.f.g.h.i.
δέξασθε G.I.L.O.P.k. Vulgo δέξασθε.

οἱ] om. N.Q.V. 3. κρητήσωσι E.
7. χρήσιμους g. ἡμᾶς R. ἀμφοτέροις
κερδανούμεν E. 14. ὥς δ' N. ὥστε
16. δέξασθε A.B.F. Bekker. Dobræus.
17. ὑμᾶς i.

“them the superiority over us. For
“then the Lacedæmonians would re-
“strain the vengeance of our allies for
“their own sake, as being themselves
“in our situation, and not wishing to
“set a precedent which the same allies
“might afterwards turn against them.”
In fact Athens was saved by the policy
and moderation of Lacedæmon at the
end of the war, when the inferior states
were urgent for its utter destruction.
See Xenophon, Hellen. II. 2, 19.

4. ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία] Ὅτι δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία πάρεσμεν, τοῦτο δηλώσομεν. βουλόμεθα γὰρ ἀνευ πραγμάτων αὐτοὶ τε ὑμῶν ἀρξαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς σωθῆναι συμφερόντως καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

7. ἀμφοτέροις] Καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

9. καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον] Πῶς (φασὶν) ὁμοίως χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ὑμῖν ἀρξαι, οὕτως ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι; SCHOL.

11. ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα] Ὅτι ἡμεῖς μὲν, ἂν εὐθὺς ὑπακούσητε, οὐδὲν δεινὸν πείσεσθε· ἡμεῖς δὲ, εἰ μὴ διαφθείρωμεν ὑμᾶς, ἔξομεν ὑμῖν εἰς δέον χρήσθαι, καὶ γίνεται κέρδος ἡμῖν ἢ ὑμετέρα σωτηρία. SCHOL.

17. οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς] Ἐχθροὺς μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔχοντες οὐδὲν βλαβησόμεθα, μᾶλλον δὲ ὠφελησόμεθα, τεκμήριον τῆς ἰσχύος ἡμῶν καὶ δῆλωμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις παρέχοντες τὸ ὑμᾶς καταδουλώσασθαι· εἰ δὲ φίλους ποιησόμεθα, διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀσθένειαν τοῦτο δρᾶσαι νομισθησόμεθα, ὥς φοβούμενοι ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ gives the reason of the affirmation or denial expressed by the context. It is either “Yes; for,” or, “No; for:” both of which senses are expressed in English by “why,” taken in its colloquial meaning, in which Johnson was so fond of using it. “Why

ΜΕΛΟΣ. Α. C. 418. Olym. 91. 1.

ὕμῶν ὅσον ἡ φιλία μὲν ἀσθενείας τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυνάμειος
παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλούμενον.

XCVI. ΜΗΛ. Σκοποῦσι δ' ὕμῶν οὕτως οἱ ὑπήκοοι το
εἰκὸς, ὥστε τοὺς τε μὴ προσήκοντας, καὶ ὅσοι ἄποικοι ὄντες
5 οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀποστάντες τινὲς κεχέιρωνται, ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ
τιθέασιν ;

XCVII. ΑΘ. Δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν
ἡγούνται, κατὰ δύναμιν δὲ τοὺς μὲν περιγίγνεσθαι, ἡμᾶς δὲ
φύβῳ οὐκ ἐπιέναι· ὥστε ἔξω καὶ τοῦ πλεόνων ἄρξαι, καὶ τὸ
10 ἀσφαλὲς ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι ἂν παράσχοιτε, ἄλλως
τε καὶ νησιῶται ναυκρατόρων, καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες,
εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.

3. οὕτως] σμ. I. 4. τοὺς] τούτους g. μὴ] σμ. i. ἔποικοι c. 5. καί]
σμ. b. 7. δικαιώματα V. γὰρ] μὲν Q. 8. καὶ κατὰ Q. δύναμιν γὰρ E.
11. ναυκρατόρων E.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ó.P.V.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
ναυτοκρατόρων.

“ your enmity is not so mischievous to
“ us as your friendship, &c.” So again,
ch. 97. 99. and in the dialogues of the
tragedians perpetually. In what follows
there is again a confusion between two
modes of expression. Either it should be,
ὅσον ἡ φιλία· ἡ μὲν γὰρ φιλία—τὸ δὲ
μῖσος—δηλοῦται; or else, οὐ τοσοῦτον
βλάπτει ἡ ἐχθρα, δυνάμειος παράδειγμα
δηλουμένη, ὅσον ἡ φιλία, ἀσθενείας.

3. σκοποῦσι δ' ὕμῶν οὕτως] Εἰπόντων
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐτι οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀσθενείαν
ἡμῶν καταγνώσκοντες, οἱ Μήλιοι ὑποφέ-
ροντες φασίν, εἰ οἱ ὑπήκοοι ὕμῶν τοῦτο
κρίνουσιν εὐλογον, ὥστε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τι-
θέναι καὶ ὁμοίως ἀξιοῦν καταδουλοῦσθαι
τούς τε μὴδὲν προσήκοντας ἡμῖν, ὥσπερ
ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους μὲν ὕμῶν ὄντας,
ἀποστάντας δέ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο χειρωθέν-
τας. SCHOL.

7. δικαιώματα γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν
ἡγούνται] Οἱ ὑπήκοοι ἡμῶν δικαιολογίας
μὲν οὐτε τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἀποίκους ἀπο-
στάντας οὐτε τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας ἀπο-
ρεῖν ἡγούνται· τοὺς δὲ μὴ καταστραφέν-
τας ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ
δι' ἰσχὺν μένειν ἐλευθέρους, καὶ ἡμᾶς
αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐπιέναι οὐ διὰ δικαιοσύνην,
ἀλλὰ φοβουμένους. ὥστε, εἰ καταστρα-
φείητε, οὐ μόνον ἡμῖν περιίσταται τὸ πλε-
όνων ἀρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσφάλεια προσ-

έσται, ὥς ἂν μὴ καταφρονουμένοις ὑπὸ
τῶν συμμάχων. SCHOL.

10. ἄλλως τε καὶ—περιγένοισθε] The
grammatical construction of these words
seems desperate; for εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε
cannot be taken to signify, “ cum su-
“ periores non fueritis;” but, as it is
used a few lines above, “ cum liberi et
“ incolumes non relictii fueritis:” and
in this sense it cannot govern the geni-
tive ναυκρατόρων. For the construction
we ought to have εἰ μὴ καταγέλασται:
for the sense is, “ Especially by you
“ islanders, and insignificant islanders
“ too, being no longer allowed to laugh
“ at the power of the masters of the
“ sea.” Εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε appears to
be equivalent to διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι.

ἡμεῖς ὄντες νησιῶται (ἡμῶν) ναυκρατό-
ρων (ὄντων) καὶ (διὰ τοῦτο) ἀσθενέστεροι
(τῶν ἄλλων scil. ἡπειρωτῶν.) εἰ μὴ περι-
γένοισθε: “ if you do not hold out
“ against us.” SCHOLEFIELD.

[Poppo says, “ εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε εἰ
“ superiores non fueritis recte valere
“ possunt, dummodo hæc non ita in-
“ telligamus εἰ nos in potestatem non
“ redegeritis, sed si nos non repuleritis,
“ re infecta redire coegeritis.” If this
be so, then certainly ναυκρατόρων may
depend on περιγένοισθε. But I still

XCVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν ; (δεῖ γὰρ αὖ καὶ ἐνταῦθα, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς τῶν δικαίων λόγων ἡμᾶς ἐκβιβάσαντες τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ξυμφόρῳ ὑπακούειν πείθετε, καὶ ἡμᾶς τὸ ἡμῖν χρήσιμον διδάσκοντας, εἰ τυγχάνει καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμβαῖνον, πειρᾶσθαι πείθειν.) ὅσοι γὰρ νῦν μηδετέροις 5 ξυμμαχοῦσι, πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς, ὅταν ἐς τὰδε βλέψαντες ἡγήσωνται ποτε ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἥξειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας πολεμίους μεγαλύνετε, τοὺς δὲ μηδὲ μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι ἄκοντας ἐπάγεσθε ;

XCIX. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τούτους δεινότερους 10 ὅσοι ἡπειρώται που ὄντες τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλ-

1. ἐν] τί Q. ἐκείνο k. 2. αὖ ἂν L.O.V. 3. ἐκβιβάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. R.f.g. 4. τυγχάνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.s.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τυγχάνοι. καὶ ἡμῖν Q. το ὑμῶν N.V.g. 7. ἡγήσονται Q. ἡμᾶς g. κἂν τοῦτο E. 8. μεγαλυνετε V. 9. μὴ K.L.O.F. 11. μελλήσω L.

think that another verb would be more according to the spirit of the sentence, and that its place is but awkwardly supplied by εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.)

ησιῶται] Ἰσχύοντες ταῖς ναυσὶ μάλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρον. SCHOL.

1. ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν] Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐχ ἡγείσθε ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, ἐν τῷ μὴ πειρᾶσθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας καταστρέφειν ; δεῖ γὰρ, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, ἐκκρούσαντες ἡμᾶς τῆς δικαιολογίας, ἀξιοῦτε πείθειν ὥστε ὑπακούειν ὑμῖν, στοχαζόμενοι τοῦ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέροντος, οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦς πειρᾶσθαι διδάσκειν, ὅτι καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφερον, τούτεστι τὸ μὴ καταδολώσασθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας. τοὺς γὰρ μηδετέροις ξυμμαχοῦντας πῶς οὐ ποιήσετε πολεμίους, ἐπειδὴν, ἀποβλέψαντες εἰς τὴν γνῶμην ὑμῶν, ὑποπτεύωσι καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐπιστρατεύειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν πολεμίους αὐξήσετε, καὶ τοὺς μὴ διανοηθέντας ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν πολεμεῖν ἄκοντας αὐτὸ ποιεῖν ἀναγκάσετε ; SCHOL.

5. μηδετέροις] Μῆτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μῆτε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. SCHOL.

6. πολεμώσεσθε] Εἰς πόλεμον ἐμβαλεῖτε. SCHOL.

πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς] "Make them your enemies." Πολεμέω, "To be at war." Πολεμῶν, "To excite or cause

"to be at war." Ἀτιμάζω, "To dishonour or affront." Ἀτιμῶν, "To procure a man's dishonour from others."

ἐς τὰδε] Τὰ ἡμέτερα πάθη. SCHOL.

10. οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τ.] Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι πολεμίους. μὴ δεδιότες γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὥς ἂν κατὰ γῆν οὐ μέλλοντας αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν, πολλὴν μελλήσιν τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμεῖν ποιήσονται. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἐλευθέρους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ὑπακούοντας μὲν ἤδη, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀνάγκης καὶ μὴ ἐκὼν ὑπακούειν παροξυνόμενους καὶ ταραττομένους, τούτους ἡγούμεθα, εἰ περιδοίμεν ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρους, ἐπαρθέντας ἀλογίστως καὶ ἀντιστάνας ἡμῖν, αὐτοὺς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον καταστήσειν. SCHOL.

11. τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ] Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ—ποιήσονται] Valde segnes et lenti ad se custodiendos a nobis futuri sunt. STEPHANUS. Τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ, "Owing to the liberty which they enjoy." For the sentiment, compare I. 120, 3. τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόνγειαν μάλλον, καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ καταφικόμενους—χρῆ—τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοῦς κριτὰς, ὥς μὴ προσήκόντων, εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olym. 91. 1.

λησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς νησι-
ώτας τέ που ἀνάρκτους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τῆς ἀρχῆς
τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ παροξυνομένους. οὗτοι γὰρ πλείστ' ἂν τῷ
ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς προῦ-
5 πτον κίνδυνον καταστήσειαν.

C. ΜΗΛ. Ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην γε ὑμεῖς τε μὴ παυ-
θῆναι ἀρχῆς καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ἤδη ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὴν παρα-
κινδύνευσιν ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν γε τοῖς ἔτι ἐλευθέροις πολλῇ
κακότης καὶ δειλία μὴ πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι ἐπεξελθεῖν.

10 CI. ΑΘ. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε· οὐ γὰρ
περὶ ἀνδραγαθίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν, μὴ αἰσχύνῃν
ὄφλειν, περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ βουλή, πρὸς τοὺς κρείσ-
σοντας πολλῶ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι.

CII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων ἔστιν

1. ποιήσονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.Q.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
ποιήσονται. 3. ἀναγκαίως c. γὰρ καὶ πλείστ' L.O.P. 4. ὑμᾶς Q. 5. κατα-
στήσειν R. 6. ἦ] εἰ d. ἀρα] om. g. παυθῆναι A.B.G.I.N.V.g.h.i.k.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παύναι c. vulgo παυσθῆναι. 7. δουλεύσαντες i. ἀπολ-
λαγῆναι E. 8. ἡμῖν τε d.e.i. 9. δειλία] δουλεία P. 12. ὄφλειν Bekk. ed.
min. Poppo. Goell. [vid. ad III. 70, 6.] 13. μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι] μᾶλλον ἴστασθαι g.
14. πολέμων Q. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. ceteri πολεμίων.

2. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ] Τῇ ἀνάγκῃ
τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἦγουν τῇ δουλείᾳ. SCHOL.

3. τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες] i. e.
πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες, the word being
repeated from where it first occurs:
πλείστ' ἂν καταστήσειαν, πλείστα ἐπι-
τρέψαντες. Compare Herodot. III. 36, 1.
μὴ πάντα ἡλικίᾳ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπίτρεπε.

6. ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην] Εἰ ὑμεῖς τε,
ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, σπουδῇν ποιήσετε πολλὴν
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπαλλα-
γῆναι τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς διακινδυνεύειν
θέλουσιν, πῶς ἡμεῖς, οἱ ἔτι ἐλευθέροι ὄν-
τες, οὐκ ἂν κάκιστοι καὶ δειλότατοι κρι-
θείμεν, μὴ πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπομείναντες
πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι; SCHOL.

9. ἐπεξελθεῖν] Eis τέλος ἐργάσασθαι.
SCHOL.

10. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε]
Ἐὰν σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε, οὐ κατα-
στήσετε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον. οὐ γὰρ
περὶ ἀρετῆς ἀγωνίζεσθε. καὶ γὰρ ἐλάσ-
σονες ἡμῖν ὄντες, αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσασθε τὸ
αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν. περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας ὑμῖν

ἡ βουλὴ πρόκειται. διὸ χρὴ μὴ ἀνθίστα-
σθαι τοῖς πολλῶ κρείττοσιν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν] "Not to
"incur the charge of baseness." A
man is said ὄφλειν τι, when he is in a
manner sentenced as having certain
points in his character liable to be laid
hold of; liable to be forfeited to jus-
tice. See Sophocles, Œd. Tyr. 512.
ὀφλήσει κακίαν. Herodot. VIII. 26, 4.
δειλίην ὀφλεε. For the accent of the
word, see the note on III. 70, 6.

14. ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίων]
Ὅρθως ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίῳν τύχῃ
μᾶλλον ἢ πλῆθους ὑπεροχῇ κρινόμενα.
προσέτι δὲ, καὶ τοῦτο γινώσκουμεν, ὅτι
τὸ μὲν εὖδὺς εἴφα οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα ἐλευ-
θερίας ἔχει, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἐλπίς
τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξαι ὀρθῶς.
SCHOL.

τὰ τῶν πολέμων] This is undoubtedly
the preferable reading: τῶν πολεμίῳν
could not signify, "those engaged in
"war with each other generally," but
must mean, "the enemies, or the party

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ὅτε κοινοτέρας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον
ἐκατέρων πλήθος. καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶναι εὐθὺς ἀνέλπιστον,
μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἐλπίς ὀρθῶς.

CIII. ΑΘ. Ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὖσα τοὺς μὲν
ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, κὰν βλάβῃ, οὐ καθεῖλε·⁵
τοῖς δὲ ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ
φύσει) ἅμα τε γινώσκεται σφαλέντων, καὶ ἐν ὅτῳ ἔτι φυ-

I. κοινοτέρας P.Q. cum Stob. τὰς] om. c.i. 3. δρωμένου] om. V. 6. τοῖς
δὲ ἐς E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.g.h.i.k. Dionys. Stobæus. Porpo. τοὺς δὲ ἐς C. vulgo et
Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἐς. ἀναρριπτοῦσι Dionysius. ἐσαναρριπτοῦσι V. δάπανος A.F.
δ' ἅπιοις E. 7. ἔτι] om. G.I.O.P.c.i.k.

“opposed to some other party specified
“or implied.”

I. κοινοτέρας] Speciosa lectio κοινο-
τέρας, sed falsa. Nam ne quid dicam
de ἐκατέρων et διαφέρον, κοινοτέρας re-
spondet istis ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, c. 101. De-
inde aperta imitatio est Homeri II. 2.
309. ubi vide Heynium, et adde Ci-
ceronis loca citata a Manutio ad Ep. ad
Div. VI. 4. DOBREE.

3. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου] This is a most
extraordinary sense of the participle, to
signify what would be naturally ex-
pressed by μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶσθαι τι, or ra-
ther μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι. Compare an equal
anomaly in Sophocle. Ed. Colon. 1604.
ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρᾶντος ἡδονήν.

4. ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὖσα]
Τοὺς ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστῶτας, αὐτὸ μόνον
παρηγοροῦσιν· ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δυνάμει
τυγχάνοντας, κὰν σφαλῇ ποτὶ ἡ ἐλπίς, οὐ
κατέλυσε παντελῶς, διὰ τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι
δύναμιν αὐτοῖς· οἱ δὲ περὶ πάντων ὄν
ἔχουσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἐπ' ἀδήλῃ ἐλπίδι,
ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐλπίς σφαλῇ, ἅμα τε ἔγνωσαν
ὅτι σφαλῇσαν, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολεί-
πεται, ἐν ᾧ γνωρίσαντες τὸ ἀβέβαιον τῆς
ἐλπίδος ἐπιφυλάσσονται. ὁ ὕμεις, ὦ Μή-
λιοι, ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες καὶ μηδεμῇ μάχῃ
ἐξαρκεῖσαι δυνάμενοι, μὴ πάθῃτε, τὸ ἐλ-
πίδι πιστεύσαι· μηδὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁμοιω-
θῇτε, οἱ δυνάμενοι σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὸ
τῶν φανερῶν ἐλπίδων καταλειφθῶσιν, ἐπὶ
τὰς ἀφανεῖς καταφεύγουσι, μαυτικήν τε
καὶ χρησμούς δηλαδὴ, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα
λυμᾶνεται ἀνθρώποι, ἐν ἐλπίδι ποιοῦν-
τες. ΕΛΠΙΣ ΔΕ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-
ΜΥΘΙΟΝ ΟΥΣΑ. τὸ “ἐλπίς κινδύνου
“παραμύθιον” σφόδρα βραχέως εἴρηται.
τὸ δὲ “δάπανος γὰρ (τούτεστι δαπανηρὰ)

“ἡ ἐλπίς” καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν βραχὺ, δύναται
δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι, ὅτι οἱ ἐλπίζοντές τινας
τεύξεσθαι πολλὰ προσδαπανῶσι καὶ προσ-
αναλίσκουσι. τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς, καθὰ καὶ
τὸ προτεθέν Ὀμηρικὸν δηλοῦν, ἐπὶ ξυ-
ροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς (II. X. 173.) τούτεστι
μὴ μάχῃ μόγις ἐξαρκεῖν δυνάμενοι. ἔτι
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν μᾶ ῥοπῇ καὶ πληγῇ ζῶντων
ἀναιρουμένων τὸ ὄνομα φασὶ πεποιθῆσθαι.
SCHOL.

τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους
αὐτῇ] “Those who apply to Hope,
“when they have much which they do
“not risk on the chance of success.”
Like a rich man buying a lottery ticket:
his speculation is ἀπὸ περιουσίας; he
has a great deal of other property be-
sides the money which he adventures
in the lottery. For the force of the
preposition, compare ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς ἀνάγ-
κης, ch. 89.

6. ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι]
Ducas and Gölter understand these
words to mean, “for those who stake
“their property wholly,” taking ἐς ἅπαν
separately from τὸ ὑπάρχον. I would
rather take ἀναρριπτοῦσι with κίνδυνον
understood, in its usual sense, and
understand ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον with
respect to, or, reaching to their whole
property.

δάπανος] Ὁ δαπανηρός. Θουκυδίδης
ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ. Thom. Magister. Sallier,
in his note on this passage, quotes a
similar use of the word in Plutarch:
ἡ τῆς πικρότητος ἐδόκει δύναμις—δάπανος
τῶν ὑγρῶν εἶναι. The reference given
is merely “tom. II. p. 624.” [p. 624. d.
ed. Paris: Conviv. Disput. I. 6, 4.]

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λάζεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει. ὁ ὑμεῖς 2
ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς ὄντες μὴ βούλεσθε παθεῖν,
μηδὲ ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷς παρὸν ἀνθρωπείως ἔτι
σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν πιεζομένους αὐτοὺς ἐπιλίπωσιν αἱ φανεραὶ
5 ἐλπίδες, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀφανεῖς καθίστανται, μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρη-
σμούς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται.

CIV. ΜΗΛ. Χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς (εὖ ἴστε) νομίζομεν
πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην, εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ
ἴσου ἔσται, ἀγωνίζεσθαι. ὅμως δὲ πιστεύομεν τῇ μὲν τύχῃ
10 ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ μὴ ἐλαστώσεσθαι, ὅτι ὅσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους
ιστάμεθα, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων
ἡμῶν ξυμμαχίαν προσέσεσθαι, ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν, καὶ εἰ μὴ

1. γνωρισθεῖσαν O. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] "commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει." BEKK. ed. 1832. 2. κοπῆς f. μᾶς] om. G.I.K. ante ῥοπῆς ponit V.e. βούλεσθε A.B.C.E.F.K.V.g. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλησθε. 3. ἀνθρωπείως E. 4. ἐπιλίπωσιν A.B.F.N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιλείπωσιν. 5. ἐπὶ—λυμαίνεται in margine ponunt F.H.N. μαντικὴν—λυμαίνεται] om. g. 10. δικαίως K. 12. προσέσεσθαι B. ἔχουσα I.P. οὔσαν R. μὴ του B.F.G. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τοῦ.

1. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] Neque destituit, quamdiu ab ea cognita cavere poterit aliquis; sed tum demum, cum periculo nullum relinquitur remedium. SCHOLFIELD, note on DOBREE's Adversaria. Dobree, on the other hand, follows the interpretation given by Portus; "Neque ullum amplius locum relinquit cavendi ab ejus dolis quamvis cognitis." But as he believes that ἐλλείπειν never has the sense of "relinquere," but always that of "deficere," he proposes to read καταλείπει, or υπολείπει. The Scholiast interprets οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς υπολείπεται, and this I believe to be the true sense of the passage, although I certainly know of no instance in which ἐλλείπειν signifies "relinquere." We have the choice between suspecting an error in the text, or that Thucydides has used a word in a peculiar and unprecedented sense.

[Bekker says in his edit. of 1832, "commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει," and he would omit, I suppose, ἔτι before φυλάζεται.]

2. ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς] "On one single turn of the scale;" equivalent to ἐς μίαν βουλὴν afterwards, in ch. III, 6. "It is not as though the scale might sink, and afterwards right itself; but if it

"once goes down, you are lost." For the imperative μὴ βούλεσθε, see Matthæ, Gr. Gr. §. 511. Thom. Magist. p. 611. and Hermann, Notes on Viger, not. 268. Jelf, 420. 3.

3. τοῖς πολλοῖς] Τοῖς ἀπαυδείοις. SCH. ἀνθρωπείως] Κατὰ τὸ ὀφειλόμενον τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ γένει. SCHOL.

5. μαντικὴν] Vide Euripidem Helen. 760. WASS.

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς] Τὸ ἐξῆς, πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀγωνίζεσθαι. τὸ δὲ "εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται" ὅτι πρὸς ἀνίσον τε καὶ τύχην καὶ δυνάμιν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀγωνίζομεθα. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται] "Unless we can contend with you in these respects on equal terms. And this we think that we shall do; for against your fortune we set the favour of the gods; against your power we set the aid of the Lacedæmonians." The dative ἡμῶν belongs to ξυμμαχίαν, according to Göller, as in ch. 46, 4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Βοιωτοῖς: and τῷ ἐλλείποντι depends on προσέσεσθαι. "Our deficiency in power will be made up by our alliance with the Lacedæmonians."

11. τῷ ἐλλείποντι] Τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

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του ἄλλου, τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἕνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνη βοηθεῖν. καὶ οὐ παντάπασιν οὕτως ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα.

CV. ΑΘ. Τῆς μὲν τοίνυν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελείψεσθαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως τῶν δ' ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βουλή- 5
2 σεως δικαιοῦμεν ἢ πράσσομεν. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον δόξῃ τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐ ἂν κρατῇ, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε θέντες τὸν νόμον οὔτε κειμένῳ πρῶτοι χρῆσάμενοι, ὄντα δὲ παραλαβόν- 10
τες καὶ ἐσόμενον ἐς αἰὶ καταλείφοντες χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, εἰδότες καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ δυνάμει ἡμῖν γενομένους

1. τῆς τε ξυγγενείας ε. καὶ τῆς ξυγγενείας c.i. τῆς ξυγγενείας P. 5. δ' ἐς] δε E.
7. τῶν ἀνθρώπειον Dionysius: τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον P. σαφῶς] om. B.h. 8. ἀνα-
καίως Dionysius. κρατῇ Q. 9. κινῶ γρ. h. 10. καταλήφονται g.
καταλήφοντες I.V. καταλείψαντες E. 11. ἂν] om. I.

2. θρασυνόμεθα] "Ἦγουν ἀνθιστάμεθα. SCHOL.

3. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας] A condensed expression for τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἐξ αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας κ. τ. λ. Compare the note on IV. 51. In what follows, τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως, κ. τ. λ. is merely, "What men, as far as the gods are concerned, think; and as far as themselves are concerned, will have to be so." Thucydides himself explains the words by adding, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ, i. e. νομίζομεν, τὸ θεῖον οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχειν. "Men's common belief with regard to the gods, and their common practice amongst themselves, alike justify our conduct. Belief with regard to the gods; for of them we can only believe, not know it: practice amongst men; for we do not only believe, but know, that their practice is such." For the sentiment, compare I. 76. For the form of the sentence τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—τῶν μὲν—νομίσεως, τῶν δὲ—βουλήσεως, compare II. 44, 2. τῆς εὐπρεπείας—οὐδὲ μὲν νῦν τελευταίως, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης. Νόμισις does not seem to me to be used in the sense of ὁρσκήα, but simply as ὅπερ νομίζομεν, or, as he himself explains it, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ. And the word νόμισις is so far particularly appropriate, as it signifies "a generally

"entertained opinion." Thus when the Persians οὐκ ἀνθρωποφείας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι, Herodot. I. 131, 1. this may be called their ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμισις.

5. ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως] Νομίσεως μὲν εἶπε διὰ τὰ νενομισμένα· εἰς σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς βουλήσεως, τῆς εἰς ἀνθρώπους δηλονότι φησὶ προαιρέσεως. SCHOL.

6. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον] "Ὁ νοῦς" οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡγούμεθα εὐμενείας ἡμῖν εἶσεσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ἥπερ ὑμῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω πράττομεν οὐτε τῶν εἰθισμένων περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐτε τῶν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους δικαίων. τό τε γὰρ θεῖον θεραπεύομεν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔθος, τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους ἡγούμεθα φύσει γεγόνεαι πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ὡς κρατοῦσιν. ὥστε οὐτε αὐτοὶ νομοθετήσαντες περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν, οὐτε κειμένῳ νόμῳ πρῶτοι χρῆσάμενοι, παραλαβόντες δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα καταλείφοντες, ἄρχομεν ὡς ἂν κρατήσωμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι ὁμοιοῦν, ἐν τῇ ὁμοίᾳ δυνάμει γεγόνετοι ἡμῖν, τὸ αὐτὸ ἂν ἐπραττεν. SCHOL.

8. θέντες] Hoc sensu Clytemnestra apud Aeschylum, Agam. 1050. (ὕψων θίγειν βίᾳ—Οἱ δ' οἶποι) ἐλπίσαντες ἡμῶσαν καλῶς, Ὁμοί τε δούλοις πάντα, καὶ παρὰ στάθμην. "Ἐγείας παρ' ἡμῶν οἵπερ ΝΟΜΙΖΕΤΑΙ. Noster Herodoti verba respexit, VII. 8, 2. οὐτ' αὐτὸς ΚΑΤΗΓΗ-ΣΟΜΑΙ νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν ΤΙΘΕΙ' Ἐ, παραδεξιμένους τε αὐτῷ χρῆσθαι. WASS.

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δρώντας ἂν αὐτό. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος 3
οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι· τῆς δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους
δόξης, ἣν διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν δὴ βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-
τοὺς, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον οὐ ζηλοῦμεν τὸ
5 ἄφρον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ 4
ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλ-
λους πολλὰ ἂν τις ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὡς προσφέρονται, ξυνελὼν
μάλιστα ἂν δηλώσειεν ὅτι ἐπιφανέστατα ὧν ἴσμεν τὰ μὲν
ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια. καίτοι οὐ
10 πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας νῦν ἀλόγου σωτηρίας ἢ τοιαύτη διάνοια.

CVI. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδη καὶ μάλιστα
πιστεύομεν τῷ ξυμφέροντι αὐτῶν, Μηλίους ἀποίκους ὄντας
μὴ βουλήσεσθαι προδόντας τοῖς μὲν εὖνοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων
ἀπίστους καταστήναι, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.
15 CVII. ΑΘ. Οὐκοῦν οἴεσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον μὲν μετὰ ἀσφα-

1. εἰκότως Q. 3. ἦν H.V.g. δὴ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν f. πιστεύητε V. πι-
στεύεται K. 5. τὰ] om. G.L.O. 8. μάλιστα ἂν C.F.G.H.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.
Porpo. ἂν ὡς δηλώσειεν P. 10. ὑμετέρας B.K.c.h. 11. καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ V.
13. βουλήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
βούλεσθαι. 15. οὐκοῦν Bekk. οἴεσθε b. μετ' ἀσφαλείας E.F.H.V.f.

1. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον, οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ
εἰκότος οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι]
ὥστε οὐ διὰ ταῦτα φοβούμεθα ἔλαττον
ὑμῶν εὐμενὲς ἔχειν τὸ θεῖον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους δοκεῖτε βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν,
αἰσχρὸν νομίζοντας περιδεῖν τοὺς ἀποί-
κους πολεμουμένους, τὸ μὲν ὑμῶν μακαρί-
ζομεν ἀπειρόκακον, τὸ δὲ ἄφρον οὐκ ἐπαι-
νοῦμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς μὲν
ἀλλήλους καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πολιτείαν τὰ
πλείστα μετ' ἀρετῆς πράττουσι· πρὸς δὲ
τοὺς ἄλλους ὅπως ἔχουσι, μάλιστα ἂν τις
ὑμῖν ἐν βραχεί δηλώσειεν, καίτοι πολλὰ
εἰπεῖν ἔχων, ὅτι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐν
ἴσμεν ἐκφανέστατα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν ταῖς
πρὸς ἄλλους ξυναλλαγαῖς τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῖς
ἡδέα, ταῦτα καὶ καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ
συμφέροντα αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκαια. ὥστε οὐκ
ἔστιν ἀλογίως διανοεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς
σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, προσδεχομένων τὴν παρ'
ἐκείνων βοήθειαν. SCHOL.

3. ἦν—πιστεύετε] Reiske and Göller
propose to read ἦ. One MS. (V) reads
ἦν πιστεύητε, but that, as Porpo ob-
serves, “quoniam Melii sibi ea de re
“persuasum esse dixerunt, ferri ne-

“quit.” But as δόξης is exactly the
same as πίστεως, I do not see why
δόξης, ἦν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-
τοὺς may not be tolerated, although very
harsh, instead of πίστεως ἦν περὶ αὐτῶν
πιστεύετε, βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν αὐτοὺς. “The
“belief which you believe concerning
“them, that they will help you.”

11. ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο] Εἰπόντων
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ὑμε-
τέρου συμφέροντος οὐ στοχάζονται, φασὶν
οἱ Μηλίοι ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἴδιον συμφέρον τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους πιστεύομεν καὶ μάλιστα
ἔχειν ἡμῖν βοηθοὺς, ὅπως μὴ τοῖς μὲν
εὐνοοῦσι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπιστοὶ φανώσιν,
ὑμᾶς δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠφελήσωσι, προ-
δόντες ἡμᾶς τοὺς συμμάχους. SCHOL.

15. οὐκοῦν] Elmsley, as is well known,
writes this always as two words, οὐκ οὖν.
He most truly observes that the sense
of οὐκοῦν in the Attic writers is always
the same, and that its apparent differ-
ence depends merely on the sentence
being interrogative or otherwise. See
the note on ἀρα μὴ, I. 75, 1. and Elms-
ley, Heraclid. v. 256.

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λείας εἶναι, τὸ δὲ δίκαιον καὶ καλὸν μετὰ κινδύνου δρᾶσθαι ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἥκιστα ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺν τολμῶσιν.

CVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους τε ἡμῶν ἕνεκα μᾶλλον ἡγοῦμεθ' ἂν ἐγχειρίσασθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομεῖν, ὅσφ' πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῆς Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἐγγὺς κείμεθα, τῆς δὲ γνώμης τῇ ξυγγενεῖ πιστότεροι ἐτέρων ἐσμέν.

CIX. ΑΘ. Τὸ δ' ἐχρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνισμένοις οὐ τὸ εὖνουν τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ἦν τῶν ἔργων τις δυνάμει πολὺ προὔχῃ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ πλείον τι τῶν ἄλ- 10 λων σκοποῦσι. τῆς γοῦν οἰκείας παρασκευῆς ἀπιστία καὶ μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν τοῖς πέλας ἐπέρχονται, ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐς νῆσόν γε αὐτοὺς ἡμῶν ναυκρατόρων ὄντων περαιωθῆναι.

1. κινδύνων h. δρᾶσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.i.k. δρᾶσαι L.M. O.V.g. 2. τὸ] om. L.O.k. 4. χειρίσασθαι E. ἐγχειρίσασθαι I.d.e.h. 5. νομίσαι G.I.K.e.k. 8. γε] om. L.O.P. 9. ἦν] om. P. 10. πολλῇ V.e.g. προὔχει C.E.G.K.b.c.e.g.i. 13. ναυκρατόρων A.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.c.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αυτοκρατόρων g. ναυτορων V. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

οὐκ οἴσθε] Ἀλλ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἴστε, συμφέρει μὲν τὸ μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἕκαστα πράττειν, τὸ δὲ καλὸν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον διὰ κινδύνου περιγίγνεται. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους περιίστανται. SCHOL.

3. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους] Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοὺς τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀνιδέ-
ξασθαι ἡγοῦμεθα, καὶ πεπεισμέθα γε μάλ-
λον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων αὐτοὺς δια-
κινδυνεύσειν. εἰς τε γὰρ τὰς χρεῖας ὀφέ-
λιμοι τυγχάνομεν αὐτοῖς, ἐγγὺς τῆς Πελο-
ποννήσου κείμενοι, διὰ συγγένειαν. SCH.

4. βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομεῖν]
"Ea pericula, quae nostra causa susci-
piuntur, tutiora, h. e. minus pericu-
losa, quam quae propter alios." Conf.

III. 39, 8. κινδύνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιότε-
ρον. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE'S
Adversaria. Still the construction κιν-
δύνους ἐς ἄλλους "pericula propter alios
"suscepta," seems sufficiently harsh.
Perhaps it may be explained by substi-
tuting for the substantive the kindred
verb παρακινδυνεύσαι, or παραβαλεῖν,
"the venture is less hazardous than
"venturing over to take part with
"others." Compare III. 36, 1. ἐς
Ἰωνίαν—παρακινδυνεύσαι. Ἔργον and
γνώμη are here opposed, as in II. 43, 3;
the one relating to outward things, the

other to inward feelings.

[Göller makes τῆς γνώμης to depend
on πιστότεροι, and I think that he is
right; the genitive here, as in so many
other instances, answering to the Eng-
lish ablative, "in feeling." τῆς γνώμης
τῇ ξυγγενεῖ cannot I think be taken
together, for τὸ ξυγγενὲς cannot signify
τὸ ὁμοῖον, and in its literal and proper
signification τὸ ξυγγενὲς τῆς γνώμης is
absolute nonsense. Neither is it true
historically, so far as we know, that the
Melians resembled the Lacedaemonians
in their national character.]

8. Τὸ δ' ἐχρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνισμέ-
νοις] Τοῖς ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν (φησὶ) παρακα-
λουμένοις ἐχρὸν φαίνεται πρὸς τὸ βοη-
θῆσαι, οὐχ ἡ εὐνοία τῶν παρακαλούντων,
ἀλλ' ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, ἣν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ διὰ τὸ
ἐχρῶς ἐξετάζειν καὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει πολ-
λάκις ἀπιστοῦσι. διὰ τοῦτο γέ τοι μετὰ
συμμάχων πολλῶν ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοῖς
πέλας. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς, ἡμῶν θα-
λαττοκρατούντων, εἰς νῆσον ἕνεκεν ὑμῶν
περαιώσεσθαι, εἰδόμενος ὅτι κατὰ τοῦτο ἦ-
τους ἡμῶν εἰσίν. SCHOL.

11. μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν] Compare
I. 70. II. 39, 3.

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CX. ΜΗΛ. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι· πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος, δι' οὗ τῶν κρατούντων ἀπορώτερος ἡ λήψις ἢ τῶν λαθεῖν βουλομένων ἡ σωτηρία. καὶ εἰ τοῦδε σφάλλονται, τράπουντ' ἂν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε· καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς οἰκειοτέρας ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς ὁ πόνοσ' ὑμῖν ἔσται.

CXI. ΑΘ. Τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο

1. οἱ] ei g. δὲ μὴ καὶ L.O.P.Q. ἀνέχοιεν g. δὲ] om. B.h. "cf. VII. 13, ext." BEKK. ed. 1832. 3. λαβεῖν I. 4. σφάλλονται B.P.Q.V.f. 5. λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους e. ἀπήλθε V. 6. μὴ] om. f. 7. καὶ γῆς] γῆς καὶ g. ἡμῶν g. 8. τοῦ μὲν Q. γένοιτο ὑμῖν d.i.

1. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι] 'Αλλὰ, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ πλεῖσαι δκνήσουσιν, ἔχουσιν γὰρ συμμαχοὺς ἄλλους ἡμῖν πέμψαι βοηθοὺς. SCHOL.

πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος] Μεγάλου τε ὄντος τοῦ Κρητικοῦ πελάγους, δι' οὗ πέμψουσι τὴν βοήθειαν. μᾶλλον γὰρ οἱ πεμφθέντες δυνήσουσιν, λαθόντες ὑμᾶς θαλαττοκρατοῦντας, σωθῆναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἥπερ ὑμεῖς, οἱ κρατοῦντες τῆς θαλάσσης, συλλαβεῖν αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ καὶ τούτου διαμάρτοιεν, τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν δρώσουσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμαχοὺς, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπήλθε, χειρώσουσι· ὥστε ὑμῖν οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης, τῆς ἡμετέρας, ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς τῶν συμμαχῶν καὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας. SCHOL.

5. ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε] 'Ἐπήλθε seems to be used rather in the sense of ἐφίκετο, than in that of ἐπεστράτευσεν: "Whom Brasidas did not get to," "did not advance as far as," or simply "did not visit." Compare VIII. 54, 4. τὰς ξυνωμοσίας ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν.—ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε is expressed by the Scholiast, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπήλθε. But that would signify that there were certain particular states spoken of, which Brasidas had not visited; whereas ὅσους μὴ—ἐπήλθεν, is, "si quos Brasidas non attigerit;" not specifying any in particular, but supposing that there were "some whom he had not visited." So again just below, τῆς οὐ προσηκούσης, would be "Melos, which does not belong to you." Τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης is, "Any country which we will suppose not to belong to you." See again Herman's excellent note, on Viger, not.

267. Συμμαχίδος is here taken as a substantive; as in V. 36, 1. ἐλθουσὼν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος; "You will have to struggle for that which concerns you more nearly, both your confederacy, and your own territory." It is possible, however, that the words ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς, may have been inserted as an explanation of οἰκειοτέρας.

8. τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις] Τούτων μὲν καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπειρασθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπιστιμονέες ἔστε ὅτι οὐδέποτε Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκοῦντες ἑτέρους, ἀπεχώρησαν διὰ τὸ φοβηθῆναι περὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν ἢ περὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς αὐτῶν θρονιμένης· ἐκεῖνο δὲ ἐνθυμουμένηθα, ὅτι, περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευόμενοι, οὐδὲν ἐν τοσοῦτοις λόγοις εἰρηκατέ σωτήριον, καὶ δυνάμενον πείσαι ὅτι δύναται σώζειν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότερα ὑμῶν ἐλπίδες εἰσι μέλλουσαι· τὰ δὲ ὑπάρχοντα, ὥς πρὸς τὰ ἡμέτερα, πιστελῶς εἰσι σμικρά. πάντ' τε δὴ ἀλόγητοι καθεστήκατε, εἰ μὴ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γινόμενοι βουλευσθε φρονιμώτερον. οὐ γὰρ δι' εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὴν μάλιστα λαμβάνουσιν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνῃ καταφεύγεσθε, δι' ἣν πολλοὶ, καίπερ ὁρῶντες ὅτι εἰς κίνδυνον ἔρχονται, ὁμῶς, φεύγοντες τὸ ἀπρεπὲς τοῦ ὀνόματος (τούτῃσι τὸ ὑπακούειν, ἔχον τι ποιητικὸν αἰσχύνῃς· τοῦτο γὰρ ἔστι τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν) συμφοραῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον, καὶ αἰσχύνῃ μέλῃσιν προσέλαβον ἥς ζῆφοντο. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀνόητος αὐτοὺς συνέβη νομίσσασθαι, καὶ οὐ δοκεῖν διὰ τύχην πταῖσαι. ἐν γὰρ τῷ "ἡ τύχη" ὁ ἡ συνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥπερ κείται. ὑμεῖς οὖν φυλάξεσθε τὴν πάντα λυμαινομένην αἰσχύνῃν, ἂν εὖ βουλευήσθε· καὶ μὴ ἀπρεπὲς ἡγήσεσθε ὑπακούσαι πᾶσι τῇ μεγίστῃ,

καὶ ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπὸ μᾶς πώποτε
 2 πολιορκίας Ἀθηναῖοι δι' ἄλλων φόβον ἀπεχώρησαν. ἐνθυ-
 μούμεθα δὲ ὅτι φήσαντες περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσέν οὐδὲν
 ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ εἰρήκατε ὃ ἄνθρωποι ἂν πιστεύσαντες
 νομίσαιεν σωθήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπι- 5
 ζόμενα μέλλεται, τὰ δ' ὑπάρχοντα βραχέα πρὸς τὰ ἥδη
 3 ἀντιτεταγμένα περιγίγνεσθαι. πολλὴν τε ἀλογίαν τῆς δια-
 νοίας παρέχετε, εἰ μὴ μεταστησάμενοι ἔτι ἡμᾶς ἄλλο τι
 4 τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον γνώσεσθε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ γε τὴν ἐν
 τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προὔπτοις κινδύνους πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν 10
 ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνῃν τρέψετε. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις

1. ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν R.V. οὐδ' δ' P. 2. ἄλλον L. 3. δέ] om. Q.
 φείσαντες V. βουλευέν E. οὐδέ d. 5. ἰσχυρότερα L. ἰσχυρά ὄντα Dionysius.
 6. δὲ παρόντα Dionysius. 7. περιγενέσθαι Dionysius. πολλὴν γε Dionysius.
 ἀναλογίαν f. 8. παρέχεται B.g.h. ἔτι] om. Dionysius. ὑμᾶς Q. 10. προ-
 ὔπτοις] πλείστοις i. διαβλάψασαν γρ. h.

καὶ προκαλουμένη ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ μετρίοις, ὥστε
 συμμάχους γενέσθαι, ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέ-
 ραν γῆν ὑποτελῇ. αἰρέσεως οὖν προκει-
 μένης ἢ πολεμῇν ἢ (ἢν ἀσφαλῶς, μὴ τὸ
 χεῖρον ἔλῃσθε φιλονεικήσαντες. ὅσοι γὰρ
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ ὑπέκουσι,
 τῶν δὲ κρείττονων ἡττώνται, τοῖς δὲ ἥττοσι
 μετρίως προσφέρονται, οὗτοι μέγιστα δὴ
 κατορθοῦσι. βουλευσάσθε οὖν, μεταστάν-
 των ἡμῶν, καὶ πολλὰς πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν
 λάβετε ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἢ σκέψις, μᾶς
 οὕσης, περὶ ἧς ἐν μιᾷ βουλῇ ἢ κατορθώ-
 σετε ἢ σφαλῇσεσθε.

τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις, κ. τ. λ.]
 The participle here is used, as in the
 expression βουλομένη μοι τοῦτο γίγνε-
 ται; "I am glad of this happening;"
 so τούτων πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο,
 is, "You may appreciate by experience
 "some of these things happening, and
 "may not be left in ignorance of the
 "fact that the Athenians, &c."—καὶ
 ὑμῖν, "You too, as others have done be-
 "fore you." Τούτων τι refers to the pro-
 posed attempts on the allies of Athens,
 or on her territory. Πειπειραμένοις, "to
 "know by experience, having made
 "trial of them"—"these things you,
 "like others, may one day appreciate
 "by experience, and may learn that the
 "Athenians," &c. Compare, for the
 construction, II. 60, 1. καὶ προσδεχομένη

μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν γεγένηται, and
 Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1356. θέλοντι κάμοι τοῦτ'
 ἂν ἦν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391, e.
 [Jelf, 599, 3.] and for the substance,
 compare I. 105. III. 13. 16. VII. 28.

3. βουλευσέν] This applies to the go-
 vernment, as consulting for the safety
 of its subjects. Had it been meant of
 the members of the government in their
 capacity of citizens, and thus affected
 themselves by the result of their own
 consultations, it would have been βου-
 λεύεσθαι.

9. σωφρονέστερον] Φρονιμώτερον.
 10. αἰσχροῖς—κινδύνους] "Dangers
 "which lead to subjugation, and so to
 "disgrace." The sense is this: "For
 "many, with their eyes still open to
 "their danger, have found that that
 "thing called disgrace has so allured
 "them forwards by the virtue of a se-
 "ducing name, as to make them throw
 "themselves willingly, in their bon-
 "dage to the word, into real and irre-
 "trievable disasters; and thus to win
 "besides, through their own folly, a
 "fouler shame than ever their fortune
 "would have brought on them."

11. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις] Portus
 per enallagen dictum putat, pro πολ-
 λὸς προορωμένους, ἐτ' ὑποθέτας. Sed
 fortassis recte dici potest, τὸ αἰσχρὸν

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἔτι ἐς οἷα φέρονται τὸ αἰσχρὸν καλούμενον ὀνόματος ἑπα-
γωγῷ δυνάμει ἐπεσπάσατο, ἥσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργῳ
ξυμφοραῖς ἀνηκέστοις ἐκόντας περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνην
αἰσχύω μετὰ ἀνοίας ἢ τύχης προσλαβεῖν. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ἦν εὖ
5 βουλευήσθε, φυλάξεσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπρεπὲς νομιεῖτε πόλεώς τε
τῆς μεγίστης ἥσασθαι μέτρια προκαλουμένης, ξυμμαχους
γενέσθαι ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς, καὶ δοθείσης
αἰρέσεως πολέμου περί καὶ ἀσφαλείας μὴ τὰ χεῖρῳ φιλονει-
κῆσαι· ὡς οἵτινες τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ εἰκονσι, τοῖς δὲ κρείσσοσι
10 καλῶς προσφέρονται, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἥσσους μέτριοι εἰσι,
πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῦντο. σκοπεῖτε οὖν καὶ μεταστάντων ἡμῶν, 6
καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε πολλάκις ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, † ἦν
μῖας περί καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώ-
σασαν ἔσται†.

1. ὅτι ἐς οἷα errore typograph. ed. Lips. et Gail. ἐς] om. Q. φέρεται d.
ἐπαγωγῇ E. 3. ἐκόντας] om. Q. 5. βουλευέσθαι K. βουλευέσθε prima
manu C. φυλάξεσθε P. φυλάξασθε R. e. 6. ἥσασθε g. 7. ὑποτελεῖς
A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. V. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ὑποτελῇ. 9. ὡς] καὶ ὡς I. 10. ἥσσους] ἴσους O. P. e. ἐλάσσους L.
12. ἦν A. 13. μὴ] om. C. e. 14. ἔσται] ἴσται I. d. ἴσταται γρ. h.

ἐπεσπάσατο πολλοῖς τὸ αὐτοὺς ἐκόντας
περιπεσεῖν συμφοραῖς, multis hoc concu-
pant, causa fuit, ut volentes in calami-
tates incident. Nam quum dicitur
ἐπισπάσασθαι φθόνον, κίνδυνον, et alia,
haud dubie datus aliquis, ut εἰαυφ,
vel alius, supplendus est. Thucydides
infinito περιπεσεῖν utitur pro nomine,
ut omnes Græci. Si eo omisso dixisset,
τὸ αἰσχρὸν πολλοῖς ἐπεσπάσατο συμ-
φορὰς, nemo, opinor, de enallage cogi-
tasset. DUKER.

προοραμένοις] Φανερώς βλέπουσι.
SCHOL.

1. ἐπαγωγῷ] Ἐπισπαστικοῦ. SCHOL.
7. ὑποτελεῖς] "Stipendiarii. Paying
"a certain sum like the other allies,
"every year, as their portion of the
"tribute levied by Athens." ἔχοντας
τὴν γῆν ὑποτελῇ would signify "vecti-
"gales;" that is, "having forfeited
"their land to Athens, and cultivating
"it only as tenants, paying rent for it
"to the Athenians as to their land-
"lords." This last was of course a
much worse condition than the former,

and was not the usual state of the allies
of Athens, but that to which they were
reduced, as in the case of Mytilene,
after an unsuccessful revolt. Compare
III. 50, 3.

9. ὡς, οἵτινες—ὀρθοῦντο] Stobæus,
p. 270. κρείττοσι legit, et eis δὲ τοὺς
ἥσσους. WASS.

10. προσφέρονται] Ὀμιλοῦσι. SCHOL.
μέτριοι] Δίκαιοι. SCHOL.

12. Vid. Scholefield on Æsch. Eu-
menid. 720.

ἦν μῖας περί, κ. τ. λ.] The construc-
tion here is desperate, yet the sense
seems plain. "You are consulting
"about your country; it is your one
"and only country, and in this one
"deliberation are involved both its
"prosperity and its ruin." μῖας περί,
because Melos was their all, and they
had not, like the Athenians, another
country to retire to, if that were lost.
But ἦν τυχοῦσαν ἔσται, instead of ἦν
τυχεῖν ἔσται, seems utterly inexplicable
by any rules of grammar, and I have
followed Poppo in marking the passage

MELOS, A. C. 436. Olymp. 91.1.

CXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι μετεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν λόγων· οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς

After the discussion is over, the Melians give their final answer, refusing to submit to Athens.

παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τὰδε.
 “Οὔτε ἄλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἢ ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον,
 “ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι· οὐτ’ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως
 “ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης τὴν ἐλευθερίαν
 “ἀφαίρησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε μέχρι τοῦδε σωζούσῃ τύχῃ ἐκ
 “τοῦ θείου αὐτὴν καὶ τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων τιμωρία πιστεύοντες πειρασόμεθα σώζεσθαι. προ-
 “καλούμεθα δὲ ὑμᾶς φίλοι μὲν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ μηδετέροις,
 “καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἀναχωρήσαι σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους
 “αἵτινες δοκοῦσιν ἐπιτήδαιοι εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις.” CXIII. Οἱ
 μὲν δὲ Μήλιοι τοσαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι δια-
 λυόμενοι ἤδη ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἔφασαν “Ἀλλ’ οὖν μόνον γε
 “ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖτε, τὰ μὲν
 “μέλλοντα τῶν ὀρωμένων σαφέστερα κρίνετε, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ
 “τῷ βούλεσθαι ὡς γιγνόμενα ἤδη θεᾶσθε, καὶ Λακεδαι-
 “μονίοις καὶ τύχῃ καὶ ἐλπίσι πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλη-
 “μένοι καὶ πιστεύσαντες πλείστον καὶ σφαλίσσεσθε.”
 CXIV. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ
 στρατεύμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπήκουον οἱ
 Μήλιοι, πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο καὶ διε-

4. ὑμῖν K. 5. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. d. 9. πειρασόμεθα K. 10. δέ] om. Q.
 15. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 16. κρίνεται E.F. τὰ τε K. 17. βούλεσθαι] βουλεύεσθαι i.
 et γρ. h. βουλεύεσθε P. θεᾶσθαι K. 18. ἐλπίδι e. 19. πλείστοι P.
 22. ἐτρέποντο A.B.F. ἐτρέποντο E.G.K.P. WASS. HAACK. BEKK. POPPO. GOELL.

with obeli, although the MSS. hardly exhibit any variety of readings.

3. παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον] “The same answer as they gave before in the conference.” Compare VII. 71, 7. παραπλήσια πεπόνθησαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί.

5. ὅτε ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἐπτακόσια] “Ὅτι ἔτη ἐπτακόσια Μῆλος ἡ νῆσος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθέρως οἰκισθεῖσα, ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ ἐξεπολιωρήθη.” SCHOL.

16. τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι] Τὰ δὲ

ἀδηλα διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι οὕτως ἔχειν οἶσθε, καθάπερ τὰ παρόντα καὶ γιγνόμενα θεᾶσθε. SCHOL.

17. ὡς γιγνόμενα] “Ὀράμενα, ἐνεργούμενα. SCHOL.

18. παραβεβλημένοι] “Ἐπιτρέψαντες παραβόλως. SCHOL. i. e. “having risked “most,” or “staked most.”

22. ἐτρέποντο] I do not see why the later editors should have all adopted Wasse’s correction ἐτρέποντο, resting as it does on the authority of so few MSS. The imperfect seems to me

mause hostilities, and
form the blockade of
Melos.

λόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις περιετείχισαν κύκλῳ τὸν
Μηλίουσ. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν α
καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταλείποντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν
καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ
5 δὲ λειπόμενοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χωρίον.

CXV. Καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν αὐτὸν ἐσβα-
λώντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν, καὶ λοχισθέντες ὑπὸ τε Φλιασίων
καὶ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων, διεφθάρησαν ὡς
ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου Ἀθηναῖοι α

Reprisals between the
Athenians and Lace-
dæmonians.

10 Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν λείαν ἔλαβον· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι'
αὐτὸ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς οὐδ' ὥς ἀφέυγες ἐπολέμουν αὐτοῖς,
ἐκήρυξαν δὲ εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐζε-
σθαι. καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἐπολέμησαν ἰδίων τινῶν διαφορῶν ἕνεκα 3
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Πελοποννησῖοι ἡσύχαζον. εἶλον 4
15 δὲ καὶ οἱ Μήλιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ περιτειχίσματος· τὸ
κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προσβαλόντες νυκτὸς, καὶ ἄνδρας τε ἀπέ-
κτειναν καὶ ἐσενεγκάμενοι σῖτόν τε καὶ ὅσα πλεῖστα ἐδύναντο
χρήσιμα ἀναχωρήσαντες ἡσύχαζον· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄμεινον

1. ἐτείχισαν κύκλῳ ε. περιεκύκλωσαν κύκλῳ i. προεκύκλωσαν κύκλῳ d. 2. τε
σφῶν V.g. αὐτῶν C. 3. καταλείποντες E. ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ L.O.P. 4. καὶ ἀνε-
χώρησαν Q. 5. λειπόμενοι] πολέμοι L.O.P. λιπόμενοι E. περιμένοντες h.
6. κατὰ χρόνον R. 7. φλιασίαν N.g. φλειασίαν E. λοχισθέντες P. τε φλια-
σίαν B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
τε τῶν φλιασίων. 8. φυγάδων] om. B.h. 10. πολλὴν] πόλιν] A.B.E.F.R.V.c.g.
λίαν E. δι' αὐτὸ] δ' αὐτοὶ] A.B.V.h. διανοὶ F. 12. περὶ σφῶν h. ἀθη-
ναίων g. διαφορῶν Bekk. 18. χρήσιμα h.i. Bekk. ut legendum esse viderat
Wassius: Haack. Poppo. Goell. χρήματα L.Q. vulgo χρήμασιν.

better than the aorist, "they immedi-
ately began to turn themselves to
"war," the idea not being that of any
one definite action, but rather of pre-
parations for action, which necessarily
belong to more than a single point of
time. Compare an exactly similar pas-
sage, II. 75, 1. καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν
στρατὸν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περιστάσας αὐ-
τοὺς κ. τ. λ.

12. παρὰ σφῶν—ληΐζεσθαι] "Who-
ever chooses among the Lacedæmo-
nians, may make reprisals on the
"Athenians." This is what Demo-
sthenes calls δεδομένων σύλων κατ' Ἀθη-

ναίων, Lacritus, p. 931. Reiske.—παρὰ
σφῶν, "setting out from among the
"Lacedæmonians." Compare παρ' ἡ-
μῶν, II. 41, 1. and the note there.

15. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν] Hoc vix
potest intelligi de foro urbis Meliorum.
Puto designari forum rerum venalium
in munitionibus Atheniensium, et lo-
cum, ubi adservabatur frumentum, et
alia ad usus militum, qui urbem ob-
sidebant. Id indicant ea, quæ mox de
frumento et aliis rebus a Meliis raptis
dicit Thucydides. DUKER. Compare
I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτε-
λείτα.

CXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι
μελλήσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν στρατεύειν, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ δια-
βατήρια ἱερὰ ἐν τοῖς ὀρίοις οὐκ ἐγίγνετο, ἀνε- 5
χώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-
λησιω τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινας ὑποτοπήσαντες
2 τοὺς μὲν ξυνέλαβον, οἱ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφυγον. καὶ οἱ Μή-
λιοι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αὖθις καθ' ἑτερόν τι τοῦ περι-
τειχίσματος εἶλον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, παρόντων οὐ πολλῶν τῶν 10
3 φυλάκων. καὶ ἐλθούσης στρατιᾶς ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
ἄλλης, ὥς ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, ἧς ἦρχε Φιλοκράτης ὁ Δημέου,
καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη πολιορκούμενοι, γενομένης καὶ προδοσίας
τινὸς ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, ξυνεχώρησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστ' ἐκείνους
4 περὶ αὐτῶν βουλευσάι. οἱ δὲ ἀπέκτειναν Μηλίων ὄσους ἡβῶν- 15
τας ἔλαβον, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἡνδραπόδισαν. τὸ δὲ
χωρίον αὐτοὶ † ᾤκησαν, † ἀποίκους ὕστερον πεντακοσίους
πέμψαντες.

4. ἀργείαν d.i. 6. καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 9. περὶ οὐ E. αὖθις A.B.E.F.G.H.
I.K.N.V. 11. ἐκ τῶν] αὐτῶν K. ἀθηναίων I.K.R. 13. πολιορκούμενοι G.
καὶ γενομένης L.O.P. 14. τινὸς] om. Q. ἀθηναίοις μήλιοι ὥστε h. ὥστε E.F.
G.H.K.L.O.V.g.h.i.k. Porpo. 15. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐλόντες ἀπέκτειναν h.
16. ἡνδραποδίσαντο L.O.P.k. 17. ᾤκισαν B.G.L.N.P.g. correctus C. Haack.
Porpo.

1. τὴν φυλακὴν] Τῆς Μήλου. SCHOL. πολλῶν κῶν—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης
9. καθ' ἑτερόν τι—εἶλον] i. e. ἕτερον ἐπεχουσῶν. GÖLLER.
μέρος τοῦ περιτειχίσματος. Dictum est 13. πολιορκούμενοι] Οἱ Μήλιοι. SCHOL.
ut ἐπὶ μέγα τε (scil. τοῦ τείλους) κατέ- 14. ἑκείνους] Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.
σεισε, II. 76, 4. ubi vide. Adde I. 50, 2.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Z.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὖθις μεί-
 ζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχηςτος καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος
 ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναιντο, ἅπει-
 ροὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου
 καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλή-
 νων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ὑπο-
 δεέστερον πόλεμον ἀνηρῶντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πε-
 λλοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μὲν
 ἐστὶν ὁλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ἔλασσον ἢ ὁκτῶ

A. C. 416. 5.
 Olymp. 91. 1.
 SICILY.
 The Athenians enter-
 tain the project of con-
 quering Sicily. Thu-
 cydides gives a sketch
 of the magnitude of
 the island,

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρη-
 μέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναιτο c. 47.
 5. τὸ πλήθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἔστι μὲν
 e. c. 47. 9. ὁλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὁκτῶ ἐνδεέστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The mea-
 surement in Roman miles of the cir-
 cumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo
 from some itinerary, gives the sum of
 587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at
 4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he
 walked round the whole island at one
 steady and uniform pace, and that he
 made the circumference amount to 600
 miles; but he observes, that from Mes-
 sina, along the east side of the island,
 and round on the south side as far as
 Agrigentum, the computation is made
 in Neapolitan miles, which are some-
 thing longer than the ancient Roman
 miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.)
 computes the circumference in the
 same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and
 " nights." There is no end to inaccu-
 racy and vagueness in the computation
 of distances, especially on water. The
 distance from Cowes harbour to Cal-
 shot castle, at the mouth of the South-
 ampton water, was always computed
 by the seamen who plied on the pas-
 sage, and by the inhabitants who had
 it daily before their eyes, as being six
 miles. It is in reality, according to the
 Ordnance survey, barely four, reckon-
 ing from the inner part of the harbour.
 We need not wonder therefore at the
 different estimates of a voyage at once
 so long and so circuitous as that round
 the island of Sicily.

ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτη οὖσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρον
 τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα. II. ὠκίσθη
 δὲ ὧδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσαύτε ἔβη ἔσχε τὰ ξύμπαυτα. πα-
 λαιοτάτοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλαπες
 καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν, 5
 and of the races by whom it had been
 successively inhabited; ἀρκεῖτω δὲ ὡς ποιηταῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ὡς
 such as,
 2. 1. The Sicilians ἐκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανὸι
 from Spain. δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,
 ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι, 10

1. τοσαῦτα B. εἴκοσι σταδίους B.I.R.h. εἴκοσι σταδίων F. εἰκοσισταδίῃ
 E.H.f. et γρ. G. 2. διείργεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῇ E.F. οὖσα] εἶναι h.
 εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72. 3. ὧδε] ἡδε B.I.P. ἡδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.
 e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἡδε F.N. ἡδη c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαῦταδὲ Q. 5. λε-
 στρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὐτ' ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσθλῶν
 E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον C. vulgo εἰσῆλθον. ἥ] οὔτε e. ὅπη
 L.O.P. ἀν' ἐχώρησαν E. ἀνεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L. 8. πη] om. e.
 ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικισάμενοι A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.
 f. g. h. Poppo. ἐνοικισάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὡς μὲν c. 48. διὰ τὸ αὐτ.]
 διαυτόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτη οὖσα—διείργεται] "The
 "four principal stations of the dis-
 "tances across, in my trigonometrical
 "operations, by theodolite angles from
 "a base line on that part of the beach
 "near Messina called Mare Grosso,
 "are from Faro point to Scylla castle,
 "6047 yards; from Gansiri village to
 "Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Mes-
 "sina light-house to Point del Orso,
 "5427 yards; and from Messina light-
 "house to the cathedral of Reggio,
 "13,187 yards." Capt. Smyth's Sur-
 "vey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning
 the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet,
 (see Col. Leake's Topogr. of Athens,
 p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833
 yards, an agreement with the truth in
 this instance much greater than could
 have been expected. The reasoning
 implied in the words τοσαύτη οὖσα is
 very much in the style of the geo-
 graphy of Herodotus. The notion is,
 that so large an island ought to have
 been in the midst of a wide sea, pro-
 portioned to its own magnitude; and
 not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage
 to the main land. These ideas of the
 fitness and correspondence of things to
 one another in geography may be seen
 in Herodotus' opinion as to the Da-
 nube and the Nile holding a course
 exactly parallel to each other, and as to
 the valley of the Nile having been once
 a gulf running in from the Mediter-
 ranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian
 gulf, which ran in northwards from the
 Erythraean sea. For the construction
 ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared
 IV. 113, 2. ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ
 ἰσθμῷ, and the note on that passage.
 But τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα instead of τὸ
 μὴ ἥπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1, 2. εἰργον
 τὸ μὴ προεξιδόντας—κακουργεῖν) seems
 to shew a confusion between the infini-
 tive and the participle scarcely to be
 defended by the other passages quoted
 by Poppo as instances of the same
 thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thu-
 cyd. V. 7, 2. IV. 63, 1.) For would it
 be good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ
 ἥπειρος οὖσα, "is divided so as not to
 "be main land?"

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. I.

ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγύων ἀναστάντες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τρινακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K.
2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγίων K. 3. ποτὶ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τρινακρία O.d.
τρινακρία E. τρικαχία Q. τρικανία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται] "The positiveness with which Thucydides pronounces 'this is ascertained a 'truth,' in the mouth of such a man, 'gives great weight to the traditions of western Europe: it can only have been those of Liguria or Hispania that he admitted as decisive.'" Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng. Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say, that "where the supposed colony is without any similar tradition, the opinion of the people that claim to have given birth to it can scarcely be taken as evidence; vanity in such matters is very apt to give a bias." There is a vanity however to be taken into the account on both sides; for the colony would be anxious to deny their parentage, in order to claim the glory of being Autochthones. It should be remembered too that the Iberians kept written records of events, a much higher authority than mere oral tradition. (Strabo, III. i. p. 139.) Philistus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhodom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in representing the Iberians as the earliest colonists of Sicily. Nor does there appear the least internal improbability in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According to some writers this is the Sisoris, now the Segre, the river on whose banks Cæsar carried on his operations against Afranius and Petreius. Others suppose it to be the Xucar. (See Gölle's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Niebuhr rightly judges of the first of them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note, p. 492. Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus" was probably merely the "river of the Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the "river of the Iberians," and the "Indus" the "river of the Indians."

Whether there be any connexion between the names Sicanus, Sisoris, Suero, and even Siculus, may be a tempting field for conjecture, but we have no means of obtaining any certain knowledge, any more than of the meaning of the words themselves. Thus much is probable, that the Sicanus, which Thucydides mentions as a well known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running directly into the Mediterranean, rather than a mere tributary or feeder of another river, like the Sisoris. We could identify it, if we could ascertain the furthest point westward to which the Ligians or Ligurians had ever extended themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they never crossed the Pyrenees, and that the Sicanus of Thucydides must be sought for between those mountains and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng. Translat.) But Scylax, while he describes the Iberians and Ligians as living intermixed with each other within these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the whole country westward of the Rhone was anciently called Iberia. This would seem to shew a gradual driving back westward of the Iberian race by the Ligians; nor is it possible to prove that the latter never obtained temporary possession at least of some of the country south of the Pyrenees. And the further to the southward that we can place the Sicanians, the more probable becomes their migration to Sicily; because if they were near to any of the Phœnician establishments on the Iberian coast, they would be more likely to have gained some information about that island, than if their country had been at the bottom of the gulf of Lyons.

- 3 2. A remnant of the Trojans, after the fall of Troy. *λίαν. Ἴλιου δὲ ἀλίσκομένου τῶν Τρώων τινὲς διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνούνται πρὸς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες μὲν Ἐλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.*
3. Some Greeks of the armament of Agamemnon. *προσξυνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκέων τινὲς 5 τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ᾤκουν) διέβησαν ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται, ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10 τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πῶς ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως τινὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπωνομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολλὸς, τοὺς τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ τ' ἀνέστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ-* 15
4. Ἐλύμοι E. πόλεις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. ἄγεστα B.N.V. et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προσξυνώκησαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48. χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. Ὀπικας B.N.h. Bekk. Goell. ὀπικας A.V. ὀπικους K. vulgo ὀπικούς. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι] om. R. τῇ] om. L. Ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σικελῶν G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελῶν f. σικελῶν C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g. Ἰταλίᾳ] om. d.i. 15. ἀνέστειλαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέστειλαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b. WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sikeli-ans, uses the words φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥοῦν. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting in the direction in which you are sailing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, however, they mean more simply "setting down the straits;" i. e. from north to south, as the current was commonly said to run down from the Tyrrhenian sea into the Sicilian, as if the former were on a higher level than the latter. See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules the notion of a great number of people crossing the straits on rafts, and, strange to say, proposes to correct the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words ὡς εἰκός. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus proposed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute consilioque factum, ne ratibus conjunctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam transire possent." Verrin. V. 2. For all that can be said respecting the Sikeli-ans, their migration from Italy to Sicily, and their alleged conquerors, the Opicans or Ausonians, the reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom. History, ch. I.—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Translation.

15. τ' ἀνέστειλαν†] This conjecture of Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

SICILY. A. C. 418. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

βρινὰ καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν
νῆσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ᾤκησαν
ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλήνας
ἐς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς
5 5. The Phoen- βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ᾠκουν δὲ καὶ Φοί- 5
cians. νικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε
ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησιδία
ἐμπορίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλ-
ληνες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλιπόντες τὰ
10 πλείω, Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύ-
μων ξυνοικίσαντες ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν
Ἑλύμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδὼν Σικε-
λίας ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῖδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως
ᾤκησαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-
τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξον ᾤκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.
ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλην A.K. 4. τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.
6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.
καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἔνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.
9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ἐπεσέπλεον. ἐκλιπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ
πλοῖα d. cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d.i. βοτύην h. σολόεντα d.i. ἐλυμών] ἑλ-
λήνων K.d.i. ἐλυμών E. 11. συνοικίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.
c.d.f.g. ξυνοικήσαντες H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει]
om. K. καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὡς g. 14. ᾤκισαν G.d. 47. 15. πρῶτον
F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχυδεῖς K. 16. οἰκή-
στοῦ d. ᾤκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ᾤκησαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀνέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. 1, 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀνέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀνέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

5. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians. See Herodot. I. 166, 2. VII. 158, 2. Polybius, III. 22. 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. Duk. The epithet ἀρχηγέτης, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

The several Greek settlements.

1. NAXOS,
2 founded about 734 B. C.2. SYRACUSE,
about 733 B. C.3. 3. LEONTINI,
about 728 B. C.

4. CATANA.

5. TROTILUS,
THAPSUS, and
HYBLEAN ME-
GARA, about 727
or 726 B. C.

ἀρχηγέτου βωμὸν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πό-
λεως ἐστίν, ἰδρύσαντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικε-
λίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρα-
κούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν
Ἡρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελοὺς ἐξε-
λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ᾗ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη
ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐντὸς ἐστίν ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-
χισθεῖσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ
καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔτει
πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίνους τε, πο-
λίαν τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς
4. CATANA. Κατάνην οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποιή-
σαντο Εὐαρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις
ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ
5. TROTILUS, Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χω-
15 ρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-
κιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-
λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς
μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,
Ἵβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόντος τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη-
20

3. πλέωσι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 47. 48. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλεύσωσι. πρῶτοι C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k. 47. 4. ἐρ-
χομένου A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g. ἐπιγμένου G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ᾤκισε A.E.
F.R.c.f.h. 6. προτερὸν ἀπὸ R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προ-
τειχισθεῖσα E.g. προστειχθεῖσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλῆς C.
12. ἐποίησαν τὸν g. εὐαρχον ἐποιήσαντο 48. 13. λάμις γρ. h. 14. μεγάρων
L.O.P.Q. 15. παντακίου A.B.C.E.F.H.R.f.h. 47. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παντα-
κίου G. vulgo παντακίον. πρῶτιλόν A.B.L.O.V.d.h.i. et marg. N. χω-
ρίου g. 16. οἰκίσας L.Q.R.f. 18. ἐκπεσὼν] ἐκ πασάν Q. οἰκίσας R.f.
19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48. Bekk. ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append. X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seem to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόντος τὴν χώραν] "Letting

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γησαμένοι, Μεγαρέας ᾤκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας. καὶ ἔτη οἰκίσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ 2

5 6. SELINUS, about αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμυλλον πέμψαντες Σελι-
627 or 626 B. C. νούντα κτίζουσι· καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητρο-
7. GELA, 689 B. C. πόλεως οὔσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατόκησε.

Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποί- 3
κους ἀγαγόντες κοινῇ ἔκτισαν, ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρα-
10 κοστῷ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ
Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον ἐτειχίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμμη δὲ

1. ᾤκισαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h. οἰκίσαι
A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo
οἰκίσαι. πάμυλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. Bekk. πάμιλον K. πάμυλλον F.G.H.c.
vulgo πάμυλον. πέμψαντες σελινοῦντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμψαντες
ἐς σελινοῦντα, alii ἐς θλινοῦντα, alii ἐς θλινοῦντα. Præpositionem uncis inclusum
servavit Poppo. θλινοῦντα A. θλινοῦντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγαρέων H.L.O.
7. αὐτὸν d. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατόκησε B.C.E.F.H.K.d.g.h. συγκατόκησε
N.V. 8. ἐκ] ὁ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48. 10. μετὰ συρ.
A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μετὰ τὴν τῶν
συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5, 3, μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν H. 47.
et corr. C. Haack. Goell. Bekk. οἰκισιν A.B.E.G. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἔστι.]
om. L. δ] τὸ K. καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non
dubitem fuisse καλοῦνται. καλοῦνται Bekk.

"them take the place." "Giving no aid to the Sikilians to defend the country against the Greek strangers, and in fact himself instigating the Greeks to settle there:" probably because their arms might be useful to him in his wars against his neighbours.

2. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος—ἀνέστησαν] See Herodot. VII. 156, 3.

4. ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι] Αὐτοὶ sane ex-
"pectes." POPPO. The order of the words justifies the accusative, because the subject has not yet been mentioned. Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστῆναι immediately, it should have been αὐτοὶ. πέμψαντες, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆσαι. But as the words now stand, we have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοί, is understood after ἀναστῆναι.

5. πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι] An hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum misso,

ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem illam condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι suppleatur αὐτὴν, cujus pronomini ellipsis frequentissima est apud Thucydidem? Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem ἐς huc inrepsisse e fine vocis præcedentis πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum esse Πάμυλλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι. Paulo ante probo οἰκῆσαι cum plerisque MSS. et Valla, nec audio Clar. mox scribentem ξυγκατόκησε. Ἐλινοῦντα pro Σελινοῦντα, quidam Codd. ut I. 65, 2. Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi vid. quæ adnotata sunt. DUKER.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named because Antiphemus and his Rhodian companions had principally come from Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII. 153, 2. The plural form of the name, like that of Δεόντινοι, illustrates what Thucydides calls a general custom in the earliest times, that the several tribes gave their own names to the countries

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- 4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν
 8. ACRAGAS or μετα τὴν σφετέραν οἰκισιν Γελῳοῖ Ἀκράγαντα
 AGRIGENTUM, ὅκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος
 580 B. C. ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνουν
 9. ZANCLE or καὶ Πυστίλον, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Γελῳῶν δόντες. 5
 MESSANA.
 5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλ-
 κιδικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων ὥκισθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ
 ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλῆθος ἔλθον ξυγκα-

1. ἐτιθεῖ d. 7η O. ἐγγυτάτα P. 2. οἰκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκισιν. 3. ὅκισαν A.B.E.F.G.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et correctus C. et. 47. 5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g. 6. ζάκλη G.I.d.e.i.k. ζάκκλη h. ζάγκη c. σάκλη 47. δέ] om. G.d.k. ὀπικία K. 7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E. F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ ἀπὸ. 8. συγκατετίμαντο d.i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the citadel, which was the

old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i. e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15, 4.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the "Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Enotria, that is, nearly to Paestum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10, 5. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

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τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν· καὶ οἰκισταὶ Περιήρης καὶ Κραταιμένης
ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα
δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,
ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ
5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων
καὶ ἄλλων Ἰώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-
βαλον Σικελίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίωνων τύραννος
οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν †αὐτοῖς† ξυμ-
μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσήνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ τὸ
10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἱμέρα
ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ᾠκίσθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,
καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλεῖστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνώ-
κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

1. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυνῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.
σικελίων 47. 4. τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.O.Q.R.c.d.e.h.i.k.
47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ἰδέαν N.V. g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν
ιδέαν. 5. ζάκλον I. 47. ζάκλην d.e.i. ζάγκλην K. 8. αὐτοὶ C.E.L.O.Q.V.
c.f.g.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. Bekk. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L.O.
προσεῖχον γρ. h. 7. τῇ σικελίᾳ g. σαμέους 47. ἀναξίας K. ῥηγίων b.
ῥηγινῶν V. 8. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ R. αὐτοῖς] Malim αὐτὸς, ut c. αὐτὸς etiam
Dobree. extr. [VI. 5, 3.] αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος. Bekk. 9. ᾠκίσας C.
μεσσην G. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A.B.E.F.N.V.c.f.g.h. ἂν τὸ ὠνόμα-
σεν H. 11. καὶ σιμοῦ K. om. A. ζάκωνος d. 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνώκισαν
A.B.H.h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ξυνώκησαν. 13. ἐκ] ol d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, "the
"old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists."
Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-
stigated the Samians to occupy Zancle,
but says nothing of his subsequent
quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. †αὐτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,
both Bekker and Dobree propose to
read αὐτός. No one certainly now sup-
poses that the dative case is exactly
equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν
πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean "their
"city," i. e. the city from which they
had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς-οἰκίσας
could only signify, "having settled the
"city for them, i. e. for the Samians,
"with a mixed population," as if he
had still left the Samians in possession,
and had only obliged them to share the
town with some additional settlers of
various races. But then this is the
very account of the matter given by
Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν
τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify
that he so far dispossessed them, as to
make their remaining for the future in
the city only an act of his grace; he
turned them out as sole possessors of
it, and then restored them to it as joint
possessors in common with a mixed
multitude from other nations. It should
be observed however that the account
in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in
one point, as it places the occupation
of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after
the close of the second Messenian war;
it may therefore be equally incorrect
in other points, as well as in its chro-
nology.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς—πατρίδος] See Strabo, VI.
1, 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil. τῆς ἐς τὸ
Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίων φυγάδες τῶν
ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ—διόπερ οἱ τῶν Ῥηγίωνων
ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα, τοῦ Μεσσηνίων
γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.

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- θέντες, οἱ Μυληγίδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς
 τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικά
 11. ACRÆ, 663 B.C. ἐκράτησεν. *Ακραὶ δὲ καὶ Κασμέλαι ὑπὸ Συ-
 and CASMENÆ, 643 B.C. ρακοσίων ᾠκίσθησαν, *Ακραὶ μὲν ἐβδομήκοντα
 ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέλαι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5
 12. CAMARINA, *Ακρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα-
 598 B.C. κοσίων ᾠκίσθη, ἔτεσι ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ
 3 ἐκάτον μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκιστὰὶ δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς
 Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο-
 μένων πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἰππο- 10
 κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων
 αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν τὴν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰκι-
 στῆς γενόμενος κατᾠκίσε Καμάριναν. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος
 ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατᾠκίσθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔθνη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15
 ᾠκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσῇδε οὖσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν
 ὄρμηντο, ἐφίεμενοι μὲν τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ-
 φάσει τῆς πάσης ἄρξειν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ-
 πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν συγγενέσι καὶ
 2 τοῖς προσγεγεννημένοις συμμαχοῖς. μάλιστα 20
 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐξώρμησαν Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

A. C. 416. 5.
 Olymp. 91. 1.

A pretext for invading
 Sicily is furnished by
 the people of Eggesta,
 2 who request aid from
 Athens against Sellinus
 and Syracuse.

1. οἱ] οὐ Ε. μυληγίδαι H. Q. μυληγίδαι C. G. d. i. k. m. 47. μηληγίδαι. 48. φωνῆ
 A. F. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V. N. 3. κασμέλαι A. B. E. F. H. L. N.
 Q. V. d. g. m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βασμέναι K. κασμῆαι O. vulgo κάσμεναι.
 5. δ' αἱ ἐγγὺς C. e. 6. καμάρινα A. B. F. H. K. L. O. P. g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκωλος V. N. ἀναστάτων
 B. E. H. K. Q. d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. γῆν τὴν καμ.]
 τῶν
 γῆν τὴν καμ. G. γῆν τῶν καμ. F. K. L. V. 14. ἀνάστατος d. γελῶν. Libri
 omnes et Bekk. γέλωνος. Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξειν A. B. C. E. H. I. K. L. N. O. P. Q.
 R. V. b. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχειν. 20. προγεγε-
 ννημένοις E. G. K. L. O. P. R. d. i. k. 47. 48. Valla *pristinis*. 21. ἐξωρμήκεσαν G.
 αἰγεσταίων A. B. N. V. h. τε] om. L. N. V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†] This is a cer-
 tain correction of the common reading
 Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a
 note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dod-
 well; and since adopted by Poppo.
 Diodorus expressly says that Camarina
 was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by
 the Geloans, and the lands portioned
 out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon
 been the founder, Hermocrates would

scarcely have omitted to mention the
 tie thus created between Camarina and
 Syracuse, when he was endeavouring
 by every argument to persuade the
 Camarinæans to give him their aid.
 Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόν-
 τες] i. e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπι-
 καλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95. i.
 109, i.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Eggesta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι. ὁμοροι γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελινουντίοις ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελινούντιοι, Συρακοσίους ἐπαγόμενοι ξυμμάχους, κατεῖργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ Λάχηςτος καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνησκόντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι ναὺς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτιμώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχήσουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῇ, Δωριῆς τε Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασιν Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν ξυγκαθέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων ἀντέχειν τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἱκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλάκις λεγόντων καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις †πέμψαντες† πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγεσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προθ.—ὄντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμορον Q. 4. γῆς] τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητησίμου f. ἀμφισβήτου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. κατεῖργον K.g. πολέμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K. prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πέμψαντες. πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε A.B.E.F.h. 15. ἐκέειν g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B.F. 18. παρεξόντων A. ἀκούσαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαντες A.B.E.F.G. πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροι] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328. b. WASS.

5. κατεῖργον αὐτοὺς] "In angustias cogebant, concludebant." Vide Wesseling. ad Herod. VI. 102, 1. GÖLLEK.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πέμψαντες, κ. τ. λ.] The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφίσαντο is omitted, and must be supplied by the sense of the context. "They voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their request:" μή περιῶν would perhaps express as nearly as possible the meaning which Thucydides intended. Or possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to signify the same thing as ἐπέσθθσαν, "they voted accordingly as the Eggestæans wished them to vote." At any rate it cannot surely be right to suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαντες is

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

των σκεφομένους, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελιουντίους, ἐν ὅτῳ ἐστὶν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5

PELOPONNESUS.
Hostilities between the
Lacedæmonians and
Argives.

οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σῖτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεύγη κομίσαντες, καὶ ἐς Ὀρνεὰς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λióρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἄποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὕστεραῖα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς ᾗσθοντο, κατασκάψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεὰς ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ

MACEDONIA.
and between the Athe-
nians and Perdiccas.

ἐς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονία ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, 4 ἐκακουργοὺν τὴν Περδίκκου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελιουντίοις d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q.
7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.i.m.
Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνήροσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκόμισάν. τινα, ζεύγη
κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεὰς G. ὀρνεαῖς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικίσαντες E.F.H. τοὺς] τῶν e.
11. ὀρνεαῖας V. 12. οἴκου d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack.
Bekk. in ed. min. codices ἐξελθόντων. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, bis gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν
ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
τοὺς μὲν ἐν. præpositionem om. i. ὀρνεαῖς N. V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀπο-
διδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρνεῶν V. 18. ὀρνεαῖς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N.
20. μακεδονίας Q. λακεδαιμονία G.I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι. The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correction πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν Ἀργείων πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation of the construction has been already noticed at V. 33, 1.

MACEDONIA. ATHENS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

παρὰ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ξυμπολεμῆν ἐκέλευον Περδίκκα· οἱ δ'
οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον
ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἑγεσταῖοι μετ'
ATHENS. αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμου
A. C. 416. ἀργυρίου ὡς ἐς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς μηνὸς μισθόν,
Olymp. 91. 1. ἃς ἐμελλον δεῆσεσθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη- 2
Return of the ambas- ναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἀκούσαντες
sadors from Sicily. The Athenians resolve to
10 send an expedition on a large scale to that
island, and another assembly is summoned
to consider the details of the armament.
τῶν τε Ἑγεσταίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων πρέσβεων
τά τε ἄλλα ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ περὶ
τῶν χρημάτων, ὡς εἶη ἐτόιμα ἐν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς
πολλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο ναῦς
15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας
'Αλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ
Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθοὺς μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις πρὸς
Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσαι δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-
γίγνηται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ
20 πρᾶξαι ὅπη ἂν γιγνώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίοις. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 4. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε
καὶ K. συνέγραψε K. 8. ὡς] om. d.i. ἐς] ἐπ' R.h. om. A.B.F.K.
L.N.O.V. ναυσι h. μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I. 9. ἐμελλον H. 12. ἐπαγωγὰ
οὐκ g. καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N. 13. ὡς] om. B. 14. τοῖς κοινοῖς
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ
κοινῷ. 15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h. 18. ξυγκατοικῆσαι A.F.R.f.g.h. ἣν τι περ
γίγνηται d. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται E.F. 19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.
Q.d.i. 20. ὅποι R.d.i. γιγνώσκουσιν E.F. γινώσκουσιν V. ἄριστα] om. g.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For 200 × 30 = 6000, that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17, 4.
14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I. 59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.
18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "Should they have any spare time with regard to the war," that is, "time which the war laid no claim to."
"Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."
["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BAUER. "Recte quidem." PORPO.]

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὐθις ἐγίγνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρή
τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέοιντο, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν.
4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχειν, νομίζων δὲ τὴν
πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλευσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5
εὐπρεπεὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελ-
θὼν ἀποτρέψαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρῆνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιαῦδε.

IX. "Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέ-
" ρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρή ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν· ἐμοὶ
SPEECH OF " μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10
NICIAS. " σκέψασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς
(9-14.) " ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-
I am still disposed to " λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιν ἀλλοφύλοις πει-
consider, not the de- " θομένους, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.
tails of the expedition, " καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 15
but whether it ought
to be carried into effect
at all: for it seems to
2 me that it is at once
ill-timed, and aims at
objects which are im-
practicable. " καὶ ἦσσαν ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι
" ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην

1. ἐγένετο d.i. 3. που A.B.E. 4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.
d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούσας. 6. ἀπρεπεῖ e.
7. τάδε C.G.I.R.b.d.e.i.k. 8. ἡμέρας b. 9. ἦδη N.V. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i.
11. σκέψαι E. καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k. 14. αἰρεσθαι G.I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m.
15. τοι] τι H. τοιγε h. 16. ἦσσαν E. αὐτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ. τ. λ.] His verbis indicare vult Nicias et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] "On a slight pretence, and one that "was specious only and not solid." Εὐλογος and εὐπρεπής are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; εὐλογος is "that which is fair and reasonable," εὐπρεπής, "that which seems to be so, "but is not so really." See I. 37, 4. 39, 2. III. 38, 2. 44, 6. IV. 86, 4. 87, 1. VI. 76, 2, 3. 84, 2.

7. τοιαῦδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιαῦδε, in Fœderibus τάδε. WASSER. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, 3, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τάδε, and ὧδε and το-

σαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer of Archidamus, II. 74, 2. ὧδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, 6, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιαῦδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11-15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ.] "Though "I think him to be no worse a citizen, "who does take care both of his person "and property; inasmuch as he would "be most apt to wish well to the pros- "perity of the state also, for his own "sake." Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.

- “ δέ που ἀξιώχρεφ δυνάμει, ταχεῖαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ
 “ ἐχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμ-
 “ βασις, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,
 “ ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.
 3 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ ὅ
 “ οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἀντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ
 “ καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-
 4 “ δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν
 “ τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν; ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάνυ ἂν
 “ ξυνεπίθουντο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὓς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10
 5 “ σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρῆ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.) ποι Q. 2. ποιή-
 σονται H. 3. κατ’ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶν τε ἀμφισβ. K. [ἔχομεν] om. O.
 5. πω] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo αὐτοὶ ἔτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i.
 10. ξυνεπιθεῖντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθεῖντο K.V. ξυνεπιθεῖντο A.B.h.
 ξυνεπιθεῖντο E.F. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι
 γενέσθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, præferatur αὐτά. Οὕτω ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ, ita illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedæmoniiis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus fœdus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. ἔπραξαν αὐτὰς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτὰ seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδὰς.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασιν Compare V. 46, 1. ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εἴρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“ Disasters on the enemy’s side led to “ the treaty, and it was more disgrace- “ ful to them than to us, and such an “ one as they only made because they “ could not help it; so that they will “ therefore be ready to break it on the “ first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχίονος seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μᾶλλον. “ It was concluded “ with dishonour to them rather than “ to us.” See II. 40, 2. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding: both denote the accompan- “ ing state or circumstances under which “ the action occurred, rather than the “ cause of it. See the note on I. 40, 4. and compare III. 40, 7. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26, 2. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52, 2. 115, 3.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7, 4.) δεχημέ- “ ροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bœoti. DOBREE. Decem dierum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiari poterant. GÖLLE.

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“σκοπεῖν τινὰ αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρω τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυ-
 “νεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢν ἔχομεν βεβαιω-
 “σώμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφε-
 “στῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἀχείρωτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατὰ
 5 “τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις
 “δὴ οὐδὲ ξυμμαχοῖς, ὥς ἀδικουμένοις, ὀξέως βοηθοῦμεν· ὑφ’
 “ὧν δ’ ἑαυτῶν† πάλαι ἀφεστῶτων ἀδικούμεθα, ἔτι μέλλομεν

Its objects are imprac- “ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργα-
 ticable; for if we con- “σάμενοι κἂν κατάσχοιμεν τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ
 10 quer Sicily, we cannot “κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν
 keep it. They are un- “ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνότη-
 desirable; for we have “τον δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἵεναί, ὧν κρατήσας τε
 no interest in prevent- “μὴ κατασχῆσαι τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ
 ing Syracuse from ex- “ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρήσαι ἔσται.
 tending her dominion “Σικελιώται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν 2
 over Sicily. And it is
 but a dream of vain
 glory, to venture on
 such distant enter-
 15 prises, instead of fir-

1. μετεώρως d. μετεωροτέρω c. 2. βεβαιωσόμεθα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.L.M.O.V.
 d.f.g. et correctus C. 3. εἰ χαλκ. γε | οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ
 χαλκ. τί γε f. ἀφεστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἀφεστῶτες ἡμῶν. ἀφεστῶτες ὑμῶν G. 4. ὑμῶν d.k. ὥσι K. 5. ἐνδοιά-
 στως g. ἀκροῶνται] ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K. 6. δὴ] δῆθεν Q.f. δὴ οὐσι] δηλοῦσι E.
 οὐσι d. ξύμμαχοι A.B.C.E.F.R. 7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Goell. 12. τοι-
 οῦσι G. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k. κρατήσαντας C.G.I.K.k. γε h.
 13. κατασχῆση A.K. κατισχῆση M. κατισχύσει L.O.P. σχῆση h. 15. δοκῶσι M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the seve-
 “ral coasts of the main land,” as op-
 posed to the islands whose obedience
 could more be depended on. Although
 the Greeks in the time of Thucydides
 were accustomed to apply the term
 ἡπειρος in a particular sense to what
 we should call the two continents of
 Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134, 7.
 IV. 118, 1, 7.) yet it was applied also
 to various portions of the coast of the
 main land as distinguished from the
 islands which lay off them; just as the
 term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main
 “land,” was applied to the north coast
 of South America in contradistinction
 to the West Indian islands. It was a
 term naturally required for distinction’s
 sake, where so much of the country con-
 sisted either of islands, or of land all but
 islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus,
 Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

7. †αὐτῶν†] Bekker, Göller, and

bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὑφ’ ὧν
 δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And
 the antithesis is thus much more forcible;
 but otherwise ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν re-
 sembles IV. 126, 3. προσηγώνισθε τοῖς
 Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to
 be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems
 to be, “Looking at the actual state of
 “Sicily, I should say that the island
 “would be even less formidable to us
 “if the Syracusans were to conquer it
 “all.” The first ἂν belongs properly
 to ἥσσαν δεῖναι γενέσθαι, but the paren-
 thesis ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι having inter-
 vened, the particle is again repeated.
 The stress on ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι is ex-
 plained by what follows, νῦν μὲν γὰρ—
 χάριτι. Had Thucydides meant to say,
 “Sicily is not formidable, and would
 “be even less so, should the Syracu-
 “sans conquer it all,” the particle γε
 would wholly lose its meaning.

ing all your attention
on the perpetual hos-
tility of Lacedæmon.

- “ ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δεινοὶ ἡμῖν γενέ-
“ σθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ
3 “ Ἐγεσταῖοι μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ κἂν
“ ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ’
“ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ᾧ γὰρ ἂν τρόπῳ
“ τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλωνται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ
“ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαιρεθῆναι.
4 “ ἡμᾶς δ’ ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι
“ εἴεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύνα-
“ μιν δι’ ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλείημὲν τι, τάχιστ’
“ ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπίθωιτο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ
“ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἦκιστα
5 “ τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαι-
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχούς πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώ-
“ μην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενῆσθαι,
6 “ καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ
“ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντιῶν ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δια-
“ νοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρύν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δεινοὶ ἂν ἡμῖν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ὅπερ d. 3. κἂν]
ἂν K. 4. ἐκεῖνο g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τόπῳ E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g.
8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δι’ εἰ K. 10. σφαλείημεν R. 11. ἐνθάδε V. ἐπιθεῖντο
I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπίθωιτο V. ἐπίθωιτο G. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέ-
οντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμεῖς F.H.c. δ] ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος K. 16. κατα-
φρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.g.
h.k.m. 18. θαρρύν Poppo. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare
ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes
ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων
πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε.

11. ἐπίθωιτο] Bekker and Götter
read here ἐπιθεῖντο; and ξυπεπιθεῖντο in
ch. 10, 4. and ἐπιθείμεθα instead of ἐπι-
θείμεθα in ch. 34, 5. Yet Bekker re-
tains πρόσωιτο in Demosth. de Pace,
p. 61, 3. Reiske. And the form of the
second aorist middle optative of verbs
in μῦ ending in οῖο instead of εῖο is
acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
§. 208, 2. and by Buttmann, in his
largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol.
I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have
therefore retained the common reading.
[See however Dr. Arnold’s note on I.
120, 3. of later date than the above.]

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined
to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the
sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι,
“Being proudly minded to desire the
“conquest of Sicily.” But none of
the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν
is used with an infinitive following,
Thucyd. III. 83, 3. Herodot. I. 66, 2.
Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5, 12. will, if con-
sidered, bear out such an interpretation.
I have therefore retained the common
reading.

17. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας] Götter
interprets this, “Decet confidere, animi
“potentem;” i. e. “neque nimis for-
“tuna secunda elatum, neque adversa
“animo nimis demisso.” Dobree sug-
gests, “Sed retuso illorum conatu.”
Is not the sense rather “subduing or

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“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχροὺν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές
 “ εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῶν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ’ ὅπως πόλιν δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν
 “ ὀξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνήσθαι
 “ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ
 “ πολέμου βραχὺ τι λελαφθήκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ
 “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἠϋξῆσθαι· καὶ
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-
 “ λούν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

Our lately recovered strength should be reserved for objects more strictly national; nor should we listen to those who, for the gratification of their own ambition, would lead us into danger.

2. ἣν δύνωνται] om. L. 3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί. 5. ἣν σωφρονώμεν e. 6. πόλιν] πολλὰν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h. 7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλαξόμεθα. 8. ἡμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα] τὰ K. ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

“ getting the better of their minds?” i. e. our best security is in getting the better of our enemy’s mind, and making him feel our superiority. Compare Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnites victoriam, non præclaram solum sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romanam, sicut ante Gallos, sed quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Romanam virtutem ferociamque.”

6. δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν] “Plotting against us in the way of oligarchy;” i. e. threatening us, not with the loss of our conquests, but with a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλούν] “Quidni accipias τὸ, εἶναι hoc loco, ut alibi, pro ἐξείναι? Possis et suspicari ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὴν πρῶτην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177. And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudo-demosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage referred to is in the funeral oration, ὁμοίως μέντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερόν ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ’, εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ; But Dindorf reads ἐνθαδὲ κάμοι δοκεῖ; and Schäfer, while he retains the common reading, justly approves of Reiske’s

interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod ἐνεῖναι, datum esse, in potestate mea esse.” There seems indeed no shadow of reason for imagining that there is any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which must signify, according to the analogy of ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far as this place is concerned;” and this would be nonsense in the present passage of Thucydides, nor could the article be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι. Δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναλούν, “It is just that we should be permitted to spend,” is surely no unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The word χρήσιμον, although applied to both members of this sentence, belongs properly only to the first of them; the true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό τε καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ τὸ χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοῦ εἶδέναι. Again, the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ does not properly depend either on κατορθώσαντας or πταίσαντας, but on some more neutral word, such as χρωμένους, which must be supplied by the sense. In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and Gölle have adopted the reading αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν for αὐτοῦς, and Gölle has also

“καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταύτους† λόγους μόνον πα-
 “ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἰδέναι, ἢ
 2 “πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴτε τις ἄρχειν
 “ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινέει ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον
 “σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως 5
 “θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἵπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν
 “καὶ ὠφεληθῇ τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε
 “τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίζατε δὲ
 “τοὺς τοιούτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,
 “καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσα- 10

Let us rather leave the
 Sicilians to settle their
 own quarrels by them-
 selves, and not form

“σθαί τε καὶ ὀξέως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὓς
 “ἐγὼ ὁρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρα-
 “κελευστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

1. αὐτοὺς G. αὐτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Poppo. Goell. αὐτῶν Bekk. μόνον λόγους K.
 λόγῳ μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Poppo. Goell. Dindorf.
 Reisk. Bekk. 2. ξυναπολέσθαι codices. εἰ δέ τις K. ἄρχειν] om. P. post
 ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινέει K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol.
 Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι δὲν A.B.E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτι, omisso δὲν, F.
 δὲν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. δὲν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυμασθῇ R. τῆς ὑπεροφίας G.
 διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχετε e. ἐμπαράσχητε pr. ἀν παρὰσχοιτε recens d.
 8. ἰδίᾳ] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι Schol.
 Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὁρῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g.
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὁρῶ V.d. Vulgo ὁρῶν ἐγὼ.
 αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρακελευστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

changed παρασχομένους into the geni-
 tive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I
 think, if he altered αὐτοὺς into the geni-
 tive. But I do not see why the common
 reading is objected to, and the authority
 of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσασθαι]
 “No fit matter for a young man’s
 “planning.” So in Sophocles, *Œdip.*
Tyr. 1295. θέαμα δ’ εἰσφύει τάχα Τοι-
 οῦτον οἶον καὶ στυγοῖντ’ ἐποικτίσαι;
 “Thou shalt see a sight meet for an
 “enemy’s pity.” There is a slight
 confusion in the use of the dative νεω-
 τέρῳ, arising from the similar expres-
 sion where it is used properly, μὴ
 ἐπιτίθδειον εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλεύ-
 σασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὓς ἐγὼ ὁρῶν] The relative refers
 to τοιούτους. Κατασχυνδῆναι is more
 than αἰσχυνδῆναι, and means “to be
 “shamed utterly; shamed out of one’s
 “own purpose.” So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. κατασχυνθέντες τῇν
 ἀρετῇν αὐτῶν—ἡναγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν
 τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοὶ
 is properly applied to the young men,
 and not ἐκεῖνοι, because of the word
 δόξει, which refers all that follows to
 their opinion, and so makes them in
 fact the principal subject of the clause.
 “I call upon you not to be shamed
 “out of your better judgment, lest
 “these should think you cowards if
 “you vote not for war; nor to feel, as
 “they may themselves feel, a desperate
 “passion for what you have not got.”
 Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορ-
 θοῦνται would be more natural than
 κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it
 sounds harsh to omit the nominative of
 ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται,
 “men most rarely succeed,” is in itself
 right enough; as in III. 37, 4. κριταὶ
 δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται
 τὰ πλείω.

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alliances of which all the cost will be ours, but all the advantage belong to others.

“πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ κατα-
 “σχυνηθῆναι, εἴ τῃ τις παρακάθηται τῶνδε,
 “ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζηται πολεμεῖν,
 “μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοὶ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας
 5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα
 “κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,
 “ὥς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχει-
 “ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας οἷσπερ νῦν
 “ὄροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἰονίῳ
 10 “κόλπῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἣν τις πλὴν, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-
 “γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι·
 “τοῖς δ’ Ἑγεσταίοις ἰδίᾳ εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 “ξυνῆψαν πρὸς Σελινουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ
 “σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμάχους
 15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν
 “ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.

It may be informal again to discuss a question already settled; but informality is not to be put in comparison
 20 with our country's welfare.

“XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρύτανι, ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἡγεῖ
 “σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαι τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ
 “βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθὸς, ἐπιψήφισε,
 “καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αὐθις Ἀθηναίοις, νομί-
 “σας, εἰ ὀρρωδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λυεῖν

3. δόξει.] C.e. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] κἀν Q. ἦν margo d.
 μὴ] om. d. ὑποψηφίζηται K. 4. ὅπερ E.e. δυσέρωτας d. δυσέρωτες e.
 5. ἐπιθυμία K. μέν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦται Goell. πρόνοια K. τὰ
 πλείστα Q.R.f. πατρίδος] τρωάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k.
 9. ὄροις] om. pr. d. χρωμένους E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὑμᾶς. ἰωνίῳ E.I.d. 11. αὐτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ αἰ-
 γεστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ ἑγεσταίοις plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Le-
 vesquius. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεῖ E.K.
 vulgo ἡγή. 21. τῷ ἀναψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὄροις χρωμένους] That is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians on the coasts of Sicily, with more than a single ship of war. For the jealousy of the ancient states restricted the entrance of foreign ships of war into their harbours, no less than that of foreign troops into their territory; and it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power should not frequent the coasts of another power, except in certain fixed numbers. See II. 7, 2. III. 71, 1. IV. 78, 2. VI. 52, 1. VII. 56, 4.

21. λυεῖν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco Petitius ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit, non licuisse Prytanibus, populum iterum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est

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“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τοσῶνδ' ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφε-
 “ λήσῃ ὥς πλείστα ἢ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5
 ριώντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-
 φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δὲ τιwes καὶ ἀντέλεγον.
 ἐνῆγε δὲ προθυμώτατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκι-
 βιάδης ὁ Κλειίου, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικία
 ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ὦν καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα διάφορος τὰ 10
 πολιτικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα
 στρατηγήσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι' αὐτοῦ
 καὶ Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασί
 3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσειν. ὦν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,
 ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς]
 om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσομένης G. 3. τὸ δε-
 σινίτ I. δς] ὡς A.F.H.g. δς—βλάβῃ om. pr. d. ἂν τὴν] αὐτὴν rec. d. ὠφελή-
 σει E.K. 4. μὴ g. βλάβῃ K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τιwes καὶ] om. P.
 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμώτατα i. 10. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ
 ἄλλα. 11. πολεμικὰ C.G.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.F.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mitylenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi, psephiamate jam facto, et Mitylenas ad Pachetem misso, οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely *illegal*; although it might be *irregular* to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an *amendment*, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mitylenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a proscription on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44, 2.

12. δι' αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγήσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ἂν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130, 1. ἂν ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων, I. 159, 2, and others of a similar kind. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 81. 1.

ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας· ὅπερ καὶ καθείλεν ὕστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα. φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4 ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἐς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας 5 ὧν καθ' ἑν ἕκαστον, ἐν ὅτῳ γίγνοιτο, ἔπρασσαν, ὥς τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ ἔσφηλαν τὴν πόλιν. τότε δ' οὖν παρελθὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 10 παρήνει τοιαύδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,

“ἄρχειν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἄρξασθαι, ἐπειδὴ μου Νικίας

(16—18.)

SPEECH OF
ALCIBIADES.

15 Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire me-

“κατήνυστο), καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν

“γὰρ πέρι ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις

“μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέρει ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πα-

“τρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2

“ὑπὲρ δύναμιν μεῖζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν

“τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπίαζε θεωρίας,

“πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμη-

1. ἔς] ὡς i. καὶ] om. N.V.d.i.

3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e.

7. διαθέντα A.B.E.F.G.

διαθέντι h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R.d.

8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέν-

tes d.i. ἀλλήλοις margo d.

9. δ'] om. V.d.

11. μοι] om. M.

12. νικίας

μου e.

14. περιβόητός H. marg.

15. δόξαν] om. K.

16. καὶ] om. V.g.

19. καταπεπολεμίσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμίσθαι G.d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Poppo and Gölle read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56, 1.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiades

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. (2. 24, 25.) p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my wealth, birth, and magnificent expenditure;” ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on account of my personal merits and tried services.”

14. ἐπιβόητος] ἐπιβόητος, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61, 2. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

trust, but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.

“σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθήκα, ὅσα οὐδείς πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τᾶλλα ἀξίως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμῳ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5
3 καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίας ἢ ἄλλῃ τῷ λαμπρύνομαι, τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοια, ὅς ἂν τοῖς ἰδίοις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d. τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i. 5. τὰ] om. Q. δρωμένου δμα ἡ δύναμις e. 6. ὅσα οὖν R. 7. μὲν] om. d. i. ἀστοῖς] αὐτοῖς A. B. E. F. H. Q. g. h. 8. αὕτη A. B. N. V. g. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. αὕτη ἢ K. αὕτη E. F. vulgo et Bekker αὕτη. ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοια H. N. V. γρ. G. marg. C. Poppo. et γρ. e. vulgo, Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. ἡ δῖα νοια. ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d. 9. τέλεσι τοῖς ἰδίοις e. τῇ] om. d. i.

1. καθήκα] “I sent down into the ‘lists;’ the spectators being seated naturally above the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δὲ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem ex hoc loco Thucydidis scribunt Plutarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus l. 3. At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt, eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Bigis p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Agonist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Alcibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent, leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post dicit: καὶ τᾶλλα ἀξία τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athenæus l. d. de eo prodit: Ὀλυμπία νικήσας—θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἀπασαν εἰστίασε. Vid. P. Fabrum. Duk.

6. χορηγίας] The choregi were ten in number, one for each tribe. It was their business to provide the chorus in all dramatic entertainments, as well as in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations, on the festival of the great Dionysia. They paid the expenses of the training of the chorus, and also of its maintenance during the interval; and they furnished the dresses, and whatever else was required by the chorus in the performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγία, Böckh Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207, Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]

7. καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as ‘far as foreigners are concerned, this ‘appears to be even strength,’ i. e. it increases their idea of our wealth and power; and this impression, on their part, is to us a real security. I cannot understand how the old reading αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοια] Εἰρωνεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ’ οὖν τῇ πόλει οὐκ ἄχρηστός μιν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνοια, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοια] Bekker, in his preface to his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses his regret that he had not restored the common reading δῖα νοια; and Gölle has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum, ‘de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias ‘amentiae arguerat.’ Yet surely νομίζετε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν, [c. 12. ad fin.] is not very different from a charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμάσθῃ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἠποτροφίας is a sneer to the same effect. And Alcibiades had just said, ὡν περὶ ἐπιβρότης εἰμι, in allusion to the greatness of his expenditure. I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοια is the true reading, as it was judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and Bauer.

ATHENS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91.1.

“ὠφελῇ οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσον
 “εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσειν πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς
 “ἰσομοιρεῖ. ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχούντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,
 “ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-
 5 “φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιούτω. οἶδα
 “δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι προέσχον,
 “ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις
 “μὲν μάλιστα ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ
 “ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τε ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ
 10 “οὐσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἧς ἂν ὥσι πατρίδος, ταύτη αὖχ-
 “σιν, ὥς οὐ περὶ ἀλλοτρίων οὐδ’ ἁμαρτόντων, ἀλλ’ ὥς περὶ
 “σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. ὦν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ 6
 “διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοώμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἰ
 “τοῦ χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-
 15 “τάτα ξυστήσας ἄνευ μεγάλου ὑμῖν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,
 “Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ
 “περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγεγόμενοι
 “τῇ μάχῃ οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

1. ὠφελεῖ H.K. ἑαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἦ]
 εἶτα ἢ d. 7. λυπηρῶς F. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δε] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K.
 τε] om. K. 11. ἁμαρτανόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρον G.d.e.i.k. χείρον C.

5. ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] Ὅσπερ τῶν δυστυ-
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχούντων ἐν μέρει
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μὴδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-
 χούντων καταφρονήσῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν
 κατέστησα] “I brought them to one
 “single day’s contest for their all.”
 “At similiter,” says Gölle, “V. 111, 6.
 “ἐς μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo
 “addito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.
 “Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,
 “ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad
 “Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a
 sort of abridged expression, like that of
 Herodotus, viii. 71, 2. ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἵζον-
 το, instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν
 αὐτῷ ἵζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.
 185, 3. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην πο-
 τᾶμόν, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὁμί-
 λησε is the same as ὁμιλήσασα ἔπραξε,
 just as δεδιήτημαι VII. 77, 2, is the same
 as ἐν τῷ διατάσθαι ἔπραξα. Is not the
 sense of the whole passage as follows,
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφό-
 βησθε for πεφοβήσθαι, which appears
 to me exceedingly probable? “These
 “are the achievements of my youth,
 “and of what is called my monstrous
 “folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-
 “nesian power with all discreetness of
 “speech, while my vehemence gained
 “me credit, and won them to listen to
 “what I said.” He means, that he
 had united the warmth of youth with
 the discretion of age, and that while
 the one had gained for him the confi-
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the
 other had taught him to turn that con-
 fidence to his own purposes.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι
 “ ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὠμί-

If then I have served you in my youth, let me serve you in my maturer manhood. And do not be deterred by the imagined difficulties of the enterprise. Sicily is weak, torn by factions, and ripe for change: and your enemies in Greece can do no more than invade Attica, which even if we stay at home we cannot prevent.

“ λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.
 “ καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτήν, ἀλλ’ ἕως ἐγὼ
 “ τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας εὐτυ- 5
 “ χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου
 “ ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
 “ πλοῦν μὴ μεταγινώσκετε ὥς ἐπὶ μεγάλην
 “ δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὅχλοις τε γὰρ ξυμμίκτοις
 “ πολυανδρῶσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίας ἔχουσι 10
 “ τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.
 “ καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὥς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καί] καὶ γε C.V.d.e.i.k. καὶ γε ὀργῆς G. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη E.F. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφοβείσθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d. Prestabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posito. Bekker. “ πεφοβήσθαι codices” B.E.K. ed. 1832. ταύτην γρ. h. εγώ γε V.N. 5. τε] om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῇ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσεσθε A.C.E.F.G.K. M.k. 7. τῇ] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγινώσκετε vel μεταγινώσκετε A.B.E.F.H. K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταγινώσκητε. 9. γὰρ om. g. συμμίκτοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ E. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν E. καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F.(γρ. G.) H.N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκίας A.

11. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς] “ Changes of government effected amongst themselves, and the accepting of a constitution imposed upon them from without;” or perhaps, “ changes of government and the receiving of new ones:” μεταβολὰς referring to modifications of the constitution, while ἐπιδοχάς expresses the entire substitution of a new one. The statement with respect to Sicily is incorrect, and so it was proved to be, when the Athenians arrived there. In the time of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily had admitted a number of new citizens to the rights of citizenship. But these were still excluded from holding public offices; and after the expulsion of the tyrants, there was a general struggle throughout Sicily between the new citizens and the old on this point. [B. C. 463.] After two years, Messina was given up to the former as their settlement, and thither they assembled from the several cities, leaving them in the exclusive possession of the old citizens. There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles, a numerous body, owing to perpetual party quarrels, were recalled by their respective countries, and were provided for by a distribution of public land amongst them. A popular government was at this time existing at Syracuse; but trembling at the power of the aristocracy; whence arose the famous law of Petalism, (A. C. 454.) like the Athenian Ostracism, for the banishment of all persons whose power or influence rendered them formidable to liberty. But this law being put in practice with excessive severity, was soon repealed; and the government of Syracuse remained a tempered democracy, (Aristotle calls it a πολιτεία, or commonwealth, Politic. V. 4, 9.) till the event of the Athenian expedition, when the Commons having contributed so largely to the national triumph, obtained an extension also of their political influence. See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq. Aristotle, Politic. V. 3. 4. et Müller’s “ Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὅπλοις ἐξήρτυται οὔτε
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἶεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὁμιλον οὔτε λόγου μᾶ 4
 “ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι· ταχὺ
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστοι, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὅπλῃται οὐτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτυται G. Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ]
 ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινοῦ] κοινού τι d. κοινού i. 8. στάσιw g. στασιάζοιεν f. 9. ὅσοι
 περ κομποῦνται A. B. E. F. H. N. P. Q. R. d. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma
 M. v. κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ—κατασκευαῖς] This would refer not only to public works for the defence of the country, such as forts, or the fortifications of the city itself, but to what we should call ordinary improvements, such as roads, bridges, &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings, whether temples or theatres. Men took no pains to spend their money upon any thing that must remain in the country, and could not be carried with them into banishment. That this was true, at least as compared with Athens, may be gathered from the speech of the Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which it appears that Syracuse was not well provided with arms, horses, and other military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς’ τῶν δημαγωγῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῆ συμφέροντος στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγίνοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ λαβεῖν, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χυλεπόν γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰκήσαι. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, ὅτι οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως πεφρόντηκεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκαστος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ στασιάζων, οἶεται οἰκήσειν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot that he had used the singular number in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι. So in III. 38, 4. ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν. ‘Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσειν οἶεται, is “where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign “ country.” If Mosheim was not consciously imitating Thucydides in the following passage, the coincidence is curious. He is speaking of the Jewish priests about the time of the Christian era: “Omnes quum se lubrico et antum opum sive vi sive dolo corra-“ debant quantum poterant, quo vel “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac “ competitores depellere, vel gradu “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγῳ μᾶ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι] Οὔτε ὁμοιοῦντας ἐνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου, οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in which περικομπεῖν is used, from Josephus and the Wisdom of Solomon. But it does not appear that it exists in any early writer; and the grammarian Thomas Magister quotes the passage ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, is rather suspicious. It is a strange confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν is made to have the same construction with ἡρίθμοιοντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer, not to ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν signify, “in all the instances “ of a people’s counting their own

- “οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσοι†
 “ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἠρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς
 “ἔψευσμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς
 6“ὠπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεῖ, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ 5
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίῳ μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται
 “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς
 7“βουλευήσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,
 “οὕσπερ νῦν φασὶ πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ἂν ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλω τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-
 8“τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοὶ πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἴ τε καὶ πάνυ ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, καὶ μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναντο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῖν 15

1. διεφάνησαν d.i. ὄσους g. et margo d. Haack. Poppo. ὄσοι Bekk. 2. ἑαυ-
 τοὺς omisso σφᾶς K. 3. ἦ] om. A.B.E.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώτερα
 K.Q. τε] uncis inclusit Bekk. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε
 K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.k. ἔτι κωλύσει K. 8. βουλευήσθε E. 9. ὑπολείποντας A.B.
 E.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπολείποντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβαλεῖν V. ἂν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ὑμῖν M.

“numbers?” i. e. “All who used to
 “speak of their own numbers have
 “been found not to have been so nu-
 “merous as they are made out to be.”
 If neither of these solutions can be
 admitted, I should then agree with
 Haack and Poppo in reading ὄσους—
 ἠρίθμουν.

1. ὄσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς] Ὅσοι ἕκαστοι
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμὸν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἔψευσμένη] It is clear that
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite
 unable to explain the construction, for
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, 1,
 to which Göller refers, is not a parallel
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.
 83, 4, ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false
 “to his alliance,” where ἔψευστο is
 equivalent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but
 can ἔψευσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “hav-
 “ing falsely vaunted its heavy armed
 “soldiers,” which seems to be the sense
 required? As for the fact, compare V.
 68, 2, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλῆθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλήθη ἠπι-
 στεύειτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch
 seem to have been the dupes of some
 of these exaggerations; for instance,
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch
 reckons the army with which Archida-
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in
 Pericle, c. 33.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anab. V. 7, 35. τὰ
 δὲ χρήματα δ’ ὑπέρχοντο Τυμασίῳ καὶ
 Θῶρακι, ἔψευσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἔψευ-
 σμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]
 POPPO.

12. καὶ νῦν ὅτε ἀνέλπιστοι κ. τ. λ.]
 Göller has rightly given the sense of
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

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- Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character?
- “*ἔστιν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν. XVIII. ὥστε*
τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκονίμεν, ἢ
πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμαχοὺς σκηπτόμενοι μὴ
βοηθοῦμεν; οἷς χρεῶν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνω-
μόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι
οὐδὲ ἐκείνοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοη-
θῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ’ ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ
ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπι-
ῆναι. τήν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι
δὴ ἄλλοι ἥρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς αἰὲ βαρ-
βάροις ἢ Ἑλληνισιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν
πάντες ἢ φυλοκρινοίεν† οἷς χρεῶν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι
προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυνεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύ-
νεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ
οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν,
ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμεν, τοῖς μὲν
ἐπιβουλευέειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ’
5. ἀντιτιθῆναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.F.K.Q.R.d.i.k.
10. δὴ] om. R. αἰὲ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. αἰὲ (ἢ) Poppo. vulgo
et Bekk. αἰὲ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρινοίεν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.c.h.
οἶεν
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φιλοκρίνοιεν d. vulgo φιλοκρίνοιν. οἷς] ἐν οἷς d.i.
χρεῶν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προέχοντα P. τις] τέως g. 15. ὅπως μὴ
correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν πάσσεσθαι G. ἐς] om. K.
17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀλλ’
ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρινοίεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φιλοκρινοίεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἑγεσταιῶν ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἀγὼν, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρινοίεν, “if we were to make distinctions of race.” But he dwells more on the inability of the Egesteans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φυλοκρινοίεν, “If we are nicely to pick and choose the “objects of our succour.” The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρινοίεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Göller defends this position of the words, “because,” he says, “it increases the “opposition,” οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than “not only.” Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3, 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

- “ ἐτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχοιμεν.
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ ἥσυχον, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλήψεσθε.
 4 “ λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσιν, ἐπ’ ἐκεῖνα ἦν ἴωμεν,
 “ ποιώμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίῳν τε στορέσωμεν 5
 “ τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 “ ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,
 “ τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν, ἡ κα-
 “ κώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 5 “ ὠφελήσομεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλές, καὶ μένειν, ἣν τι προσχωρή, 10
 “ καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα
 6 “ καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ὑμᾶς ἡ Νικίου τῶν
 “ λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς
 “ πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψῃ, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ
 “ καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γεραιτέροις βουλευόντες, ἐς 15
 “ τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειράσθε προα-

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἂν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν A.C.E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν. 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὁμοῖα R. 5. στορέσωμεν F.c. στερήσωμεν g. 6. ὑπεριδόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπεροῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τὴν. 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενοι E. ἡ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλές P. εἰ τι R. προσχωρή Q.e. Reiskius. 11. ἀπελθεῖν e. παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες Valckenaer. ad Herodot. V. 36, 3. [Poppo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. BEKK. 13. τὰ πρεσβύτερα Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψῃ G.L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψῃ d. ἀποτρέψῃ Poppo. 15. βουλευσάντες e. 16. προσαγαγεῖν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν] The construction is varied, the indicative ἄρξομεν being put as if in an independent sentence, although the conjunction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, answers to the τε in the preceding clause, ἵνα Πελοποννησίῳν τε στορέσωμεν. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is Valckenaer's correction, which all the later editors have received. Yet ναυκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expression, to signify ναυτοὶ γὰρ κρείσσους ἐσόμεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt, however, that it is preferable to the old reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Nicias” setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction *aux* ‘jeunes gens contre les vieillards.’” The notion is, that Nicias stood to the young men in the relation of one who was setting them at variance with their elders; and this, like other relations, is expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 396. of a substantive governing the same case as the verb from which it is derived, do not apply to the present passage, because διιστάται does not govern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although the substantive had not been before expressed. Compare I. 144. 5. ἐς

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“γαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζατε νεότητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας
 “ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ
 “τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν συγκραθὲν μάλιστ’ ἂν
 “ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε
 5 “αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν
 “ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσεσθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰεὶ προσλήψε-
 “σθαι τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’
 “ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ξύνηθες ἔξειν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν ἡ
 “μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-
 10 “βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλέστατα τού-
 “τους οἰκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τοῖς παρούσιν ἦθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἣν καὶ
 “χείρῳ ἦ, ἥκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύωσιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἑγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίνων
 15 φυγάδων, οἳ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν
 ὀρκίων ὑπομνήσκοντες ἰκέτεον βοθηῆσαι
 σφίσι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὥρμητο
 στρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ Νικίας, γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν α

1. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ αὐτὴν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.
 Q.R.V. om. d.i.k. vulgo περὶ αὐτὴν. τι] τε h. 6. ἐννηραϊσσεσθαι E. 8. ξυγ-
 γινώσκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῇ Q. 13. μὲν] Præstat fortasse δέ. BEK-
 KNE. οἳ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ, where αὐτὰ refers in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν ξυγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore
 “ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν additum
 “est, præparari vidimus ad II. 41, 1.”
 Porpo. That is, the particle ἂν is not to be taken with the participle, even when the participle, as here, has a conditional sense; (for ξυγκραθὲν is equivalent to εἰ ξυγκραθείη;) but it shows by anticipation that the sentence is going to be conditional. Compare Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2. [Jelf, 429. obs. 1.] For the sentiment, compare Aristot. Politic. III. 7. (11, 9.) πάντες μὲν γὰρ ἔχουσι συνελθόντες ἱκανὴν αἰσθησιν, καὶ μὲνόμενοι τοῖς βελτίοσι τὰς πόλεις ὠφελοῦσι, καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή

μετὰ τῆς καθαρᾶς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησιμωτέραν τῆς ὀλίγης· χωρὶς δ’ ἕκαστος ἀτελής περὶ τὸ κρίνειν ἐστίν. And again, a little below, §. 14: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος μὲν χείρων κριτὴς τῶν εἰδόντων ἅπαντες δὲ συνελθόντες ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν is analogous to παρά πολὺ, the one signifying “altogether,” as the other signifies “in a great degree.” Γινώσκω in this place seems nearly equivalent to “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on “this question is, that I think the “change from enterprise to quiet would “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c. Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγους. SCHOL. The preposition expresses the notion of

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by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, παρσκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ' ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]

αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

XX. "ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥρ- 5
"μημένους στρατεύειν, ξυνενέγκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,

SPEECH OF
NICIAS.
(20—23.)

Since you are resolved to invade Sicily, at least consider the numbers and resources of the states which you are going to encounter.

"ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἃ γιννώσκω, σημανῶ.
"ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,
"μέλλομεν ἵεναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους
"ἀλλήλων οὔτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἥ ἂν ἐκ 10
"βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥάω μετά-
"στασιν χωροίη, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-
"τέραν εἰκότως αὐτ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένας, τό τε πλη-
3 "θος, ὡς ἐν μᾶ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλὴν γὰρ
"Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15
"ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-
"σμένοι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δυνά-
"μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ
4 "Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλῖται ἔνευσι, καὶ τοξόται,
"καὶ ἀκοντισταί, πολλαὶ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20
"αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς
"ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελιουντιοῖς· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὐθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.
i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐθις A. Bekk. 2. (αὐτοῖς om. Bekk. ed. 1832.)
vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τάδε d. 5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὐθις ὁρῶ
G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὁρῶ N.V. 6. ἀθηναῖοι] om. c. 6. ξυνενέγκοιμεν g.
βουλευόμεθα A.B.E.F.N.V.h. 8. ἀκοῇ] om. R. 10. οὔτε] οὐτὼ k. οὔτε—
οὐδ'] malim οὐδέ—οὐδ' B.E.K.K. 13. προσδεξαμένας A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσ-
δεξόμενας. προσευξαμένας K. τε] γε f. 15. τὸ] om. K. 16. παρεσκευασμέ-
ναι G.H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ὑμετέρᾳ L. 19. μὲν] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ']
om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καὶ] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion from its premises, "by arguing from the same grounds, "as before, it would now be impos- "sible to deter them." In Aristotle's language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλ- λογισόμενος: in Thucydides I should be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ὁρμώμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι] The con- junction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμένοι τοῖς ἑπτὰ. "There are "other cities, in number as many as "seven, and provided in all points ac- "cording to the style of our own "power."

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκου- σαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη, Ἰμέρα, Καμάρινα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἐπτά πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

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“ ρων τιῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-
“ ἔχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτῳ οἰκείῳ καὶ

You must have there-
fore a large and well
equipped force of your
own, and you must
carry every thing with
you, and not depend
on finding it in Sicily.

“ οὐκ ἐπακτῶ χρώνται. XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-
“ αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-
“ τίας μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-
“ πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας
“ δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἱππέων πολλῶν εἶργεσθαι

“ τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ †εἰ† ξυστώσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-
“ θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχωσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ὧ ἀμυνούμεθα ἱππικόν. αἰσχρὸν δὲ

“ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ
“ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ

“ ἀξίόχρεον ἐπιέναι, γνόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

1. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται C.G.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.
g.h.k. Haack. Porro. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχὴ φέρεται i. ἀπαρχὴ φαίνεται d.
4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυνπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. τι om. A.B.C.E.
F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porro. Bekk. 7. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. 8. εἰ ἢ
L.O.P.d. 48. Goell. 9. ἡμῖν P. 13. ἀχρίόχρεοι E.
ἀπέναι d.i. ἐπιβαίνειν Q. πολλοὶ d.i. τε] τι g. ἀπο O. Porro. Goell.
ἡμέρας V.

1. ἀπαρχῇ] Compare Plato, de Le-
gibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδε-
δομένοι δοῦλοι ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς
ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by
mistake cited this passage from the
8th Book of Plato de Legg. instead of
the 7th.] The Syracusans had ob-
tained the sovereignty of the soil in
some parts of the Sicilian country, but
left the land in the hands of the old
possessors, burdened with the payment
of a certain part of the produce, either
in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἀξίον τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The
omission of the indefinite pronoun τι
in several MSS. is no sufficient reason
for doubting its genuineness. Compare
II. 89, 6. μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ
πολὺν πράξειν; and VII. 38, 1. οὐδέτεροι
δυναίμενοι ἀξίον τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν.
But ἄξιον τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of
ἀξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarcely
to be Greek.

8. †εἰ† ξυστώσιν] It is a difficult
question to decide whether Thucydides
wrote εἰ ξυστώσιν or ἢ ξυστώσιν. In
favour of the former may be urged,
1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst
class. 2ndly, the practice of the tra-
gedians, not only in the lyrical mea-
sures, but also in the common iambic
dialogue, as has been acknowledged by
the later editors. See Sophocl. Œd.
Colon. 1443. εἰ σου στερηθῶ; and Ajax,
496. εἰ γὰρ θάνῃς σύ. 3rdly, The ad-
mission of Hermann, De Præceptis qui-
busdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud
“Atticos quoque, ubi codices consen-
“tiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum
“quorumcunque verborum conjuncti-
“vis tolerandum esse.” 4thly, The
use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other
dialects of the Greek language, shewing
that it is not in itself a solecism. But
on the other hand it may be said,
1st, that in no other passage of Thucy-
dides is such a construction to be
found; and 2ndly, that while it is very
rare in the early writers, it became
frequent with those of a later date; so
that the copyists here, as in other in-
stances, may have followed the habit
of their own times, and corrupted the
genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore,
but marked with obeli.

“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσά-
 “ μενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ
 “ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5
 “ ὀπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἦν
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἱππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺ 10
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥᾶον ἐσκομίζώμεθα τὸν δὲ
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν ὀλκάσι, πυρὸς καὶ πεφρυγμένας
 “ κριθάς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατευσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. et Hermann. uncis inclusor. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἤξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτήσαντες C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. et corr. F. ἀπαρτίσαντες f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L.O.P. 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφενδονήτας E. σφενδονήτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ] om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glossema vocis genuinæ locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθάς sed κάχυρος legendum arbitratur Pierson. ad Mær. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλῶνων] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις κ. τ. λ.] “Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ “καὶ ἦλθετε, deletio οὐκ.” DOBREE. So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224. “Our expedition will be found not of “that sort as when amongst your “subject states in Greece ye have gone “as allies to take part against any,” &c. Σύμμαχοι expresses the well known Roman policy, of never making war in any country without having first secured an ally in it, whose quarrel the Romans might profess to maintain. And Nicias considered the alliance of the Egæstæans as purely nominal, and incapable of affording the Athenians any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομιδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως μέλλετε στρατευσθαὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες στρατεύσεσθε ἐπὶ τινὰς οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον-τας, ὥστε ῥάδιαν εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων παρακομὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας γῆς. SCHOL.

4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θίντες καὶ πολὺ τῆς οἰκείας χωρισθέντες. SCHOL.

11. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον—ἀγειν. “Ὁ αὐτόθεν σῖτος est, id frumentum “quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti “quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) pa-
 “ratum est.” POPPO. “We must carry “with us our home supply of corn,” according to Poppo’s interpretation;—but they would not surely take it all, and Poppo’s qualification, “quantum “hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better reading; “We must also carry with us “some of our home supply of corn,” &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “Verte, pro servo-
 “rum apud quemque numero.” DOBREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat. p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῇ ἐπικλήρῃ πρὸς μέρος ἐπιδιδόναί ἐκαστον. Phormion. p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρώα πρὸς μέρος αὐτὸς ἡξίους νέμεσθαι. If any one

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“ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, ἵνα, ἣν που ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ
 “ οὖσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τὰ τε ἄλλα
 “ ὅσον δυνατὸν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίγνεσθαι,
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὥς πλείστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ
 “ παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίζατε καὶ λόγῳ
 “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἣν γὰρ
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-
 10 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-
 “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι. πόλιν τε
 “ νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἵεναι,
 “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἂν κατάσχωσιν, εὐθὺς κρα-
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἣ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἣν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμα

Do what we will, our
 chance of success is
 doubtful; but I would
 fain take such precau-
 tions as may leave us
 10 least liable to the
 weakness of fortune.

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ὑπολαμβάνομεθα e. ἀποκλειόμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλείστον L.
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτυμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλὴν] πλείν γρ. h.
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρὴ] om. i. χρὴ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντας L.O. οἰκιοῦν-
 τας corr. A.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo οἰκειοῦντας. 14. κατα-
 σχήσωσιν e. 15. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo σφάλονται.

should be at a loss to understand the meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, he should read the following extract from a proclamation of Edward the Third, upon the renewal of hostilities with France in 1369, when he wanted workmen to quarry and prepare the stones for his military engines. “Sci-
 atis, quod assignavimus dilectum no-
 bis Simonem Alte Halle—ad lato-
 mos, quarrierarios, et omnes alios
 “ operarios, qui pro operatione petra-
 rum prædictarum necessarii fuerint,
 “ capiendum, et in quarrieris prædictis
 “ ponendum, ibidem ad *Vadia nostra*,
 “ super aptatione dictarum petrarum,
 “ quamdiu indigerit, moraturos . . .
 “ necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac
 “ parte contrarios invenerit seu re-
 “ belles, arestandum; et prisonis nos-
 “ tris committendum, in eisdem mo-
 “ raturos, quousque de eorum puni-
 “ tione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, *Fœdera*, &c. tom. III. pars ii. p. 156. “*Vadia*, stipendia, Gallis *Gaes*.” Glossar. med. et infim. Latinitat. (Adelung), in *Vadium*.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὖσα—ὑποδέξασθαι]
 “For large as it is, it will not be an
 “armament for every city to entertain.”
 Compare VI. 42, 1. ἵνα—ῥάφους ἀρχεῖν
 ᾄσι. VII. 14, 2. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι
 φύσεις ἀρξαι. VIII. 96, 5. ἐνυφορώτατοι
 προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot.
 III. 72, 4. φυλακάς—ἐσούσας οὐδὲν χαλε-
 πὰς παρελθεῖν.

9. πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον—ὀπλιτι-
 κόν] Because as on the one hand it
 was impossible for the Athenian expedi-
 tion to match the Syracusan infantry
 in point of numbers, so on the other
 hand they were so superior in disci-
 pline, that even with a great disparity
 of numbers they were fully able to cope
 with them.

- 3 “ ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν
 “ ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευέσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν
 “ δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδοὺς
 “ ἐμavτὸν βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων
 4 “ ἀσφαλῆς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει
 “ βεβαιότατα ἡγούμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-
 “ ρια. εἰ δέ τῳ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρίημι αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν.”

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-

But nothing could
 damp the universal
 2 enthusiasm in favour
 of the expedition. The
 people enter readily
 into the views of Ni-
 cias.

- κάζοιτο στρατεῦεσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ
 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλώδους τῆς
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὥρμητο, καὶ
 τουναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὐ τε γὰρ παραι-
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλὴ ἔσσεσθαι. καὶ 15
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὡς ἡ καταστρεφόμενοις ἐφ’ ἃ ἔπλεον, ἡ οὐδὲν
 ἂν σφαλείσαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἔν τε τῷ 20
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἴσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὅθεν
 4 αἰδίου μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-
 νων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἴ τῳ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευέσασθαι A.B.F.H.
 N.V.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέον εὐ βουλευέσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g.
 ἐλάχιστον d.i. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλῆς P. τε] om. d.
 6. στρατευομένοις E.G.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i.
 9. ἀποτρέψειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστα ἂν? Bekk. 2.
 11. ἐκπλεῦσειν corr. G. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλόμενον οὐκ
 ἀφηρέθησαν Dionys. Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f. παραινέσας N.V.
 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g. et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρε-
 ψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφαλῆσι h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπού-
 σης e. ἐλπίδες G. 21. προσκτήσεσθαι G.L.O. ὅθεν] ὅθεν καὶ f. ὅθεν ἐς i.
 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This ex-
 pression being equivalent to ἐπεθύμουν,
 the dative passes insensibly into the
 nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς
 ὄμιλος. Compare V. 70, 1. note.

19. πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεω-
 ρίας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἡ,
 ποθοῦντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ
 ἱστορῆσαι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ροτουῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἥσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary; XXV. καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἤδη λέγειν ἦν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσωνται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρ-
χόντων καθ' ἥσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλευέσαιοτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἤδη
δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἑκατὸν πλευστέα
εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν
10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι·)

ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων
πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσιν, ἦν δέ τι δύνωνται, καὶ
πλείοσι· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὡς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ
τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ
15 ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῇ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν. XXVI.

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition. ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθὺς
αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους
καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς
πράσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-
20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίνετο,
καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἔπεμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους
ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνειλήφει ἡ πόλις ἑαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου
καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγενη-
μένης καὶ ἐς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε
25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν k. 3. παρακαλέσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίον H.
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.
8. δοκεῖ K. ἦ] om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.
ἀποδεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξειν g. 16. δὲ
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ol. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i.
18. περὶ παντὸς d.i. πλοῦ] πλούτου E. τοὺς] τοῦ τοὺς A.B.C.F.G.K.N.R.V.m.
τούτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὅμως δὲ εἶπεν.

15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and "take them with them."

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Meanwhile a sudden shock is given to public feeling by the famous MUTILATION of the HERMÆ or MERCURIUS. An act of which the people are most anxious to discover the authors.

ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίοις προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μᾶ νυκτὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἦδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὗτοί τε ἐζητοῦντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγενῆμενον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων 3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζρῶς ἐλάμβανον· τοῦ τε τοῦ γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι.

XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσοι f.g. Ἑρμαῖοι P. ἐρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k. 3. πολλῇ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. 7. ἐζητοῦντο A.B.F. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῶ B. 13. γούν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν i. 14. ἐρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγου καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδεῖς κατεσκεύαζον, αἰνιττόμενοι ὅτι τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πίση, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ὁρθίον ἐστίν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεύδος δὲ πολύχουν καὶ πολυσχιδές καὶ αὐτῷ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαυδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἰδοῦ τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πάγωνα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεόν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui statuas Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. DUK. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ are those well known square figures,

"numerous both in the doorways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολουθῶν περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν] Plutarchus in Alcib. scribit, ante profectionem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclei servis de mysteriorum imitatione, deinde a Teucro inquilino da Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclide de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discessu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολουθοὺς vocat Thucydidēs, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adjutores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fuerant. Nam ἀκολουθοὶ proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Ælian. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκολουθοὺς, secutor, pedissequus. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Alcibiades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to subvert the constitution.

περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεαπέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἶνου γεγενημέναι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὡς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπηγιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι, ἐμποδὼν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προεστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβόων ὡς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπὴ γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἴη αὐτῶν
10 ὅ τι οὐ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ δημοτικὴν παρανομίαν.

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready.

XXIX. ὁ δ' ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοῖμος ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρίνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόν-
20 τος πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἴη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ 3 δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ, ἦν ἡδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ποιοῦντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. F. litteras is corr. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὄντα P. μὴ αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς μὴ. 7. ἐξελάσειεν H. ἐξελάσειεν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τε τεκμήρια G.P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμαρτύρε E. 19. μὴ] om. c. 20. διαγνώων G.Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὃ τε δῆμος—μαλακίζ.] om. G.

4. Ἐπηγιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχευς διαβολὴν Ἐτέρῳ Διοκλείδῃ· dein, Τευκρῷ γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμναίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. Wass.

21. μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἐμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνους ὄντας αὐτοῖς. DUK.

22. ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δῆμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρείαν. Eadem, qua hic, significatione verbo μαλακίζεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40, 10. ubi vid. Schol. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δι' ἐκείνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων
τινὲς, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,
οἳ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποριεῖν, 5
μετάπεμpton κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη, ἡ ἀνα-
γωγὴ ἐγίνετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς

Olymp. 91. 2.
Corcyra is named as
the point of assembling
for the different divi-
sions of the armament.
The Athenian part of
it embarks at Piræus.
Description of the em-
barkation.

(30—32.)

πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ 10
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-
πετο, πρότερον εἴρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-
σθαι, ὡς ἐκείθεν ἀθρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,
καὶ εἴ τινας τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν 15
Πειραιᾶ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔω-
2 ἐπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων,
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,
οἱ μὲν εἰταίρους, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος 20
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσονται, τοὺς δ'
εἴ ποτε ὄψοιντο, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας
ἀπεστέλλοντο· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἤδη ἔμελλον
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσθῆι τὰ
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν· ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ῥώμῃ, 25
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν.) οἱ
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιώχρεων

2. ἐνιόντες Q.
vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.

ἀκραν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν.

15. qf L.N.O.P.d.k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινας.

24. κινδύνου d.

27. ἀξιώχρεω C.K.f.

3. ἀγωγὴν A.B.F.H.K.N.V.b.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
6. αὐτὸν κομισθέντα N.V.

8. ἡ] om. E.

14. διαβάλλουσιν L.O.P.d.

16. ἕως E.

20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

13. ἐπὶ
17. καὶ

21. μὲν] om. d.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη
ἐκπλεύσασα μᾶς πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτῃ
δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτῃ τῶν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο.
ἀριθμῷ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδauρον μετὰ Περι- 2
5 κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὕτη ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἄγνωνος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-
σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χίλιοι ὀπλῖται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων
πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ 3
ἐπὶ τε βραχεὶ πλὴν ὥρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῇ φαύλῃ. οὗτος
10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὥς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, οὐ
ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἔξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν
μεγάλαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως
ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ
ἐκάστῳ διδόντος καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν
15 ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-
ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f. 5. μὲν ἄγνωνος C. ἄγνωνος g. et prim. man. N.
7. χίων] χιλίων c. 8. ἔτι] om. f. 11. καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q. R.f.
ἐξαρτηθεῖς f. τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ G.k. et correct. C. 12. τριηραρχῶν E. et
hic et infra. 15. ταύτης Q. 16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.
Heilmann. Dobree. τῶν [δὲ] τριηραρχῶν Porpo.

I. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἡ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Göller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For this expedition, which sailed out first, belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the most costly, &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56, 1, 2.

5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.

9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὥρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελυστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208.
20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Engl. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a

ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτέλεσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἑνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἡ ναὺς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν·) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἡ ναὺς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13, 2. and Demosthenes, Polyycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ;" and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

[*ὑπηρεσίας*—*τρυηράρχων*] The reading which Heilman, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to *μὲν*, in the words τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2. IV. 69, 3. in which *μὲν* is followed by the simple conjunction *τε*, to which may be added V. 71, 1. where τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο has nothing to answer to it except the words §. 2. καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς. But with regard to the sense, the epithet *κρατίστας* implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, *πρῶτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθωσάμενος ναυτας, ὡς οἷόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ προδόσεις δούς ἐκάστῳ αὐτῶν μεγάλας*.*** *ὑπηρεσίαν τοίνυν ἢ ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην*. Demosth. Polyycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) *ἐτι τοίνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλῷ πλεῖστον ἀργυρίου δούς*. The question now occurs, what are we to understand by *ὑπηρεσία*? For in the speech against Polyycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between ἡ *ὑπηρεσία* and οἱ *ναῦται*; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between *κυβερνήτης*, *πλήρωμα*, and ἡ *ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία*. So again in Thucydides, I. 143, 1. we have *κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν*. I am inclined to think that ἡ *ὑπηρεσία* means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14, 1. *τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν*: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the forecastle and of the "tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the Thranitæ, or highest class of rowers, and to the *ὑπηρεσίαις*, or petty officers, including the *κυβερνήτης* and the *κελευστής*, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by αἱ *ὑπηρεσίαι* "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the Thranitæ received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word *ὑπηρεσία* is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32, 2. DUK.

2. σημείοις] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλην
 σπουδὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τε σφᾶς 4
 αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ
 ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς
 5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευήν. εἰ γὰρ
 τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ
 τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἤδη
 †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέ-
 στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά τις καὶ τριήραρ-
 10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἔμελλεν ἀναλώσειν,
 χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα
 τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον ὥς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ
 ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στρατιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k. ὅστις e. ὅστις f. 6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h. 8. προσ-
 τετέλεκει Poppo. ἐπέστελλε d. 11. d] om. pr. e. ad recens e. et R. ἂν Q.f.
 ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. 12. στρατίαν
 C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. 13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων B.E.

3. ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Com-
 pare VII. 70, 3. πᾶς τί τις ἐν φ' προσε-
 τάχθη αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἠπειγέτο πρῶτος
 φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several sta-
 tions strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπίδειξιν — εἰκασθῆναι] "Was
 "thought like a display or showing off
 "of power." Compare I. 10, 2. διπλα-
 σίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσθαι ἢ ἴσιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει†] Ita quidem
 omnes libri: sed tamen nonnihil sus-
 pectum est. Nam προστελεῖν nihil aliud
 esse potest, quam ad et præter alia ali-
 quid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant
 hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon
 VII. Ἀναβας. 6, 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρ-
 χῶν ἡμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, μὴ πάν-
 τῶν μισθὸν προστελεῖ. Sed id huic
 loco non optime convenit. Stephanus,
 Acacius, et eos sequuntur Portus ver-
 tunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem
 est προτελεῖν; quo verbo hac significa-
 tione uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7, 25.

Ἀναμίσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας
 ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit
 Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p.
 627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de
 Agesilao, p. 654. Ὡστ' οὐδὲν προτελέ-
 σαντες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. Duk. Vulgatam
 si retinemus, non erit intelligenda, quæ

præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expre-
 ditionem impenderant: id quod ferri
 posse existimo. GÖLLER.

[Compare the use of the word προσ-
 αναγκάζειν in VII. 18, 4. Poppo how-
 ever prefers προστετέλεκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ]
 Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου,
 and Poppo has followed their authority.
 But τὸ δημόσιον occurs once only in
 Thucydides, V. 18, 6. and there it sig-
 nifies the public prison. On the other
 hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article
 can hardly be right, and three MSS.
 omit the preposition altogether. I am
 inclined to think that they are right,
 and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ
 δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13, 2.
 εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι — τὴν
 ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφῆρηται. This
 mixing up of trade with war was a nat-
 ural consequence of the system which
 made military service rather an inter-
 ruption to a man's common business
 than the profession to which his life
 was devoted. And so we read in the
 early Roman history, that when a Ro-
 man garrison at Anxur was surprised
 by the enemy, the loss in men was

πολλὰ ἂν τάλαυτα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-
μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσαν τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως
λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἢ στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὐς ἐπή-
εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἦδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς
οἰκείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰς
ὑπάρχοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο
πάντα ἡδῃ, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξισθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι
σιωπῇ ὑπέσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζόμενας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-
γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἰο-
ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,
καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ
ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ
ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐνους παρῆν
σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνή-
γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμειλλαν ἡδῇ

1. εὐρέθη c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἡδῇ] Usitatus δῆ. Bekk. 5. οἰκείας K.
7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἡδῇ G.L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἔχοντες ἡδῇ i.
9. σιωπῇ E.F.G.c. ἐπέσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατῆράς τε i. παρὰ πᾶν A.E.K.Q.
13. καὶ ἄλλος K. ὄμιλλος G. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. corr. F. τελεώσαντες
E.g. 16. ἐπικέρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in
"modum omnes per agros vicinasque
"urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.
But when the long civil wars and the
change of manners had made the army
a regular profession as in modern times,
the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς
στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου
πραγματεῖαις ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι
ἀρέσῃ. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιᾶς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.
86, 2. δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχύν
πάρεσμεν. For in the judgment of
Thucydides, the force of the Athenian
armament was great enough to over-
whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and
vigorously directed. Compare II. 65, 12.
and VII. 42, 3.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ—ὑπάρχοντα] "With
"future prospects the most magnificent
"ever known if compared with their
"actual power." For although the
objects of the great Persian expedition

were even more magnificent, yet they
were less disproportioned to the pre-
sent power of the state which aspired
to them.

11. Κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες—καὶ
σπένδοντες] Illustrarunt hunc morem
veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.
et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.
Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.
Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεὸς, ἀπὸ τῆς πρῶτης ἐκ
χρυσῆς φιάλης ἔσπενδον ἐπὶ τὸν ποτα-
μὸν, τὸν τ' Ἀκείσιον ξυνεπικαλούμενος
τῷ Ὑδάσπῃ. Εἰ, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε
τῷ προπάτορι σπείσας, καὶ Ἀμμωνί, καὶ
τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος,
σημῆναι ἐς ἀναγωγὴν κελεύει τῇ σάλ-
πιγγι. DUKER.

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II.
90, 4. The ships first sailed out in
column, then when they reached the
open sea, they no longer kept their
original places in the column, but tried
which could get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

μέχρι Αιγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἡπίεγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4
5 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91.1.2.

SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοῖδε λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία λεγόντων, καὶ 10 Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμῶνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήνει τοιάδε.

XXXIII. “ΑΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινές,

“ δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ

SPEECH OF

HERMOCRATES.

15 Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

“ ἡ λέγοντες ἡ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ
“ πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι.
“ ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεὶς ἐπισχίσω, κινδυνουούσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἑμαυτὸν σαφέστερόν τι ἐτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2
“ γὰρ ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάνυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ
“ στρατιᾷ ὥρμηται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ πεζικῇ†.
“ πρόφασιν μὲν Ἑγεσταίων ξυμμαχία καὶ

“ Λεοντίνων κατοικήσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθές Σικελίας

2. ξυνελέγοντο R.

ἐπείγοντο V.

4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L.O.P. πανταχόθεν

τὰ N.V.h.

5. ἐπιστεύοντο K.

6. καὶ] om. R.

8. στρατίας E.F.H.L.O.

τὰ P.V.d.f.g.h.i.

τῆς] om. L.f. τῆς ἀπὸ K.

τε καὶ e.

9. ἀθηνῶν A.B.E.F.H.c.g.

πάνωτρία Q.

10. σαφῶς] αὐτὸς g.

11. τὰς d.

14. μὴ τὰ R.f.

17. ὅμως οὐ V.

18. γέ] om. i. γέ τε R.

20. ὑμᾶς A.B.E.F.H.K.M.N.R.V.

b.c.g.h.

θαυμάζεται P.

21. πεζικῇ A.B.E.F.G.

πεζῇ g. Bekk. 2.

22. προφάσει e.

23. κατοικήσει A.E.F.H.N.R. et V. sed i. superscripto f.g.h.i.

7. τοιοῖδε λόγοι] i. e. “such as those that follow from Hermocrates and “Athenagoras.” The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεζικῇ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεζός instead of it, “as Demosthenes does, and “all other writers.” Πεζικός however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6, 9. and Cyropæd. II. 4, 18. in Dinarchus, Polycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23. (22, 5.) and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, ἐὶ
 3 ταύτην σχοῖεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τᾶλλα ἔξω. ὥς οὖν ἐν τάχει
 “ παρεσομένων, ὁράτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ
 “ κάλλιστα ἀμυνεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες
 “ ἄφρακτοι ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5
 4 ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῳ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ
 “ δύναμιν μὴ ἐκπλαγῇ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί
 “ τε ἔσονται ἢ πάσχειν, οὔθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,
 “ ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺ
 “ ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐθελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέντες ἡμῶν ξυμ- 10
 “ μαχεῖν), καὶ ἣν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἡ ἀπράκτους
 “ ὦν ἐφίενται ἀπόσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχασί γε ὦν
 “ προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὲ ἔργων ἡμῶν ξυμ-
 5 βῆσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι
 “ μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἅπο τῆς ἐαυτῶν 15
 “ ἀπάραντες κατώρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων
 “ καὶ ἀστυγειτόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-
 “ σταται), ἣν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῇ
 “ σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθεῖσιν ὄνομα, καὶ περὶ σφίσιν
 6 αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὗτοι, τοῦ Μῆδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσεσθε G.
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσετε G.m. et correct. C. 11. ἢ]
 εἰ g. om. N.V. ἀφράκτους C. 12. ἀπόσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-
 εδύχοντο K. ἔργον corr. F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Porpo. 14. δὴ] ἢδὴ K.
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἅπο Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπὸ V.
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπὸ. ξυνίστανται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.
 Goell. Bekk. πταί[σ]ωσιν Porpo. vulgo πταίσωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads
 πεζῇ, and not πεζικῇ; and in Isocrates
 also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95,
 C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν,
 Bekker has altered it to πεζῇ, on the
 authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G.
 The more correct our editions of the
 Greek writers become, the more we
 find the text in agreement with the
 rules of the grammarians. Since this
 note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832,
 has here also substituted πεζῇ for
 πεζικῇ.

19. καὶ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν]
 See note on I. 69. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι.] Τρία πραγμα-
 τεύεται διὰ τούτων ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἑλπίσι
 ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακουσίους τῆς νίκης, ὡς
 σφαλισσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐ-
 τοὺς, ὅπερ τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν οἱ Μῆδοι
 στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἕτερον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἡῡξή-
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.
 “XXXIV. θαρσοῦντες οὖν τά τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζόμεθα,
 “καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

5 Let us then apply for “μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-
 aid in every quarter, “μεθα ποιῆσθαι, ἔς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν
 both in Sicily, in “πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ
 Greece, and elsewhere. “κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἱταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-
 Let us prepare our “μαχίαν ποιούμεθα ἡμῖν, ἡ μὴ δέχωνται Ἀθη-
 own resources. And “ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα 2
 I should urge you to “ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον
 anticipate the enemy’s “αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε
 arrival, to wait for “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,
 10 them at Tarentum, to “ὥστε τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-
 dispute the very pas- “σονται, κἂν σφεῖς ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι, ἐβελήσειαν
 sage of the Ionian gulf. This I think would
 make them abandon
 their enterprise alto-
 15 gether, for they pre-
 sume now on our being
 afraid of them.

“ἡμῖν ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἡ φανερώς, ἡ ἐξ ἑνός γέ του τρόπου,
 “ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες·
 “χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.
 ἐπ’ ἀθήνας. εἴη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἡκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C.G.K.L.N.O.V.
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βούλομαι 3. παρασκευαζόμεθα G. 7. πέμ-
 πομεν E. 8. καὶ] ἡ e. ξυμμαχίαν ποιούμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.
 b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμμαχῶσιν correctus h.
 ξυμμαχίδα ποιούμεθα Coraes: vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d.
 προσήσονται h. προείσονται d. ποιήσονται g. 15. κἂν K.h. vulgo καὶ ἂν.
 16. κρύφα ἡ L.O. του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 ἐπεὶ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκείνοι προη-
 γουμένως στρατεύονται (καὶ γὰρ τὸν
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένον τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡττήσθαι
 νενομισθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ’ Ἀθήνας
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτόν). τρίτον δὲ,
 ἀπαλλάξαι τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπεπλήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους νενικηκῶτας τὸν Μῆδον, παραδει-
 κνυσιν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 νίκης ἐκείνους προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἡῡξή-
 θησαν, addit. GÖLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita
 “prædicabatur.” HAACK.
 16. ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἡ φανερώς] “Se-
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In
 these expressions the Greeks follow a
 different order from ourselves, as with
 them the more likely supposition is put
 before the less likely: whereas we
 should naturally say, “either openly,
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare
 Herodot. III. 140, 5. ἀναβέβηκε δ’ ἡ
 τις ἡ οὐδεὶς, “only one or two, if any;”
 and Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8, 7.
 ἔν γέ τι ἡ καὶ τὰ πλείστα κατορθοῦν. “In
 “some one point at any rate, if not
 “generally.”

- 3 " πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-
 " δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-
 4 " θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὁ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε
 " νομίζω ἐπικάιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἤκιστ'
 " ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὁμῶς εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰ 5
 " θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ' ἡμῶν,
 " καθελκύναντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν
 " μηνοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντῆσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ
 " ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ
 " †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10
 " θῆναι τὸν Ἴονιον, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς
 " λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας
 " χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-
 " λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺ περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-
 " σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μῆκος ἐν τάξει μέναι, καὶ 15
 " ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.
 βοηθήσει R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ὑμῶν
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύναντες g. προὑπάρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμώμεθα
 E.F.G. 13. γὰρ] διὰ d. ὑμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιοῦνται K. 15. μέναι]
 εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B.F. βραχεῖα A.B.E.F.N. pr. manu.
 γρ. G.Q.c.g.h. Parn. κατ' ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Poppo. Haack. Goeller.
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προπίπτουσα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob. τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only "fighting about Sicily," i. e. concerning Sicily, but "fighting," as it were, "over Sicily," i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word "about," which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyræus, the words περὶ ἢ παρὶδι μαρνάμενον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express "fighting in our country to defend it," while the genitive simply expresses "fighting to defend it." See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Ἄλῃς δ' ἀμφὶ Μενοντιάδῃ σάκος εὐρὸ καλὸφάς
 ἔσθῃκει, ὅς τις τε λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσιν.

And Odyassey, XVII. 471:

ἄνῃρ περὶ οἷσι μαχεῖομενος κτεάτεσσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν]
 Καὶ ποιῆσαιμεν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ
 διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λεῖπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν
 ἔσται ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδέως τε πλέουσα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ οὐκ ἀθρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἥτοι εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister. DUK.

κατ' ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian

“ πτουσα. εἰ δ’ αὖ τῷ ταχυναντοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαν- 5
 “ τες, προσβάλοιεν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαντο, ἐπιθείμεθ’ ἂν
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ’ ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχία
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροίεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-
 “ τες πολιορκοῦντο ἂν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τὴν τε ἄλ-
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἂν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ
 “ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοντο, ἀθυμοίεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ’ ἂν
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ’ ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ
 “ κατασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ’ ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ’ αὖτ’ C. ταχυνοῦντι P.k. ταχυναντοῖν τί E. ἀθροωτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-
 βάλλοιεν L.O.d.k. χρήσαντο e. ἐπιθείμεθ’ L.O.P.d. corr. F. Bekk. Goell.
 ἐπιθούμεθ’ E. ἐπιθείμεθ’ A.B. 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἂν om. d. μέλλοιεν V.
 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπολείποιν.
 πόλεων] πολεμίων Q. 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξοντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοίεν
 ἂν Q. ὥστ’ ἔγωγε E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell.
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρη-
 σαμένους e. χωρίῳ F.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cam-
 bridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true
 one, and has been approved by Duker,
 and admitted into the text by the later
 editors. It was evidently the reading
 of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained
 by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9, 1. κατ’
 ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also
 IV. 10, 3. κατ’ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κού-
 φοι ὄντες, ἢ καταπύοντες ὀπίσω τὴν
 παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Eis τὸν Τάραντα δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροίεν ἂν] Eis ἀπορίαν καταστή-
 σονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῦντο ἂν] “Would be
 “blockaded,” i.e. would be cut off
 from all provisions, and so obliged to
 surrender. Poppo asks, how could
 they be blockaded by the Syracusans,
 if the Syracusans had retired into the
 harbour of Tarentum? But there should
 only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then
 the difficulty vanishes.—“If when their
 “light squadron arrives on the coast we
 “do not choose to fight, we have only to

“go into Tarentum, and the enemy will
 “then be at a loss what to do;—for if he
 “stays on our coast we should blockade
 “him, employing our ships in cutting off
 “his supplies, without risking a general
 “action.” Hermocrates does not mean
 that his fleet was to be laid up or remain
 inactive at Tarentum, but that it might
 retire thither when it was convenient,
 and then come out again to harass the
 enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι.
 SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδό-
 τες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται
 αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοίεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοίεν] The Scholiast in his
 interpretation reads ἀθυμοίεν ἂν, and so
 it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But
 the ἂν with the participle ἔχοντες is
 meant to include the verb also. “As
 “they would not be sure whether the
 “cities would receive them, they would
 “be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἂν
 ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοίεν. Compare
 πείθοι’ ἂν, εἰ πείθοι’, ἀπειθοίης δ’ ἴσως.
 Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de
 Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad
 Viger. p. 757.

- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἥ καταπλαγέντας τῷ
 “ ἀδοκίῳ καταλῦσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιόχρεων
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5
 “ τὸ πλεῖον· τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἱ
 “ γνῶμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἥ τοῖς γε
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμυνοῦνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-
 8 “ βηνται, ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμυνουμένοις, δι- 10
 “ καίως κατεγνώκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ
 “ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειροτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀγγελοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα ai f. 8. προσ-
 δηλῶντας R.f. ἀμύνονται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὥσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.
 10. ἀμυνουμένοις ἔργων k. ἀμυνομένοις C.G. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθαι
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τὸν
 καιρὸν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνα. SCHOL.

“ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα]
 “ To be prevented from acting at the
 “ proper time by the lateness of the
 “ season, and so be obliged to run
 “ their operations into the winter.”
 Compare Herodot. I. 31, 3. ἐκκληζόμενοι
 τῇ ὥρᾳ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.
 11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos-
 “ terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν]
 Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιόχρεων] Ἀξιομαχον, βέβαιον,
 πιστὸν εἰς αξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν
 ὁμοίῳ κινδύνῳ καταστήσοντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ
 ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι,
 δικαίως ἐπέρχονται· δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς
 τὸ κατεγνώκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare II. 89, 8. and the note
 there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείν τῷ ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς
 ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἥπερ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν.
 SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολμήσαντες—έτοι-
 μάζειν, καὶ παραστήναι] This is a re-
 markable instance of varied construc-
 tion. “Take my advice; if I could
 “ hope so much, take it by venturing
 “ on this bold plan; but at any rate,
 “ take it so as to provide, &c. and so
 “ as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πεί-
 θεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no
 very clear construction, but yet the
 sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates
 “ said ought to convince them that
 “ there was no wisdom in despising
 “ their enemies;” the words παραστή-
 ναι παντὶ being intended to depend on
 πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word
 such as δεῖ or χρή. Duker saw this,
 and translated it accordingly, “Auscul-
 “ tate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque
 “ sibi persuadeat vel in animum in-
 “ ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀντεξορμήσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

“ εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάξουν,
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δείκνυσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-
 5 “ δύνου πράσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ξυμβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον
 “ οὕτω πάρευσιν.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ
 10 ^{The general opinion} μὲν ὡς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 however believes the οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἔστιν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-
 rumours to be false; θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μεῖζον
 or, if true, that there is nothing to be feared ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνν καταφρονούν-
 from the Athenians. τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ’
 15 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.
 παρελθὼν δ’ αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὃς δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστήναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma
 M.v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.G.L.O.P.k.m. δ’ ἤδη] δὴ E. 4. ἐπὶ
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ κινδύνους V. ἐπικινδύνους
 E.G. 5. χρησιμώτατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρησιμώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N.
 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 10. οἱ post ἔλθοιεν om. B. 11. οὐδ’] οἱ δ’ A.B.C.K.L.O.P.
 d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι
 παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας] Δεῖ
 τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν
 αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀν-
 δρεία φαίνεσθαι καταφρονούντας τῶν
 ἐναντιῶν. ἔργον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα καὶ πολλὰ
 χροὶ τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.

καταφρονεῖν] See II. 11, 4—6.

3. τὸ δ’ ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φοβούμενος
 κινδύνον, ἀσφαλεστάτα παρασκευάζεσθαι
 χρησιμώτατα. SCHOL.

τὸ δ’ ἤδη—ξυμβῆναι] “But at the
 “present moment, to think that it is
 “safest to prepare in fear, and to act
 “as in a season of danger, will be
 “most for our interest.” Ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-
 δύνου, “tquam periculo impendente.”
 Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather
 to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when
 “danger is present.” It resembles the

expression ποιεῖν ἐπ’ ἀδείας, “with se-
 “curity:” the noun and preposition
 being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἔριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δέ] Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit
 οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς
 δέ, cogitans ἔδοκει. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἔστιν] In illo, quod
 sequitur, τοῖς δέ, major difficultas est.
 Est enim plane durum, nominativis, οἱ
 μὲν, et ἄλλοι δέ, interponi dativum τοῖς
 δέ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν
 non adponitur verbum, sed supplē-
 dum relinquitur, hic quoque orationem
 potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo
 explendam, quam scripturam receptam
 mutandam, arbitror. DUK.

12. ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μεῖζον ἀντιπάθοιεν]
 Μεῖζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ
 δράσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-

ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XXXVI. "ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται
 "οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῖν γενέσθαι ἐν-
 "θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλὸς ἐστὶν ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ ἔ-
 "σῆνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ
 "περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης
 "οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται
 "ἔνδηλοι εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι βού-
 "λονται τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι, 10
 "ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζ-

I. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ. C.E.H.K.L.Ö.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.
 II. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.F.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

poses this to have been the title of a particular magistrate, whose business it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται* τοῦ δήμου at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70, 4.) at Argos, (Æneas Tactic. 11.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (Ibid.) at Mantinea, (Xenoph. Hellen. V. 2, 3.) and at Elis, (Ibid. III. 2, 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not: but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημιουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.) The name "*capitano* e "*difensore del popolo*" given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also

its official title. See Muratori, Dissertazioni sopra le Antichit. Italiane, Dissertaz. 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original note maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημιουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

I. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυναμὸς πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μωροὺς εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἔνεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. εἰς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι] Ἥγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

11. ἐπιλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρύπτωνται. ὅπως (φησὶ) κοινῇ φοβήσαντες ἀπαντας, τὸν ἴδιον φόβον ἀποκρίψονται. SCHOL. "May get themselves and their fear thrown into the "shade." ἡλυγὴ γὰρ ἡ σκιά καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnkens on the word ἐπηλυγάζω, in his notes on Timæus. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to δέος, repeated from δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

“ζωνται. καὶ νῦν αὐται αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται οὐκ
 “ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰὶ τάδε κινουσι,
 “ξύκεινται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὖ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὔτοι·
 “ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν
 5 “ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειροι, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἀθη-
 “ναίους ἀξιῶ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη-
 “σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως
 “καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας
 “ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶμαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς
 10 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.
 “XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἱκανωτέραν
 “ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμῆσαι, ὅσῳ κατὰ
 “πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν
 “πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιάς, ὥς φασιν,
 15 “ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτη ἔλθοι, πολὺ
 “κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους
 “ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-
 “νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινὰς παρὰ Ἑγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας
 “ισοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

And if they were to
 come, so distant from
 their resources, and
 15 opposed to such a
 power as ours, their
 destruction would be
 easy and inevitable.

1. ἐπαγγελίας h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύκειται A.B.
 C.E.F.e.h. σύκεινται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ εὖ βουλευέσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H.
 πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθῃ P. 17. ἀκολου-
 θήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ ἑγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.k.m.
 Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ ἑγεστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰσοπληθεῖς.

2. ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμ-
 πτώματος. SCHOL.

3. ξύκεινται.] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀγγε-
 λία. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὔτοι, κ. τ. λ.] Compare
 Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 3. (c. 15, 17.)
 πιστώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν μάρτυρας
 μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ
 κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατῆσαι τὰ
 εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.

4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι.] Ἀλλ’ ἐξ
 ὧν ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοί. SCHOL.

5. δεινοί.] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συνετοί, φρόνιμοι.
 SCHOL.

6. ἀξιῶ] Ἀξιὸς ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. SCH.

8. καταλελυμένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ καταλε-
 λυκώτας. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμῆσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν
 πόλεμον. δηλονότι περιγεγεσθαι διὰ
 πόλεμον. SCHOL.

13. ἄμεινον] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

19. μέγα γὰρ κ. τ. λ. [“The ships will
 “have enough to do to get to Sicily at
 “all, and to carry such stores of all
 “sorts as will be needed,—they cannot
 “therefore carry besides an army large
 “enough to cope with the population
 “of a great city.” There is no reason
 therefore to violate the construction by
 connecting, as I did in my former edi-
 tion, the clause τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν
 κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας ἰσοπληθεῖς.]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶ κούφαις τοσοῦτον πλοῦν δεῦρο
 “ κομισθῆναι, τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσην δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν
 2 “ τοσὴνδε πορισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσ-
 “ οῦτον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5
 “ ὁμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῖντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-
 “ πασι διαφθαρήναι, ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ,
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων ἐξιώντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι τοσοῦτ’ ἢ τὴν ἡμετέραν πα-
 “ ρασκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσ-
 But in truth the reports are altogether of
 Syracusan manufac- “ περ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες,
 “ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ

2. ὅσον B.E. δέ] ἐπὶ] διέπει A.B.F.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην
 ἑτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὁμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστήσονται d.
 ξυστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q. 10. ἐξιώντων
 L.O.P. οὐκ d. 12. ὅπερ c.

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] Τὸ μὲν “ παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω” τοσοῦτον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἑτέρα διαγγέλουσι· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆ, ἵνα μὴ σολοκοφανῆς ἢ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτως συντάξαι· παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, ὥστε μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι διαφθαρήναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] I cannot see how these words can bear any other sense than that of, “to such a length “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so “strong is my opinion on the subject.” If γινώσκω could signify “to agree “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω might mean, as it is commonly interpreted, “so far am I from “agreeing with him.” But it can only signify, if we take παρὰ τοσοῦτον in this sense, “I am so far from thinking;” which is nonsense. It seems then that παρὰ τοσοῦτον must be taken to mean, “to such a degree,” “so strongly,” as in the example given in Viger, παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡττηθεῖς, “so completely de- “feated.”

7. ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ

γε] Μῆτοι γε ἐν Σικελίᾳ πάσῃ, πολεμίᾳ καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Δεῖπει χρώμενοι. SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι] “An army settled “in a camp immediately after leaving “it’s ships,” and therefore necessarily ill provided. This is put in contrast with εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend on ἐξιώντες, but rather on ὀρμώμενοι, or some similar word, understood. “Beginning their operations with no “better base on which to rest them, “than a set of wretched tents, and “such means as they only would be “content with who were unable to “provide any thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ αὐτάρκους. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργόμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποβῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν νομίζω δυνήσεσθαι. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2

- ture; a guilty attempt of the aristocratic party to fill you with vain alarms of foreign enemies, that so they may obtain from you extraordinary com-
5 mands, to be used for the destruction of your liberty.
- “ ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα
“ λογοποιούσιν. οὐδ’ ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’
“ αἰὲ ἐπίσταμαι, ἥτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῦσδε, καὶ
“ ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-
“ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλήθος,
“ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι
“ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρῶντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ
“ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαι τε, καὶ αἰσθό-
“ μενοι ἐπέξελθῆν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι-
10 “ γάκισ μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ
“ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναρεῖται,
“ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ 4
“ πειράσομαι, ἣν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπασθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν
“ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς
15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-
“ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὦν βούλονται
“ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾶ μόνον,
“ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προαμύνεσθαι χρὴ, εἴπερ καὶ μὴ
1. ὦ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἥτοι] εἴτι Q. γε] om. Q. d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.
5. καταπλήξαντας correctus C. ὑμέτερον E. N. Q. V. g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post
ὤμεν interpuncti cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleius.] φυλάξασθαι g. αἰσθα-
νόμενοι L. O. P. k. 9. τὸ γὰρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. δ’ ἔστιν V.
13. γε] τε K. ἔπασθαι H. ἔπασθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L. P. αὐτοφύρους
A. E. F. 16. βούλονται C. k. 17. μόνων G. 18. προσαμύνεσθαι M. R.

1. ἐνθένδε] Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.
οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γενέσθαι.
SCHOL.

2. λογοποιούσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-
θέασι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργοτέροις] Πονηροτέροις.
SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear
“ too.” See Herodot. I. 96, 2. In the
following words there is a difficulty, but
Bekker is probably right in placing a
comma after ὤμεν, repeating the same
verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς
δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν
ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27, 2. and
the note there. And so Götter under-
stands the passage. Compare for the
expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι, VI.
29, 2. and πρὶν διορθάσωσιν, VIII. 9, 1.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-
κίαν ἀδύνατοί ἐσμεν καὶ προαισθῆσθαι
τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπέξελ-
θεῖν αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]
Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀναρεῖται. SCHOL.
δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62, 4. and
the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἡγοῶν
τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.
μὴ μόνον αὐτοφύρους] Ἐπ’ αὐτοφύρων
λαμβάνων. χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοφύρων
ἔχειν αὐτοὺς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὦν βούλονται μὲν] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.

ὦν] Ἐνεκα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

18. εἴπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξάμενός τις
προπέσεται] Εἴπερ καὶ πάσχει τις κακῶς,
πρὶν αἰσθῆται ἂν. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ' αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ
 “μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων· μά-
 “λιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἂν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπῃ τῆς κακουργίας.
 5 “καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-
 “τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔννομον. ὁ δὲ νόμος 5
 “ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-
 “μάζειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομείσθαι; καὶ πῶς
 “δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιούσθαι; XXXIX.
 “φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνετὸν οὔτ' ἴσον
 “εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10
 “ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δέ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν
 “δημον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ
 “μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι
 “χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευσάι δ' ἂν
 “βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνεταὺς, κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

In spite of all the abuse
 of the aristocrats, let
 us uphold the compre-
 hensive fairness of our
 democracy, against
 those who in their folly
 or wickedness seek to
 overthrow it.

1. προπείσεται i. προσπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσείται g. Gallii. 4. τί καὶ]
 καὶ om. Q. 5. ἔννομον P. 7. δῆ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G.
 δημοκρατίαν F. 10. δι' ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et
 Bekk. δ' ἔχοντας. 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξύμπαν] om. P.
 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλακας d.i. 14. βεβουλευσάι e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their
 “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δευκνύν.
 SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν
 ἐπὶ συννοίας ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς
 τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον.
 SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely sup-
 poses (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that
 this word does not so much signify
 “young men,” as, “men desirous of
 “change,” *posatum rerum cupidi*. But,
 in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have
 such a sense in itself; next, the word
 ἦδη shews that there is a reference in-
 tended to the age of the parties spoken
 of; and thirdly, the young nobility
 were at all times the most violent op-
 posers of the power and interests of the
 commons. Probably the “young men”
 here spoken of were the same with the
 ἔταιροι of Hermocrates, mentioned VII.
 73, 3; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in
 arms, and forming also a political ἑται-
 ρία, or union, for the furtherance of
 the views of their party. See VIII. 65, 2.
 69, 4. and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11.
 14. 65.

5. ὁ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] ‘Ο
 δὲ νόμος κωλύει ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύ-
 νασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ τῶν
 δυναμένων ἀτιμάζων. λέγει δὲ περὶ τῶν
 νέων, ὅτι εἰργονται τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον
 οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ κωλύμενοι διὰ
 τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν.
 SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομείσθαι] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολ-
 λάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε.
 SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτηδεωτάτους.

13. μέρος] Λεῖπαι τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. (c.
 11, 2.) τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς, ὃν ἕκαστός ἐστιν
 οὐ σπουδαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅμως ἐνδέχεται συνελ-
 θόντας εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὥς ἑκα-

“ τοὺς πολλοὺς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ’ ὠφελίμων οὐ
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· ἂ
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται, ἀδύνατα
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὦ
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [ἐστε] ὦν
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες
 10 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ’ ἦτοι μαθόντες γε ἢ μετα-
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασι κοινὸν
 “ αὔξετε, ἡγησάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον
 “ καὶ πλεόν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἥπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλῆθος
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδύ-

The state will not fall
 into the snare laid for
 it. If the Athenians
 do come, it knows how
 to defeat them without
 sacrificing its liberty to
 the ambition of the
 aristocrats.

IO

1. κατὰ] τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.G.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ] μέρη. 4. καὶ] om.
 Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γε] om. L.O. 12. ἂν
 καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύετε L.O.P.

στον, ἀλλ’ ὥς σύμπαντας. “And these
 “ things,” Athenagoras goes on to
 say, “each and all together, have their
 “ just place allotted them in a demo-
 “ cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim
 of the rich to have the care of the pub-
 lic purse, of the enlightened to direct
 the measures of government, and of
 the people at large to decide on the
 adoption or rejection of the measures
 proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἰσοτιμία δξιοῦνται ἐν
 δημοκρατίᾳ οἱ τε πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ συνετοί.
 SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφε-
 λίας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

8 ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι]
 “ Ἀπερ ὑμῖν οἱ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι
 προθυμοῦνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδύνατον ὄν-
 τος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τοῦτους ἔχειν.
 SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That
 something here is corrupt seems cer-
 tain; I think also that the words ἀλλ’
 ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ
 κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction
 would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμα-
 θέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἐστε. The
 present text seems to have been made
 out of the original text and its marginal
 gloss, both of which seem mixed up
 together. Thucydides could scarcely
 have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and
 ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “That
 “ in the prosperity of the whole country
 “ you would share in equal, or even in
 “ larger measure than the mass of the
 “ people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ πλεόν
 resembles the construction, V. 59, 1.
 αἱτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν,
 and V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρσαν ὡς
 δοσθήκοντα. And for the use of μετέχε-
 ρειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ Gr.
 Gr. §. 359. obs. 2. Jelf, 535. obs. 1.

13. καὶ πλεόν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ
 ὑμῶν ἡγέσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι,
 καὶ πλεόν τοῦ ἴσου, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μετα-
 σχεῖν, ὦν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς
 ὠφέλιμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε.
 SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μει-
 ζόνων ἐφίεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε.
 SCHOL.

- “νεύσαι στερηθῆναι· καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελιῶν, ὥς πρὸς
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέφονται αὐτά.
 “καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι, οὐ 5
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγεῖσα, καὶ ἐλομένη
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὥς ἔργα
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

- XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστὰς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιαῦτα. “Δια-
 of the commonwealth puts an end to the de-
 bate, by deprecating all party insinuations, and advising that pre-
 “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σῶφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινὰς ἐς 15
 “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχεσθαι,
 “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλλόμενα μᾶλλον ὀρᾶν,

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. προαισθομένους B.E. προαισθο-
 μένους A.H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. vulgo προ-

αισθανομένους. 2. ἐπιστρέφοντας A.E.F.R. ἐπιτρεποντας d.e.i.k. ἐπιτρέφοντας G.
 ἀπαλλάγηται G. ἡ] εἰ A. 3. ἦδε A. ἀμυνεῖται G. 4. ἀξίους e.k. σκή-
 ψονται N. 5. μή] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit recens E. 6. ἐκπλαγεῖσα G.

7. ἐπιβαλεῖται C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K. αὐτῇ Bekk. 8. ἐφ’ ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. ἀφ’ G.
 αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτῆς. ὥς] om. g.
 10. ἔργου c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἀθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἀθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. V. 13. εἰς]
 τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχσθαι Q. 17. ἐσαγγελλλόμενα L.O.P.

1. ὥς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἀπὸ τοῦ ὥς
 προαισθησομένων καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρεφόντων
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]
 This is an unusual expression, instead
 of εἰ μηδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,
 το εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδου
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μή
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐλείπει
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἀπὸ

κοινού τὸ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ (φη-
 σιν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔργοις
 δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγεῖσα ἀπορήσεται.
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δι’
 ἔργων μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις
 αὐτῇ. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-
 pare I. 71, 1. of ἀν-ῆν ἀδικῶνται, δηλοῖ
 ὥσι μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες. So I. 82, 1. 95, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

- “ ὅπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις
 “ καλῶς τοὺς ἐπιόντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-
 “ νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεήσει, οὐδεμία 3
 “ βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ
 5 “ ἵπποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται
 “ τὴν δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἔξομεν, καὶ τῶν
 “ πρὸς τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ
 “ ἦν τι ἄλλο φαίνεται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελήμεθα
 “ ἥδη, καὶ ὃ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4
 10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγού, διελύθησαν ἐκ
 τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

- XLII. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἥδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ αὐτοὶ τε καὶ
 οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ
 15 OL. 91. 2. στρατεύματος καὶ ξύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον
PROGRESS OF THE ATHENIAN EXPEDITION. ὀρμειῦσθαι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-
It assembles at Corcyra, and is formed into three divisions. τηγοὶ ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νεύμαντες ἐν
 ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες
 ἀπορῶσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-
 20 δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ
 ῥάβδους ἄρχειν ὥσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶ προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A.B.C.E.K.h.i. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευα-
 σόμεθα F.G.H.L.M.N.O.R.V. b.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευάζομεθα.
 3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ †τε†] τοῦτο P.d.i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. “γε Abreschius:
 “codices τε.” BEKK. καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ ἵπποις e. 5. ἄλλης ἢς H. ἀγγέλλεται C.
 6. δὲ ἐπιμέλ. V. ἔξομεν P. 7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E.F.H. ἐπι-
 μεληθῆναι i. ἐπιμελήμεθα C.K.M.V.k. 9. οἴσομεν h. 11. συλλόγου K.
 12. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι] Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ N.V. 13. ἐπ’ ἐξέτασιν E.H.K.V.g.h. 15. ὀρ-
 μείσθαι Q. τε] om. L. 16. ἐποίησαν g. ἐν corr. F. Reiskius. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. legabatur ἐν. Correxuit etiam Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3.
 17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri
 omnes ἀναπλείοντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεήσει] Μάχης δηλονότι.
 SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There is no harm in the city’s being furnished,” &c.; or, the harm of the city’s being furnished, &c. is no-thing.” The conjunction τε appears superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This is but cutting the knot: it is possible, however, that Thucydides intended to write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that the insertion of the words τὴν δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν—ἔξομεν made him alter the construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαίρει πόλεμος, ὃν χρῆσι. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review of ‘it;’ i. e. upon its being now united: there had been probably an ἐξέτασις of the several parts of it before they left their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἔπειτα δὲ προῦπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς
ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἰτνες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ
εἰρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι.
XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἄραυτες ἐκ τῆς Κέρκυρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπείρουοντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα

The expedition crosses
the Ionian gulf to Ia-
pygia. The details of
its force are given.

καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῖν Ῥοδίων πεντηκοντόρου
(τούτων Ἀττικά μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν
ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ
δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν,) ὀπλίταις 10
δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασι μὲν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους (καὶ τούτων
Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ
καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμ-
μαχοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτευον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ'
Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15
τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσι ὀγδοήκοντα
καὶ τετρακοσίους (καὶ τούτων Κρήτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,)
καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίους, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς,
φυγάσιν, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἵππαγωγῶ μῖα, τριάκοντα
ἀγούσῃ ἱππέας.

20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἦδη] ἦδε e. τῇ] om. K.e. οἱ ἀθη-
ναῖοι h. 6. τέτταρσι A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. ῥοδίων πεντηκον-
τέρου c. et, a ex o facto, F. πεντηκοντέρου C. 10. ὀπλίται B.E.F.h. 11. δέ]

om. K. 12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἑπτακόσιοι h.
16. τοξόται A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίους K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἱππ. om. P.

13. ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πᾶμπαν, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24, 2.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staats-
haush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95, 2.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἵππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. i. pag. 258. naves ἵππαγωγούς etiam στρατιώτιδας et ὀπλιταγωγούς vocari. Vix credo. Quemadmo-

XLIV. Τοσαύτη ἡ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον
διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τριά-

IAPYGiA and
ITALIA.
It proceeds along the
coast to Rhegium.
Its reception there,
and from the other
Italian cities.
καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὅσα ἐς τει-
χισμὸν ἐργαλεῖα, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ἀ] ἐξ
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει· πολλὰ
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-
κολοῦθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα· ἃ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα 2
10 ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ πρὸς
Τάραντα, καὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν
Ἰταλίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ

1. τοσαύτη δὲ ἡ 1. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. 5. ἀ] om. N.V.
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ἕμπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.
V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλλε. 10. ἡ παρα-
σκευὴ πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς 1.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπλιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56, 2. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnes. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοῖς, πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσας. Et IV. 42, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ δις-χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίοις ἱππεῦσι. Nam ibi distinguuntur naves, quæ ὀπλίτας vehunt, i. e. ὀπλιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιώτιδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιώτιδες sunt eadem, quas cap. 31, 3. XL. ὀπλιταγωγούς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικὰς, alias ἱππηγούς. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούς, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco trahebantur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. Duk.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει.] I agree with Duker that the relative δ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, "pressed for the service as well as the ships of burden;" for by

what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

ἀ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus δ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Por-tus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tan-tum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τοῖτοις δὲ, ἡκολοῦθουν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui δ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedat, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Aca-cius in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit necessario: Portus, vi necessi-tatis coacta. Non liquet, quæ illa neces-sitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et aucto-ritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod comprehendere naves dicunt Latini? Ita sane videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶν ἡραγασμένους ἐμπίσθους. Duk.

12. ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ ἄσπερ.] "Would neither sell them provisions, nor allow them to enter their walls."

IAPYGGIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῃ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ
 τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.
 3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἡθροίζοντο, καὶ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς
 εἶσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατόπεδόν τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῇ
 τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῇ, οὐ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρείχον, καὶ τὰς 5
 ναῦς ἀνελεύσαντες ἡσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους
 λόγους ἐποίησαντο, ἀξιοῦντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν
 4 οὔσι Λεοντίνους βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν
 ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνδοκῇ,
 5 τοῦτο ποιήσιν. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10
 ἐσκόπουν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-
 πλους ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι
 εἰδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-
 ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη 15
 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῇ ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίῳ αἱ
 SYRACUSE.
 On the news of the
 arrival of the arma-
 2 ment at Rhegium, the
 Syracusans prepare in
 earnest to defend
 themselves.
 νῆες εἰσὶ, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις παρεσκευάζοντο
 πάσῃ τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἡπίστουν. καὶ ἔς
 τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-
 λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20
 περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμιζον· τὰ τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγειον e. 3. ἦδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα. ἡθροίζετο—
 ἐδέχετο Q. 6. τε] om. N.V. 7. καλχιδίας—καλχιδεῦσιν K. 8. δέ]
 om. Q. 10. τῇ om. N.R. 11. προσοίονται Q. πρόσπλους A.h.
 12. ἐν τῇ d.i. 14. ἄγγελοι] αἰγεσταῖοι h. 16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. αἱ]
 om. B.F. 17. παρασκευάζοντο γρ. h. 21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo
 H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ πλοῖα N.
 vulgo περιπόλια. Conf. Toup. in Suid. 4. p. 255. φρουρὰς Q.e.f. ἐκόμιζον i.

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους] The omission of the conjunction τε in two MSS. has induced me to enclose it in brackets, as according to the present construction it is superfluous. But perhaps here also Thucydides meant to write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποίησαντο, —καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and then changed the construction of the latter clause, because of the words οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσιν, which had interrupted the original course of the sentence.

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἦδη—ἡγγέλλετο] “Reports came in from all quarters; “and from their own officers, whom “they had sent to see how things were “going on, there came not mere re- “ports, but actual information to be “depended on.”

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the suppo- “sition that these accounts were true.” So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περί- “πολοι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῇ ἐστί· καὶ τὰλλα, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι, καθίστατο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἑγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι 5 παραγίγνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-
 10 **RHEGIUM.** ἔσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνα φαίνεται. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὓς πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα, Λεοντίνων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰὲ ἐπιτηδέους. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἑτέροιν καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἑγεσταῖοι τοιόνδε τι 3
 15 ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν Ἑρυκίᾳ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυμιατήρια, καὶ 20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῷ πλείω τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχετο· καὶ ἰδίᾳ ξενίσαις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τὰ τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἑγέστης ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾷ καὶ ἀργυρᾷ ξυλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντέλει F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ' ἐκ] ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοι K. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τὰλλα μὲν. 7. μόνα τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιοι K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K. 14. παρὰ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. τῶν δὲ ἑτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο G.L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L. πρῶτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i. τριηραρχῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾷ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. ξυλλέξαντες K.

note on IV. 67, 1. The temple of Jupiter Olympius was made one of these posts: see ch. 70, 4. Dionysius applies the term to the several forts in the Roman territory to which the inhabitants used to retire for refuge during the inroads of the Æqui, Volsci, &c. See Antiqq. Roman. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48, 5.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρούκεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also "disappointed them, [or had run "counter to their hopes,] by refusing "to join them." For what follows, τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II. 60, 1. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf, 599. 3.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστιάσεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν
 φαινομένων, μεγάλην τὴν ἐκπληξιν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων
 Ἀθηναίοις παρείχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν 5
 5 ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ δῆλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι
 οὐκ εἴη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέστῃ τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλεῖν ἐπὶ 10
 Σελινούντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μά-
 λιστα ἐπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχωσι
 15 χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταῖοι,
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσίν,
 ὅσασπερ ἤτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν δίδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα-
 20 μείναντας Σελινουντίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους προθυμίαν, ἀποπλεῖν
 οἴκαδε, ἦν μή τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκίμου ἢ Λεοντί-
 25 νους οἰοί τε ὥσιν ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

1. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B.

3. ἐπὶ πολλῷ B.F.K.h.

4. ἐκ] om. Q.

τριήρων E.F.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

vulgo τριηρῶν.

5. ἐς] om. i.

7. ἦλθεν

L.O.P.h.

8. τὰ] om. O.

πολλοὶ P.

10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G.

ἦν ἢ

γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B.

11. τῇ om. i.

13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.

15. ὅσασπερ G.K. αὐταῖς i. αὐτοῖς V.

παραμεινῶτες Q.f.

16. ξυμβι-

βάσει L. διαλλάξαι P.k.

αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h.

18. τῆς] τῶν L.O.

20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Gölle rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the very "safety of their country by wasting "its nearest and dearest resources in the "fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10, 5, μετέωρον τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12, 1. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42, 5. ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47, 4. ad finem.

κινδυνεύειν.

XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι,

PLAN OF
ALCIBIADES.

τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσχροῦς καὶ
ἀπράκτως ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς πόλεις

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελινούντος καὶ Συρακοσῶν, τὰς
5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφι-

στάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι,

ἵνα σίτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθω Μεσση-

νίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς

τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμῃσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανῶ-

10 τάτῃν ἔσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότας μεθ'

ᾧ τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσαις καὶ Σελινούντι

ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις ξυμβαίνωσιν, οἱ δὲ

Λεοντίνους ἑώσι κατοικίξιν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυς

PLAN OF
LAMACHUS.

ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς

15 τῇ πόλει ὥς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, ἕως

ἔτι ἀπαρασκευοὶ τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. δέ] om. d. | 5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h. | 9. ἐφόρμῃσιν |
| G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Poppo. | 10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g. | ιδόντας |
| G.L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C. | 11. τολμήσει L.O.P.Q. | 12. συμβαίνωσιν E. |
| 14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυς ponunt N.V.g. | | συρακούσαις P.g.i. |
| 16. καί] om. Q. | | |

9. ἐφόρμῃσιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word ὁρμός and its derivatives, (on the word ἐφορμσθέντας in ch. 49, 4.) contends that we should here read ἐφόρμῃσιν. He says that "ἐφόρμῃσις, i. e. *obsidio navium*, ibi quidem "ferri non potest:" and he interprets ἐφόρμῃσιν, "stationis opportunitatem." But can ἐφόρμῃσιν express any thing more than is already expressed in the word λιμένα? We read in IV. 8, 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα, that is, "from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, "within the harbour." Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messena, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and needless to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, "convenient for the mere purpose of accommodating their own ships," for

such is the meaning of ἐφόρμῃσις. But if Göller means, "convenient for attacking an enemy, or watching movements," which is the true sense required, this is ἐφόρμῃσιν, and not ἐφόρμῃσιν. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athenians should occupy Messena, and μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμώμενοι ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθωσιν. IV. 1, 2. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, τὰς ἀμαρτίαις ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messena, "as a convenient harbour, and an excellent post from whence to watch the course of affairs in Sicily, and proceed to hostile operations when opportunity should serve." That is, λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμῃσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανῶτάτῃν ἔσεσθαι. Compare II. 89, 13. and the note there.

πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἣν δὲ χρονίῃσιν πρὶν
 ἐς ὄψιν ἔλθειν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ
 ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν,
 ἕως ἔτι περιδεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περι-
 γενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει
 (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πεί-
 3 σονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς
 δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἕξω, διὰ
 τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἥξειν· καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν
 στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἣν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα- 10

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσύνοντας E. 3. αἰφνίδιον
 A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαίσει d.i. 4. σφεῖς
 Goell. Bekker. Praefat. ad ed. min. pag. v. codices σφᾶς. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k.
 6. νῦν] om. P. πῶσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀποληφθῆναι E.F.G. ἀπολειφθῆναι
 A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i. Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον]
 “Men recovering confidence in their
 “minds, when they see the armament
 “with their eyes are inclined rather to
 “despise it:” i. e. having had time to
 regain their courage, even the actual
 sight of the enemy, when he does at
 last appear, is regarded with indiffer-
 ence. It seems to me quite wrong to
 join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσύνοντας, for
 Lamachus did not mean that the Athe-
 nian armament would be really less
 imposing or numerous after two or
 three months’ interval, but that it would
 appear so, because the enemy would
 look at it less under the influence of
 alarm, and so their minds would affect
 their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in
 preferring this reading to that adopted
 by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνίδιον. The
 adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in
 Thucydides, but αἰφνίδιον is nowhere
 found used adverbially; for in IV. 78, 4,
 αἰφνίδιον παραγενόμενον, it is the accu-
 sative masculine of the adjective. But
 we have κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ ρεί-
 ματος, IV. 75, 2. ἀφικνούνται αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 14, 2. and προσβαλόντες αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 28, 2. And the neuter singular of
 the adjective used as an adverb, with
 some well known exceptions, is not
 common in the older writers. See IV.
 112, 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι]
 One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But as
 I have defended the reading in V. 71, 3,
 δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐνῆμον,
 because the word σφῶν is meant both
 to include the general who was speak-
 ing, and the soldiers also; so here
 σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the
 ground of its expressing the army rather
 than the speaker: Lamachus not in-
 tending to include himself particularly,
 but advising for the expedition as dis-
 tinct from himself. And the nomina-
 tive πλείστοι may have been used rather
 than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says,
 to prevent ambiguity. I have retained
 σφᾶς therefore, although not without
 much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be
 the true reading, rather than ἀπολει-
 φθῆναι. The words are so constantly
 confounded, that the authority of the
 MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this
 occasion; but the sense seems rather to
 be, “that many would be surprised
 “outside of the town,” than “that
 “many would be left behind,” a term
 which would rather apply to those who,
 endeavouring to get in the city, came too
 late, and found the gates closed against
 them. See V. 8, 4. 59, 3, 4. VII. 51, 2.

9. ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν] “While they
 “were carrying their property into the
 “city.” Compare II. 18, 5. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἐσκομιζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ,
 καὶ ἐδόκουσιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες
 ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἔτι ἕξω καταλαβεῖν.

τοῦσα καθέξεται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ἦδη 4
μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσίειναι,
καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὅποτεροι κρατήσουσι.
ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγα-
5 ἔφη χρῆναι ποιεῖσθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν
οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

L. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς
τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

COAST OF SICILY. 10 Lamachus assents to the plan of Alcibiades. Negotiation with MESSANA. The armament leaves Rhegium. It proceeds to Catana; then passes on to reconnoitre the harbour of Syracuse, 15 and returns to Catana, but is not received within the walls.

νήϊ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποι-
σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὡς οὐκ
ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ
δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξειν, ἀπέπλει ἐς
τὸ Ῥηγίαν. καὶ εὐθὺς ξυμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2
κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ
ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν
ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ
ἓνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίῳν δὲ δεξαμένων τῇ 3

1. καθέξεται F. 2. προίειν A.B.E.F. 4. δέ] om. e.h. ἐφορμισθέντας
Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐφορμηθέντας. ἐφορμῶν τὰ μέγαλα γρ. h. 7. μὲν] δὲ
μὲν K. τοσαῦτα N.V. καὶ] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.
8. ταῦτα L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 9. μεσσήνην C.E.F.
H.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεσσηνῆν. μεσσηνῆν λόγους i.
12. δέξασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo δέξασθαι.

4. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμηθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Göller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμηθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participles may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having retired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94, 1. VII. 25, 4. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνήσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίων 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλίσάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προὔπεμψαν ἐς 5 τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαί τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρύξαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν τοὺς οὖν ὄντας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους † ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοις πολεμητέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν 15 μὲν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15 δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βούλονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλίδα τινὰ ἐνφοκοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ- 20

CATANA.

The soldiers accidentally effect an entrance. Catana becomes the ally of Athens. The whole armament takes up its quarters at Catana.

3. τήριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δε] om. d.k. 6. μέγα F. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὥσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Poppo. Bekk. Dindorf. ceteri ἀθηναίων. 12. κατεσκέψαντο B.R.g. 13. χώραν] πόλιν O. ἐξῆς F. ὀρμωμένοις V.g. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελθόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δ τι. βούλονται e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφοκοδομημένων C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναίους †] I have followed Bekker and Poppo in adopting this reading, although Göller defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "without fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὥσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφοκοδομημένην κακῶς] Ill walled

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

θόντες ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονοῦντες, ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,
εὐθὺς περιδεεῖς γενόμενοι ὑπεξῆλθον, οὐ πολλοί τινες· οἱ δὲ
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ξυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο 3
στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἡδὴ τῇ στρατιᾷ
ἄραντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ
στρατόπεδον.

LII. Ἐσπηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕκ τε Καμαρίνης ὥς, εἰ
10 ἔλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν ἂν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακούσιοι πληροῦσι
ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν
εὗρον ναυτικόν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὐθις ἐπὶ Καμα-
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ
15 ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὅρκια εἶναι μᾶ νῆι καταπλέον-
των Ἀθηναίων δέχεσθαι, ἢν μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i. 5. ἐκ
Ῥηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. πλεύσαντες A.E.F.G. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker.
Goell. τῇ] om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐσπηγγέλλετο e.
12. καὶ] om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ
τὰ O.P. σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

ur. Arrian, *Exped. Alexand.* VI. 29,
16. τὴν θυρίδα δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the
monument of Cyrus,] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς
λίθῳ ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμ-
πλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Do-
bree. The carelessness of the Anec-
dote collectors under the Roman empire
is well exemplified by the version which
Frontinus gives of this story: (*Strate-
gemat.* III. 2.) "Alcibiades dux Athe-
niensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-
" norum egregie munitam obsideret,
" petito ab iis consilio," &c.

1. ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν
πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἡγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ.
Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the
market-place, and standing or walking
about there to learn what was going
on, after the fashion of ancient times,
when the market-place, in the absence
of newspapers, was the general centre
of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Göller
read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppo refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσας
ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the altera-
tion. But there Thucydides is speak-
ing of merely crossing the Strait from
Rhegium to Messina, which is prop-
erly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going
from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would
keep along under the coast of Sicily for
the greater part of the distance, and
would only have to cross the Strait at
the end of the voyage. The simple
term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit
the description better than the com-
pound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the
Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Σικε-
λίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς
τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὐθις] That is, "they again con-
tinued to coast along from Syracuse
"to Camarina, as they had coasted
"from Catana to Syracuse." Παρε-
κομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέ-
πλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὅρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7, 2.

ἄπρακτοι δὲ γενόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τι τῆς Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ κατα-

ATHENS.

Officers arrive from Athens to summon Alcibiades to return to his trial. Great excitement at Athens, and dread of an oligarchical or tyrannical revolution, increased by the traditionary reports of the tyranny of the Pisistratids.

λαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-
νῶν ἤκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὡς κελεύ-
σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἐπολογίαν ὧν ἡ πόλις
ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν
τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημένων περὶ τῶν μυστη-
ρίων ὡς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10
Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ
ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ζήτησις ἐποιούντο
τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμῆας δρασθέντων,
καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως
ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15
τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού-
μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὐρεῖν, ἢ διὰ μηνυτοῦ
πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τι] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσοντας A.B.F.H.g.h.
κελεύοντας i. 8. ἐπεκάλει G.K. 10. ὡς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h.
12. ἦτον E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς
L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. 15. ὑπο-
δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὐρεῖν διὰ E.e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. "Not sifting the character of the informers, but in their suspicious humour listening to [allowing as credible] all who came forward." Compare I. 44, 1. III. 57, 1. and particularly VI. 29, 2. διαβολὰς—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Poppo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι' ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an Eng-
lish writer who were to say, "suspi-

ciously allowing the evidence of every "informer"—the very word "allowing" shewing that the suspicion was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δικαίως in IV. 62, 3. τιμωρία οὐκ εὐτυχῇ δικαίως, where δικαίως means ὡς ἂν βοῦλοιντο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, "taking every thing that happened suspiciously." Compare III. 12, 1. παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφνγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ἀκοῇ τὴν Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι' ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλέον διηγήσάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων, οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγοντας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ Ἱππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἱππίας, πρεσβύτατος ὢν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὥρα ἡλικίας λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et G. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμ. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοῦς] τοὺς
 L.O.P. 13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Poppo.]
 Poppo. vulgo ἀλλ' Ἱππίας.

13. Ἱππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] However unimportant may be the question itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus were the elder brother, yet that it should have been made a question even in modern times is a curious instance of the inability of persons in general to appreciate historical evidence aright. The author of the dialogue "Hipparchus," which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls Hipparchus the eldest son of Pisistratus. Now even if Plato had been the writer of it, still its historical authority would be good for very little, because the philosophers did not think themselves bound to ascertain the truth of the statements introduced into their dialogues, but merely took them as they found them, when they agreed with the general belief. And how little weight is to be given to the popular belief on this subject, may be seen from the famous ode in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, in which the assassins are said not only to have slain "the tyrant," but "to have given their country "liberty:"

ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην
 ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας
 ἐποίησάτην.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History," VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the "eldest son of Pisistratus," is an authority of no more value than the philosopher and the poet; being one of that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose carelessness I have just noticed in the note on ch. 51, 1. With Thucydides, on the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55, 2. Ἱππαρχον—Ἱππίῳ δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφεόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus, an old historian of the affairs of Athens, (Pausanias, X. 15, 3. and Clinton, Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.) who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν [ὁ Πεισιστράτης] Ἱππία, τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τυραννεύσαντι. (quoted by Athenæus, XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Parasit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, δημοτικὸς ὢν καὶ πένης, ὥσπερ Θουκυδίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμόδιον; Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumentum, in quo versabatur, adcommodasse.

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3 ἐραστὴς ὦν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἱπ-
 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεὶς, καταγορεύει τῷ
 Ἀριστογείτوني. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλγῆσας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς
 τὴν Ἱππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βία προσαγάγῃται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-
 λεύει εὐθύς, ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, καταλύσιν 5
 4 τῇ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἱππαρχος, ὥς αὐθις πειράσας
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβού-
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὥς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθὴς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀνεπιφθόνως κατε- 10
 στήσατο· καὶ ἐπετῆδενσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

1. πειρασθεὶς R.g.
 λεύετο E.F.

4. προσάγῃται Q.k.

6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q.

7. ἐβου-

manu N.

8. ἐν τούτῳ] τρόπῳ

Levesquius. τούτῳ N.R.

δὲ] om. pr.

σαίτο E.

11. δὴ] om. G.

10. ἐς] πρὸς d.

ἐπιφθόνως Q.

κατεστή-

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11, 4. et 12, 4, 5. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλουσίων et πένιτας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit, qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon. princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσίᾳ μὲν, ὥς φασί, καὶ δυνάμει μέσους τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini patres familias dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II. 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26. et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius Max. VII. 3. 1. DUK.

5. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως] Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν. ἦν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levéque conjectures that for τούτῳ we should read τρόπῳ, and this conjecture is approved of by Poppo and Göller. The same correction had also occurred to Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66, 2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου τεθνήκει. Göller also refers to I. 97, 3. ἐν οὗτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη. It certainly does not sound like the Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τούτῳ τινι ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occasion that should not be observed;" and the facts of the story do not allow us to interpret it literally, "in a place where it should not be observed." Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as signifying, "a passage in a book," II. 117. and although Valckenaer and others suspect the genuineness of the text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except the unusual use of this single word. I have not therefore thought right to alter the text in the present passage, although τρόπῳ seems much more in agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τρόπῳ is confirmed almost beyond a doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349. Reimar, where speaking of Caesar's conduct towards those whom he wished to get rid of, he says, ὅσους μηδενὶ ἀξιώχρῳ ἐγκλήματι μετελθεῖν ἔδυνάτο, ἐν τρόπῳ δὴ τινι ἀφανεῖ ὑπεξήρει.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Immediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι, without the article. This, according to Poppo, cannot be right, and he has accordingly inserted it. See Middleton on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808. But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The latter would mean, "these tyrants, being a part of the general notion of "tyrants;" which in common English is simply expressed by the words "these tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as they are called; these individuals, who bear the name of the tyrants of Athens." And in this sense I conceive that the absence of the article is perfectly defensible.

[Göller in his second edit. interprets

ATHENS.

ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρᾶσ-
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τὴν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-
 σμῃσαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθουν.
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο, 6
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεὶ τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἥρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισίστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος
 υἱὸς, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τοῦνομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀρχῶν ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὕστερον 7
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μείζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦτί-
 γραμμα. τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δῆλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε.

μνήμα τὸδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστρατος Ἰππίου υἱὸς

15

θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὐτὴ A.F.H.g. 6. ἐνιαυσίαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. δε] Delendum censeo. BEKKER.
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν K. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἀρχῶν] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Porpo. ["et
 fortasse plures." Porpo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετήδευσαν—
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These
 men for tyrants, i.e. considered as
 tyrants, paid very great attention to
 virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὲ τύραννοι
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

1. εἰκοστὴν—τῶν γιγνομένων] That
 is, only half as much as had been levied
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-
 duce for themselves. That this sove-
 reignty was not coeval with the exis-
 tence of the nation, but arose out of
 times of distress or misgovernment,
 which compelled the free proprietors to
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-
 dered probable, in the absence of direct
 general testimony, by what we know
 to have happened in particular cases;
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a
 tyrannis impedimenti experta. HAACK.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15, 5. De eo
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisistr.
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίῳ, sed
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est con-
 jecturæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου
 ἱερῷ. DUKE.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦτίγραμμα]
 I have followed Haack and Porpo in
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦτίγραμμα
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid
 est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-
 δομεῖν μείζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"

LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἤρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γυνίῃ δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίῳν ἀδελφῶν γεγόμενοι, ὡς ὁ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ἣ Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἀπεοικότως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεῦσαι. οὐ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχεῖν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παραχρῆμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερόν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς

2. ante γυνίῃ duas litteras deletas G. 3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. 4. γεγόμενοι d. 5. περὶ] An ἡ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. 6. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. Ἰππάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπερεχίου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτη] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῇ E.F.H.N.Q.V. c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pisistr. c. 10. DUKER.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pisistratum, cap. 16. DUKER.

9. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ] Πρώτη quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. POPPO.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἄλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

σύνηθες ἐμπεποιηκῆναι τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." ξύνηθες refers equally to φοβερόν and to ἀκριβές; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς signifies, "with superabundant security." Compare V. 7. 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered "the government;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

ATHENS.

ἐπικούρους ἀκριβές, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλούς κατεκράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἡγόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμλήκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ 4 ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν 5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν, ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο, προὔπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην, ἐπαγγεῖλαντες ἤκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινί, ἀπήλα-

1. τῷ πολλῶ K. 2. πείρασι K. 3. ὠμλήσει g.
4. δυσταχίαι E. ὀνομασθέντι G.P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 5. ἐπὶ πρὸς d. 6. οὖν]
αὐ L.O.P.Q. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγεῖλαντες B.h. ἐπαγγεῖλαντος f.k.

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—τῇ ἀρχῇ] *Valla ita vertit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non invenisset. POPPO.* There is a difficulty in the negative οὐ, which may seem hardly to belong to a case purely hypothetical, and expressed besides in a subordinate clause of the sentence. But possibly Thucydides avoided writing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his meaning should have been supposed to be, "Unless he had been before familiar with the exercise of supreme power:" whereas what he does mean is, "He was not at a loss, as a younger brother must have been, because he had not previously become familiar with power." In fact, the whole sentence, from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must be taken as one single proposition, which the negative at the beginning denies altogether. And then the use of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is right, because the meaning is, not, "that a younger brother would be perplexed what to do, supposing he had not been in power before;" but, "because he had not been in power before." Göller, I think, cannot be right in saying, "ἐν ᾧ est dum ut semper apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ in loco suspecto est dictum pro ἐν μὴ." III. 84, 2. It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ signifies simply, "in which case," or "in which thing," the meaning being qualified by the words which accompany it. Thus in this passage, and again in VIII. 89, 3. ἐν φερ—ὀλιγαρχία

—ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply positive, "in which case he had not been familiar;" "in which thing lies the ruin of an oligarchy." But in VIII. 86, 4. the imperfect tense following ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to the passage; ἐν ᾧ σφίστατα Ἰωνίαν εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: "In which case the enemy was going immediately to get possession of Ionia," i. e. "would have got possession of it." And again in VII. 29, 4. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσύνῃ φοινικώτατον ἐστίν: "The race, in whatever case it is in spirits, is most bloody," i. e. "wherever it is in spirits."

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an Athenian historian, who flourished about 306 B.C. See Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, B.C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.] ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου βασιλεύοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν ἀξιώματι παρθένοι φέρειν τὰ κανὰ τῇ θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν, τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in *κανηφόροι*, λέγει δὲ [αἱ κανηφόροι] τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in *κανηφόροι*. According to Herodotus, the assassins of Hipparchus were of Phœnician extraction, and their ancestors having migrated from Bœotia to Athens, and being received there as citizens, were yet excluded from several privileges enjoyed by the pure Athenians. Now if the *κανηφόροι* were selected, according to Photius, ἐξ εὐγενῶν,

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σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν
 2 εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ
 μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ
 αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ
 ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα, ἐν ᾗ μόνον 5
 ἡμέρᾳ οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίγνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν
 πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν
 αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθύς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους
 3 ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομωμοκότες, ἀσφαλείας
 ἔνεκα· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότες, εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν 10
 τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐβελήσειν
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὥς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ
 ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας corr. F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομωμοκότες G.L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομωμοκότες H. ξυνομωμοκότες K. 10. ἔνεκα H.K. Haack. Poppo. Goell. οὐνεκα Bekk. εἰ om. B.h. καὶ om. d.i. ὅποσοι οὖν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὅποσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὅποσοι οὐ E. ὅποσοι ἂν L. ὅποσοι οὖν P. ὅπως οὖν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὅπως οὖν. 11. γε δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἀτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. Duk.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης ἀεὶ, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides οὐνεκα

has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quoniam. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἄλλα φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bar. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajax. Noster vix alibi. WASS. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, Ἐνεκα δὲ χάριν. Duk.

10. εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν τολμήσειαν] "If any number, however small, should venture on any attempt." Ὅποσοι οὖν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομωμοκότες.

ATHENS.

τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμει, ὥς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-
 ἶέναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. καὶ ὥς εἰδόν τινα τῶν
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοτος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδρισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-
 νῦσθαι τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή-3
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὅνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνουν, ἐβούλοντο
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιτο, προτιμωρῆσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,
 ὥρμησαν εἰσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ
 10 †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὥς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,
 ὁ δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ 4
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ράδιως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὥς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. ὅνπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐπερ. 8. προτιμωρῆ-
 σεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πρότερον τιμωρῆ-
 σεσθαι K. ceteri προτιμωρῆσασθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρῆσασθαι] In Gr. πρότε-
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:
 nam sufficiebat, semel poni πρότερον.
 πρότερον προτιμωρῆσασθαι eodem pleo-
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3, 1. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ
 ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84, 3. πρὶν
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-
 μένους ἐπειψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles
 Ajac. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον
 νότα φονικθεὶς θάνῃ. Sic Virg. IV.
 Æn. 24. prius ante quam. DUK.

10. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring
 with an accusative case, in the simple
 sense of "at" or "near," unless the
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted
 on. Παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυράμις
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 9.) is, I ima-
 gine, "close by the side of the city
 'stood a pyramid.'" In Xenoph. Anab.
 I. 4, 3. where the common reading was
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνήν, Schneider and Schäfer
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, 1. ἐτά-

ξαντο παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly
 a different meaning, and signifies, not
 simply "by the sea-side," but, "along
 "the edge of the sea." Perhaps we
 should read here, as in I. 20, 3. περὶ τὸ
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)
 Praxithæ, Theopæ, Eubulæ. Has pro
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse
 fama est, quum Leos pater eas tradi-
 disset propter oraculum Delphicum,
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ράδιως διετέθη] Ἦτοι χαλεπῶς
 διετέθη, ἢ οὐ ράδιως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀν-
 τέτεθη. ἦγον οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωριῶν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν ράδιαν ἐνεγκείν. SCHOL. Accord-
 ing to the grammarians, "was roughly
 "dealt with." οὐ ράδιως, κακῶς, Θουκυ-
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρήμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γενόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπλίτας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθύς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδῆλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5 αἰδέσας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὄπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενοί τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικουροῖς φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθύς οὓς ἐπηγιάτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθη ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἣ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα 2 περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15 ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφάζειάν τινα ὀρῇ μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰππόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ 20 Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστὶν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ

Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἦδε κέκευθε κόνης·

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθεσθαι A.E.F. 6. τε] τὸ d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν
A.B.F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰώθησαν.
πομπὰς A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προπομπάς. πέμπειν
γρ. h. 13. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g.
ὀρώι F. γυνομένης e. ὑπόκλου f. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰ-
σθόμενος O. αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκ F.H. 22. τάδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκης
A.F. κεύθει K.

4. ἀδῆλως—ξυμφορὰν] “Without
“betraying any thing in his counte-
“nance, having composed it upon the
“news of his loss.” Αὐτὴν, scil. τὴν
ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος.
Ἀδῆλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59, 1, φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σόφρονι λα-
βόντας, where see the note. For the
device practised on this occasion by
Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2, 5,
and IV. 74, 2.

23. ἀνδρός] Epig. Simonidis. Hephæst.

ATHENS.

ἡ πατὴρ τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὐσα τυράννων
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἦρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυθεὶς 4
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν
5 Olymp. 57. 2. φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἔς τε Σίγειον
A.C. 510. καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ
ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον, ὅθεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα
ὑστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἤδη γέρων ὦν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὡν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
μυμνησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν
A.C. 415. τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν
Olymp. 51. 2. τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει
Information given about the plot of the Mercuries. Those im-
prisoned on suspicion 15
are released, and the persons implicated in the information are arrested.
πρᾶχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὀργι- 2
ζομένων, πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι
ἤδη ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ
ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδίδουσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. καὶ] om. G.R. τ'] om. i. 2. νοῦνας ας ασθαλίην E. 4. παυθεὶς
A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παυσθεὶς. 4. ἀλδ' B; nec in
F. pluribus litteris locus. ἀλδῶν h. qui supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν C.
5. ὑπεχώρει h. 7. καὶ] om. R. 8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k. 10. δῆμος]
μῆδος P. 11. αὐτὸν g. ἠπίστατο e. 12. ὑποπτος B.K.h. sed margo B.
σημ. ὑπόπτῃς. 14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q. καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h. 15. αὐτὸν
G.m. 17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαντα Tourpius (i. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII. Edit. Roterod. DUKER.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V. 55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisistratus, and given by him to his natural son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his possession, although the Mitylenæans had long tried to recover it. See Herodot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var. Hist. 4, 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὧν εἰς πάντας ὁ Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197. DUKER.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο] The word παῦλα is condemned by the grammarian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παῦλα, ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on his work quote instances of its occurrence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato, and Theophrastus. And for the construction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, Poppo refers to a similar expression in III. 33, 4. ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο.

18. ἐπιδίδουσαν—ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον] Compare Herodotus, II. 13, 4. ἦν οὕτω ἡ χώρα—ἐπιδίδοι ἐς ὕψος.

τερόν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπεύθεται εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν ξυνδεσμοτῶν τινός, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μηνῦσαι εἴτε καὶ οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφὲς οὐδεὶς οὔτε τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5
3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὡς χρή, εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν, αὐτόν τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιοτέραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι 4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρνηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μηνύει τὸ τῶν 10
'Ερμῶν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβὼν, ὡς ᾤετο, τὸ σαφές, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς ἐπιβουλευόντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μηνυ- τὴν εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορή- κει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ κατατιωθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαντες, τοὺς 15
μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων θάνατον καταγόντες ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὥσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ G.m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδεὶς L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ουθείς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ αὐτὸν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h. βεβαιοτέραν m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βεβαιοτέραν. γὰρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. "θήκης, opimor, G." BEKK. 10. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφές δεινὸν καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e. ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγορήκει L. 15. κατατιωθέντας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Orator. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum quemdam, singularis calliditatis et audaciæ hominem, hujus consilii auctorem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem promissam, scribit. DUK. Vid. de tota hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis orationem.

6. εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν] I agree with Poppo in thinking that this order of the words cannot be the right one. It would mean, not what the sense of the passage requires, "even if he had "not done it," but, "unless he had "done it," the conjunction καὶ being expressed in English by a stress laid on the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92, 2. I have no doubt therefore that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν.

17. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis respexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον, οἷον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eodem habuisse ἐπανεῖπειν et ἐπικηρύττειν ἀργύριον τῷ. Sed est inter hæc discrimen. Nam in illo dativus refertur ad eum, cui præmium promittitur, in hoc ad eum, in cuius caput pecunia statuitur; nam usitatus est de hac re ἐπικηρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι, et Valesium ad notas Maussaci in Harpocratonem, v. ἐπικηρυχεῖναι. Pollux, IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τῷ. DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 2.

κὰν τοῦτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρητο, ὃς ἡ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν οἷπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

5 The alarm and excitement still continue at Athens. Extreme dread of aristocratical plots, and strong prejudice against Alcibiades. He escapes from the officers on his way home, and takes
10 refuge in Peloponnesus.

ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν φόντο σαφές ἔχειν, πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά, ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γάρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι-
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ

παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες. ἐδόκει οὖν ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἕνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-

15 βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τίνα μίαν νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὄπλοις. οἷ3
τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. κὰν] καὶ e. παθόντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπιτίθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.
6. σαφῶς G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ
G.k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. βιωτοὺς F. πράσσοντας A.E.F.h.
13. πράξαντος G.m. ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e.
τῇ πόλει G. 17. οἱ] om. R. 18. καὶ ὁμήρους O. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας] "With the same meaning and connected with the plot against the commons' government;" namely, the plot which they so firmly believed to have a real existence, and to which they attributed the mutilation of the Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δήμον καταλύσεως γεγενησθαι. VI. 27, 3.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες] Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς vertit, cum Boeotis. Recte accepit de clandestino aliquo consilio et conatu cum Boeotis adversus Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici, ipsi autem inter se socii et amici erant, ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τίνα πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit Thucydides, III. 28, 2. IV. 68, 4. 74, 2.

103, 3. et 114, 3. DUK.

16. ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is the temple of Theseus now in existence, and converted into a Christian church. Its situation in the north-west part of the city, near the gates which led to Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on this occasion as the fittest place in which the Athenians could keep their watch. Of course the men slept, not in the actual temple, but within the sacred precinct, τέμενος: and the expression ἐν ὄπλοις means that the spears and shields were piled as in a camp, in an open space within the τέμενος, while the men lay, either in some of the sacred buildings, or on the ground, close at hand.

Ἀργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε
παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείων δήμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι.
4 πανταχόθεν τε περιστῆκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε
βουλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι, πέμπουσιν
οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνους 5
5 καὶ ὧν περί ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἴρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ
ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύ-
οντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέ-
ρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Μαν-
τινέας καὶ Ἀργείους βουλόμενοι παραμείναι, δι' ἐκείνου 10
6 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων
τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ
τῆς Σαλαμινίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ
ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνείποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελ-
θόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεὸς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δείσαντες τὸ ἐπὶ 15
7 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμινίας τέως
μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ· ὡς δ'
οὐδαμῷ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὥχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρήσεσθαι
B.h.i. 3. περιστῆκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προσειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογη-
σαμένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om. G.
d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πει-
σθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς "immo σφίσι."
Bekk. ed. 1832. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N. in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu re-
centiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C. 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84, 1.

3. περιστῆκει—ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην] "Gathered round against Alcibiades;" i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III. 54, 5. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or the construction may be, "From every side there resulted suspicion against Alcibiades." And thus the order of the words seems to favour.

6. εἴρητο—θεραπεύοντες] Compare V. 70, 1. ξύνδοτος ἦν, —χωροῦντες, κ. τ. λ. and Herodot. III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν, δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται· λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν] Here, as in V. 49, 1, σφᾶς, if the text be genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτούς; for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced interpretations by which some have tried to make the word keep its proper meaning. But I do not believe that the text is genuine; and as in V. 49, 1, I should read σφῶν instead of σφᾶς, so here I should read σφίσι, according to the conjecture of Lindau and of Dobree; or else omit both the words πεισθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ—καταπλεῦσαι] "The going home to trial with a prejudice existing against him." Compare the expression (ἦν ἐπὶ παισὶν, "to live with a family of children;" i. e. having a family. See Hermann on Viger, note 397. and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

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δης, ἤδη φυγὰς ὦν, οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-
5 πτηγοὶ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY.

Various unimportant
movements of the
Athenian armament.
Its head quarters still
continue at Catana.

καὶ λαχὼν ἑκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ
Σελινούντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-
δέναι τὰ χρήματα εἰ δώσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι,
κατασκέφασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελινουντίων τὰ

10 πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους.
παραπλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς
τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς Ἱμέραν, ἥπερ μόνῃ ἐν
τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστί· καὶ ὥς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V. c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ. στρα-
πηγῇ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f. 10. παρ'
C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παραπλέοντες A.B.V. h. et correct. N. ἐπ'
ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. ἡμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo understands this as meaning "the country of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch. 104, 2. must mean the city, and the country is rightly called in VII. 35, 1. ἡ Θουρία. Stephanus Byzantinus says that the name was written Θουρία, and Θούριον, as well as Θούριοι; and Eckhel describes a coin in which the inscription is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides wrote the name variously, or whether Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot be decided: but I think that the town is certainly meant, and not the country.

ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ] "Trying him when he "was not forthcoming." Under similar circumstances in England, of the non-appearance of a person when indicted for treason, he is outlawed; and the "outlawing in treason or felony amounts "to a conviction and attainder of the "offence charged in the indictment, as "much as if the offender had been "found guilty by his country." [Blackstone, Comment. IV. p. 319.] And any one may arrest him, even without a warrant, in order to bring him to execution; but he may not kill him, be-

cause, according to Bracton's most admirable words, "licet juste occidatur "iste, tamen occisor peccat mortaliter, "propter intentionem corruptam." (Blackstone, IV. p. 178.) Now this was the judgment of religion even in heathen countries; for in the famous definition of "Sacer," (Festus in voce,) it is said expressly, "Neque fas est eum immo-
"lari, sed qui occidit, parricidii non
"damnatur, nam lege tribunicia prima
"cavetur, Si quis eum qui eo plebeiscito
"sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit." The difference then is, that with us the law has learnt the wisdom of religion, and punishes as murder what religion declares to be sinful: whereas in heathen countries the two being distinct, religion vainly declared "that it was "wicked to slay an outlaw," since the law, acting on other principles, adjudged the religious wickedness to be no legal crime.

For the construction θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95, 3.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot. V. 93, 3. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22, 5. Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς. VI. 98, 4. κατὰ Ἑλ-

3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰροῦσιν
 "Υκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἐγεσταίοις δὲ πολέμιον·
 ἦν δὲ παραθαλασσιδίον. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν
 παρέδωσαν Ἐγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς),
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρουν διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἕως 5
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀνδρά-
 4 ποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθὺς ἐξ Ὑκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἐγέστης
 παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τάλαντα
 τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα ἱπέ-
 10 δωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα.
 5 καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ξυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν, στρατιὰν
 κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμσεΐᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἦλθον ἐπὶ
 "Υβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ εἶλον. καὶ τὸ
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς τὴν ἔφοδον 15
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-
 2 οῖοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ
 ἐμboldened by the in- γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν
 activity of the enemy. προσδοκίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο,
 20 κατὰ τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προῖοῦσαν ἀνεθάρσουν μᾶλλον,

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. ὑκκα g.i. ὑκκα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.R.e.f. 4. τοῖς
 ante ἐγστ. inserunt. K.N.V. γὰρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σικελικῶν P.
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim
 "ἀπέδοντο." Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῇ] om. E.

λάδα γλώσσαν. Compare the forms
 Ὀλυμπίας, Τρωάς, &c. which, like Ἑλ-
 λὰς, are properly adjectives. So μανὰς,
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim
 "ἀπέδοντο." Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῇ] om. E.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This
 is mentioned, because, as being of
 "Sicanian origin, it might have been
 "expected to have been on good terms
 "with Eggesta, seeing that it was of the
 "same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

9. ἱπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the pre-
 face to his smaller edition, suggests
 that we should read ἀπέδοντο. There
 is no authority, that I am aware of, for
 giving to the active voice the signifi-

cation of "selling." If the text be
 genuine, the sense would seem to be,
 "they produced, or gave up their
 "slaves;" i. e. produced them to be
 disposed of for the public benefit, in-
 stead of keeping them as their own
 property. Compare VII. 85, 3, τὸ μὲν
 οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατευματος ἐς τὸ
 κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλινὲν
 πολὺ.

10. ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure
 from the common practice of joining a
 singular verb to a plural nominative
 case, when of the neuter gender. Com-
 pare I. 126, 5. v. l. and note, and V.
 26, 2. note.

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καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας πολὺ
 ἄπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ
 πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλέον κατεφρόνησαν, καὶ
 ἡξίουσαν τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἷον δὴ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσύνει
 5 ποιεῖν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἑαυ-
 τοὺς ἔρχονται. ἱππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰεὶ κατάσκοποι τῶν
 Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον
 ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἤκοιεν ἐν
 τῇ ἄλλοτρίᾳ, ἣ Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν κατοικιοῦντες.

10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλεί-

Which leads the Athe-
 nian generals to form
 and successfully exe-
 cute a plan for drawing
 away the Syracusans

στον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσούτῳ ὑπὸ
 νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλα-
 βεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδείᾳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν

15 to Catana, while they, ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐφαίνετο. 3. πλείον] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
 P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴ γε. 6. καὶ ἱππεῖς
 προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἱππῆς (vel ἱππεῖς) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.G.H.K.R.b.c.d.
 e.g.k.m. ἱππεῖς δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὡς O.P. καὶ ὡς C.G.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ
 Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν

A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλαμβάνειν G.
 vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθη-
 ναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.G.d.k.m. προπαρασκευασμένους N.f.

1. πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα] "Ma-
 "lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰπέκεινα, κ. τ. λ.
 DOBREE. "Es τε τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the
 conjecture of Reiske. What, if we
 read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰπέκεινα? But
 πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-
 picious as the old reading in V. 2, 3.
 περιέπεψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν,
 where all the later editors read ἐς τὸν
 λιμένα. So in the Acts of the Apostles,
 xxvii. 2, where the common reading is
 μέλλοντες πλεῖν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τό-
 πους, both the Alexandrian and Vatican
 MSS. read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The ex-
 pression in Herodotus, IV. 42, 5, ἔπλεον
 τὴν νοτίην θάλασσαν, must not be con-
 founded with the cases which I have
 alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,
 navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliæ,
 sed præternavigare oram Siciliæ ulte-
 riorem.—** Hæc autem significatione

πλεῖν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æquæ
 Græcum videtur ac περιορμίζεσθαι τὸ
 πρὸς νότον, περιορμείν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλα-
 γος, et similia, de quibus vid. adnot. ad
 III. 6, 1. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.
 POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
 τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν' εἰδότες ὅτι
 οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δυνησονται στρα-
 τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-
 σαν φανερώς καὶ προσησθημένων τῶν
 Συρακουσίων ἐπιπλέοιεν, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ
 εἶσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθισομένων
 τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν δυ-
 των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν ἐκ τοῦ
 φανεροῦ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν
 βλαβήσεσθαι) διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἀπάτῃ ἐβού-
 λοντο χρῆσασθαι, καὶ παρασχεῖν δόκησιν
 τοῖς Συρακουσίοις ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,
 ὅπως ἐπεξελθόντες ἐκεῖνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-
 τάζωνται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ—γνωσθεῖν—

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availing themselves of
their absence, land
their whole army with-
out opposition under
the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζουσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆνιόντες
γνωσθείησαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλοὺς τοὺς σφῶν
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας
πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων,
βλάπτειν ἂν μεγάλα,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5
ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάφονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον
δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπεῖω χωρίῳ, ὅπερ καὶ
κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνεῖποντο,) τοιούδε τι
2 οὖν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν
ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, ταῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη- 10
γοῖς τῇ δοκῇσιν οὐχ ἥσσον ἐπιτήδειον· ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος ὁ
ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι
τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίνωσκον, καὶ ἡπίσταντο ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο-
3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνόων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
αὐλίζεσθαι ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15
ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιβάζουσιν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζουσιν G. 2. γνω-
σθείημεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἱππέων] om.
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγου V. 7. ὀλυμπεῖω O. ὀλυμπεῖω L.Q.R. καὶ om.
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσιν δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη A.B.C.E.
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔφασκεν.
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνόων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
εὐνων. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. 16. στρατῶναιον Q.

σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, οὐτ' εἰ—ἐπιπλέουσιν—οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίουσιν. But can καὶ εἰ—ἢ be equivalent to εἴτε—εἴτε, “both if they were to land from their ships, or to be known to be coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction καὶ with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction καὶ in brackets, in his 2nd edition.]

15. ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should cut off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, προσβαλόντας τῷ στρατεύματι αἰρῆσεν. The word στράτευμα had been used in ch. 63, 3. to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11, 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατὶ προσβάλλον τῷ τειχίσματι.

SICILY. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναὺς ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως †τὸ στρατεύμα† προσβαλόντας †τῷ σταυρώματι† αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδράσσοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἡτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν 5 αὐτὸς ἤκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ τούτων ἰέναι †παρεσκευάσθαι† ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ἀπερισκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθύς ἡμέραν ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἤδη | 10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρήσαν) προεῖπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιν ἐξίέναι Συρακοσίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἤξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης ὑπὸ λίσσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμαίῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' 15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιόντας, ἀναλαβόντες τό τε στρατεύμα ἅπαν τὸ ἐαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L. 3. στρατεύματι C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσσοντας i. ξυνδράσσαντας P. ξυμπράσσαντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. post τοῦ deletas duas F. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R. 7. παρεσκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρεσκευάσασθαι N.V.e.f. παρεσκευᾶσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ δὴ ἦδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέθετο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἤγγισαν E. [ἤγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ] ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίῳ N.g. συμμαίῳ e. σημαίῳ L. 15. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς i. προσιόντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην] Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, sequutus Vallam. Considerent alii, an Græca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea est sententia, quam illi expresserunt, potius participium, quam infinitivus παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius nullam illius rationem habuit: nam vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευάσθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam, hoc sine adparatu fieri non potuisset, facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides III. 62, 2. τῇ μίντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέα, ὕστερον

Ἀθηναίων λόγων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et IV. 93, 1. ἐπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum. DUK.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und ausserdem dass sie auch ohnedies gedachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn (perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen? Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖLLER. Göller's German translation runs thus in English, "And besides that they proposed even without this, to be in readiness with their baggage to march to Catana."]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληγόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίῳν πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀνῆκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβόηθουν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans, on their return from Catania, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them battle.

χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξιν ἐμελλον ὅποτε βούλουτο, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίῳν ἦκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη, παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. ἐς τὸ E.k. Porpo. vulgo ἐς τόν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R.g.h. inter versus. Ὀλύμπιον K.L. Ὀλύμπειον O. ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ὥς στρατόπεδον. 3. τὴν] om. Q. 5. ἀποτρεπόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καθίσαν C.E.F. G.H.K.L.O.P.b.c.g.k.m. καθέισαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν. ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L.O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία E.G.c.d.m. οἰκίαι f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magnopere probō, ob eam causam, quod, cum hæc vox κατ' ἄλειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερώ, ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78, 1. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. §. 1. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75, 1. παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς ὄραν. Cap. 64, 1. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπεῖῳ χωρίου. DUK. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympiæum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympiæum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76, 1. ἡ Πτερίη ἐστὶ—κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ μάλιστα κη κειμένη.

ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληγόμενοι] “As with a view to secure their camp,” Tὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64, 1. βουλόμενοι—στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθισα. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἴω.

10. ἦκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61, 2. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀντειπεῖν, and III. 82, 15. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγῶλασται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυσμα τε, ἣ ἐφοδύατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὠρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα-
5 ζομένων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδείς ἐξίων ἐκώλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσῆλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὡς οὐκ ἀντιπροήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-
10 βάντες τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἡλίσσαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὧδε. δεξιὸν
On the next day, how- μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντιωῆς, Ἀθη-
ever, both parties pre- ναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ
pare for action. The
15 dispositions of the two ἄλλοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύ-
armies. ματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ,
τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασιῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἐφοδύατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνεφοδύατον K. vulgo εἰεφοδύατον. "Ἄν εἰεφοδύατον;" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N.V. 4. ἀνάπου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδείς L. O. P. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐθεῖς. ἐκώλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπροήεσαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιπροσῆεσαν. 10. Ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Poppo. Goell. Ἐλωρινὴν A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. Ἐλωρίκην Q. Ἐλωρίδην C. K. Ἐλωρίδην e. k. Ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo Ἐλωρίνην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλασιῳ A. B. C. F. g. k. et corr. G.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4, 2.
17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασιῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς,) "the cables run out from the sterns of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112, 4. IV. 32, 1. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or "places where they slept." Ἰλαίσιον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125, 2. VII. 78, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2, 36. 3. 6. 4, 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τεταγμένον· οἷς εἴρητο, ἥ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι πονῇ
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖσιοι
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἐκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεὶ
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ 5
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελφῶν
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὡς πεντήκοντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῇ δεξιᾷ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε
 ἔθνη ἐπιπαριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπας, τοιάδε παρεκελεύετο.

LXVIII. 'ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινέσει, ὧ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ
 " χρῆσθαι, οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ
 SPRECH of NICIAS, " παρασκευὴ ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15
 encouraging his men. " παρασχεῖν, ἡ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ
 2 " ἀσθενοῦς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς,
 " καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρὴ
 " μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τοσῶνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην
 " τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20
 " πανδημεὶ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ καὶ
 " ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,
 " ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἥσσω
 3 " ἔχειν. παραστήσω δέ τινι καὶ τόδε, πολὺ τε ἅπο τῆς ἡμε-

2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐνδὸν τῶν δ.

3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιτακτῶν. 4. ἐτάξαντο h. ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας G.K.

Q.R. ἐπ' ἐκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.G.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἐκκαίδεκα B.h. ἐπτακαίδεκα d.i.

6. δέ] om. R.f. καὶ] om. i. 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K. 9. διεπετάξαντο i.

ἐλάσσους f. 11. κατὰ τε] om. f. 12. ἔθνη] om. B.i. 13. μὲν οὖν

παραινέσει P. 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. αὐτὴ A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὕτη. 15. εἶναι] om. i. 18. χρὴ μετὰ] χρήματα B.

20. τὴν] om. G. 21. ἐπὶλέκτους h. 22. ἡμεῖς f. ὑμᾶς L. οἷδ' Q.

23. ὑπομένουσι A.F.G.H.f.g.m. 24. παραστήσω i.

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο]

προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.

Suidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοί

14. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]

sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν,

" We are all engaged in one common

καὶ τῷ πονοῦντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Portus,

" cause, and the sight of each other

laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo

" should mutually encourage us."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμῇ φιλία ἦντινα μὴ
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τὸυναντίον ὑπομμνήσκω
 “ὕμᾱς, ἣ οἱ πολέμοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικεῖσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,
 “καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπῆγε
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἤδη μαχοῦμενοι, /
 καὶ τινας αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ
 †ἀπεληλύθεσαν· † οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-
 15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέριζον μὲν, ὡς δὲ ἔκα-
 στὸς πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμῖξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ
 προθυμία ἐλλιπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμη, οὐτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ
 οὐτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρία οὐχ ἦσσους, ἐς
 ὅσον ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν
 20 βούλησιν ἄκοντες προὔδιδον·) ὅμως δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι
 σφίσιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνασθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-
 πῆσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων οἱ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

1. αὐτὴν e.
6. τε] om. d.i.13. αὐτῶν V.
H.K.c. προσμῖξει h.k.ἐκαθίσταντο h.
ἀνδρία L.O.V.g.k.
20. ἀκοντὶ i.
23. αὐτῶν R.

3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.

7. ἀπέλθετε k.

14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i. Reisk.

15. μὲν] om. d.i.

17. προθυμία γε h.

ἦσσον e.

21. ἀπελθεῖν A.B.C.F.e.h.

4. οἱ] δ A.F.

10. τοσαῦτα Q.

16. ποι e. τις d.g.i.

ἐγκαθίσταντο L.k.

ἐλλιπεῖς A.

19. ἀντέχει G.g.k.m.

γὰρ περὶ Q.

12. ὡς] om. e.

προσμῖξειεν C.E.

ἐκαθίσταντο A.

18. ταῖς] om. O.

αὐτοῖς i.

22. ἀμύνεσθαι h.i.

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτήσεσθε] “Nisi quam
 “quæsieritis.”5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.
 Compare IV. 126, 2.20. οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι, κ. τ. λ.] “Though
 “they never thought that the Athe-

nians would be the first to attack,
 “and though they were obliged to
 “oppose them on short notice, they
 “took up their arms, and advanced to
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προὔμαχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας
 εἰκὸς ψιλούς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντις τε σφάγια
 προὔφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον
 3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρουν, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περὶ τε πα-
 τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἑκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5
 ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι
 μὲν περὶ τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκίαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν μὴ
 βλάψαι ἡσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ᾧ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-
 χουσιν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· τὸ δ' 10
 ὑπήκουον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-
 πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα
 δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψαμένοι ῥᾶον
 αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς
 μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15
 βροντάς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπαὺς
 καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺν, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-
 μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-
 βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα
 καὶ ὥρᾳ ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺν 20

1. οἷα A.B.E.F.H.V.g.h.i. Porpo. οἷα Q.

k.m. ἀλλήλους ψιλούς P. ἐποίουντο h.

A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς ἑκαστος.

6. ἀντίων A.E.F.H.R.

11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f.

om. d.i. ἔχειν Q. 13. εἰ μὴ τι d.

στρεψόμενοι B.H.f.g. sic et m. sed cum ξ et ita V.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

2. ἀλλήλων ψιλούς G.L.O.R.c.f.

τε] καὶ Q. 5. ἰδίας ἑκαστος

Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς

7. οἰκίαν K.Q. 9. τε] τι L.

ἀνελπίστου] om. B.h. 12. τὸ]

συγκαταστρεψόμενοι F. συγκατα-

στρεψόμενοι E. [sed,

14. ὑπακούσαι Q. 16. τινὰς om. d.

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2. 19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἰ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by
 “having aided the Athenians to sub-
 “due others, their own yoke should be
 “any the lighter.” This is the general
 sense, but there is some uncertainty
 about particular words, and the Scho-
 liast and Valla appear to have read the
 passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the
 object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,
 “If they should have to obey on easier
 “terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-
 “ed their fear,” i. e. tended to increase
 it. Compare III. 36, 1. προσξυνεβάλετο
 τῆς ὀρμῆς, and VIII. 26, 1. Compare
 Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656. “Their
 “armour help’d their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὥσαμένων δὲ τῶν
 Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερ-
 ρήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς
 5 φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδιώξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι³
 (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσσητοι
 εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προ-
 διώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι
 ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἴστα-
 10 σαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν⁴
 καὶ ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυνταξάμενοι, ἔς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον
 ὁμῶς σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δείσαντες μὴ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ λοι-
 ποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι

15 **SICILY.** πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες
 Lom on both sides. δὲ τοὺς αὐτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες
 The Athenians re- ἠύλισαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τοῖς μὲν
 embark their army, and return to Catana to winter. They send
 for fresh supplies to Athens. Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδωσαν ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νε-
 κροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μείζον N.V.g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V.d.e.f.g.h.
 k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παρερρήγνυτο K. περιρρήγνυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ] om. d.
 ἐξεδιώξαν V. 7. τινας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. προδιώκοντας A.C.E.
 F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προδιώκοντες B. vulgo προσδιώκοντας.
 8. ἀνέστελον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἴστησαν Q. 10. ἐλωρινὴν A.L.R.
 Bekk. ἐλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. Ὀλυμπιεῖον A.F.H.L.f.g. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. Ὀλυμπεῖον O. Ὀλύμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 13. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ O.
 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγνυτο] See notes on IV. 96, 5. V. 73. 1.

12. ὁμῶς] "Although they were de-
 feated, still they were not so dismayed
 as to neglect what was required to be
 done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς αὐτῶν
 νεκροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte :
 "congestis suorum cadaveribus." Xe-
 nophon. VI. Ἀνάβ. pag. 384. [VI. 3, 6.]
 ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἦκον τὴν ἐκ τῶν
 καμῶν, ἔνθα ἔκειντο ἀθρόοι, συνενεγκόν-
 τες αὐτοὺς ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat

in bello. Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia
 per otium legere, et congestos in
 unum locum cremare suos." Et
 cap. 42. "Spolia legi caesorum ho-
 stium, et suorum corpora collata in
 unum sepeliri jussit." Add. XXXVI.
 8. Et sic accipiendum puto locum
 Plutarchi in Agesil. p. 606. ed. Fran-
 cof. οὐ πρότερον ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν, ἢ
 φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα,
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν ὅπλων
 συγκεκομμένους. DUK.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὄστ' ἄ
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεν-
 τήκοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκύλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν
 2 ἐς Κατάνην. χειμὼν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν
 ποιεῖσθαι οὐπω ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἱππέας τε μετα- 5
 πέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων
 ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἱπποκρατῶνται, καὶ χρήματα
 δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε συλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἔλθῃ,
 τῶν τε πόλεων τινὰς προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἡλπίζον μετὰ τὴν
 μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον 10
 καὶ ὅσων δέοι παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντας
 ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμάσοντας· Συρακόσιοι δὲ τοὺς
 A.C. 415—4. OL. 91. 2. σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15
 2 SYRACUSE. ἐποιοῦν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ
 Proceedings at Syra- Ἑρμωνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τὰλλα ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς
 cuse. Hermocrates encourages the Syra-
 cusan. λειπόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρίᾳ τε
 ἱκανὸς γενόμενος καὶ ἀνδρίᾳ ἐπιφανῆς, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πενήκοντα K. 2. συνέλεξαν
 B.E.F.V. d. h. k. ἀνέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων]
 om. N.V. 3. σκύλα E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σκύλα. 4. αὐτόθεν e.
 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. p. manu. 8. ἅμα] om. h. αὐτόθεν τε
 8. ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. συλλέξονται E. συλλέξωνται h. 9. πολεμίων Q.
 προσαγάγωνται E. προσάγωνται k. ἡλπίζον καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν
 ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὅσων K.f. παρασκευάσονται E.G.R.m. et correctus C.
 ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c. d. e. k. m. 14. διαχειμάσοντας C.P.f.
 16. ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρίᾳ N.V. g. m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὄστ' ἄ ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitror: quod
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-
 diderunt, I. 88. [Thucyd. I. 138, 9.] et
 de Eumene Plutarchus et Corn. Nepos
 Eum. in fin. Notus est ex omnibus
 scriptoribus hic mos veterum. Duk.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ
 "ἔα" nuspiam est imperantis, at miti-
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer
 on Herodot. II. 30, 7. He should have

said, "οὐκ ἔα nuspiam est imperantis;"
 for the peculiarity of the signification
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-
 pressing an incomplete rather than a
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶασε is a
 very different thing, and signifies ab-
 solutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 1.
 80, 2. &c.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

εἶτα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόναι· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ
ἡσσησθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε
λειφθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν
Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχνας, ἀντα-
γωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατη-
γῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν
δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἔμπειροι, καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι
τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν,
ἐκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὡς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ
προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσιν σφᾶς τῶν
ἐναντίων, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληφθῆναι ο. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμ-
πειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχνας corr. F. et γρ. G. et m. Goell. Dobree.
Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχνας. 5. στρατιωτῶν L. O. P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c.
8. τε] om. L. ἐμπειροὶ] om. P. 10. ἐκπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Com-
pare II. 87, 3. οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ
μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικῆθαι—ἀμβλύνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] “Et insuper.” Quasi
dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogi-
tatione suppletur) *alioque modo*. Quod
quum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et*
insuper, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum
præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio
modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Vi-
ger, note 232.

4. ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχνας]
“If one may so speak, like men with
“no knowledge of a trade opposed to
“those who have made it their busi-
ness.” So Valla seems to have un-
derstood the passage, and also Pollux,
I. 156. Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, III.
11, 7, 8. ed. Bekker, where he says that
disciplined soldiers fighting with un-
disciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ἰδιώ-
ταις—μαχόμενοι. It is objected, that
χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a
soldier, as signifying a mere artizan.
So Herodot. II. 167, 2. where χειροτέχνας
is opposed to τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεί-
μένους. But ἰδιώτης being “a person
“not trained to the business,” let that
business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is
taken simply as “a workman,” or one
who has had practice in the use of his
hands, distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in
the Syracusans not being a want of
courage, but of familiarity with their
arms, it was appropriate enough to
compare their awkwardness to that of
men who should take up a workman’s
tools for the first time; whilst the com-
plete practice of the Athenians resem-
bled the skill of the regularly bred
workman.

9. οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες.]
It should be remembered that the poorer
citizens in the ancient commonwealths
were not exempted from military ser-
vice, but from the obligation of pro-
viding themselves with arms. When
arms were furnished to them, they
served, as a matter of course, like other
citizens. But it was a natural conse-
quence of arms being put into their
hands on this occasion, that they ob-
tained greater political influence, and
that the constitution of Syracuse after
the war became more democratical.
Aristot. *Politic.* V. 4, 9.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Com-
pare I. 121, 5. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ
ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for
the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελε-
τωμένην, compare I. 18, 7. ἐμπειρότεροι
ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποι-
οῦμενοι.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφοτέρα αὐτὰ, τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐψυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι. 4 τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχεω 5 ὅπη ἂν ἐπίστωνται· οὕτω γὰρ ἃ τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον ἂν στέγασθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ ἀκού-
 He himself, with two σαιτες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ
 colleagues, is created στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν τε εἶλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκρά- 10
 general, and invested την, καὶ Ἑρακλείδην τὸν Λυσισμάχου, καὶ
 with sovereign com- Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τοὺτους τρεῖς, καὶ
 mand. Ambassadors, requesting aid, are sent to Corinth and
 to Lacedæmon. ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα
 πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς
 παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιότερον 15
 πείθωσι ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακε-
 δαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσιν αὐτοὺς, ἢ
 πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στράτευμα ἦσσαν ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπι-
 πέμπωσιν.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων 20
 ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἃ
 SICILY. μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ,
 Fruitless attempt of the Athenians to gain possession of Messina. ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἤδη μετάπεμπτος,
 ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξειτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν

1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφοτέρα f. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ
 τῶν κινδύνων h. μεμετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπη] ὅσοι Q.
 ἐπιστῶνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέ-
 λευσε L. 10. αὐτὸν εἶλοντο g. 12. τοὺτους τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν]
 om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιεῖσθαι] προεῖσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.
 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. 27 Bekk. ἀπείη C.G.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] *The usual oath of unlimited obedience, taken when any commander was invested with unlimited powers.*

12. τοὺτους τρεῖς] "These as three;" i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Heraclides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their generals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] *The abstract is here used for the concrete, as ἡ δουλεία in V. 23, 4. and φυγή in VIII. 64, 4. "that an allied force might join "them."*

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδὼς τὸ μέλλον· οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιά- ζοντες καὶ ἐν ὅπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ 5 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ἐχειμάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὔχῳρει οὐδὲν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχεί- μαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρή- ματα καὶ ἱππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἡρι παραγένωνται.

10 LXXV. Ἐτειχίζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτείχιστοι ὦσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προε- σταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ 15 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χειμά- ζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηνὰς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O. ? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g. 4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖςκαίδεκα E.H.K.d.i. Bekk. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. Bekk. ceteri καὶ θρᾶκς σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας hujus σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. 11. τεμενίτην F. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιβολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σφάλλονται jam prius edide- rat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλονται. 18. ἐς d. 17. γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν om. P. τῷ om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Me- ssana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenites, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Cæsar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67, 1. and IV. 118, 3.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτει- χίζον. "They fortified Megara to serve "as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49, 4. and the note.

3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ πυν-
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ
 Λάχητος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-
 γάγοντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ
 ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μήτ' ἐπὶ
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἐπεμψαν, ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ
 οὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν, ὀρώντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν¹⁰
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφήμου μεθ' ἑτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ ΟΥ τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 “ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δέισαντες ἐπρεσ-¹⁵

SPEECH OF
 HERMOCRATES.
 (76—80.)

I fear the words of the
 2 Athenians more than
 their power. They call
 themselves the protec-
 tors of the Ionians
 against the Dorians:
 but see how they have
 enslaved the Ionians
 in Greece and Asia,
 whom they professed
 to deliver from the
 power of Persia.

“ βευσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας
 “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρὶν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκούσαι,
 “ μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-
 “ λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία δὲ
 “ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καί μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ²⁰
 “ Λεοντίους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς
 “ μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν
 “ ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε
 “ κατοικίζειν, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων
 “ οἴτων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ τοὺς ἐν²⁵
 “ Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἶδε ἄποικοί εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ
 “ ιδέα ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρουν g. 3. προσάγοντο L.O.k. προσαγάγειν e.i. 5. αὐτῆς Q.
 om. P. of] ἀεὶ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] ὧς P. μῆ] om. K. μήτε f.
 7. βούλονται R. 8. εὖ] οὐ E. πράξοντας b. προσχωροῦσι E.f. 9. μὲν
 τῶν sup. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν G.K.f. Goell. Bekk. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.
 F.H.L.N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. προσδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προσδιαβαλεῖν.
 15. ὧ καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 19. δέ] μὲν g. 21. βου-
 λένεσθαι i. κατοικῆσαι Q.g. 22. ἐξοικῆσαι g. δῆ] om. N.V. 26. οἶδε]
 οὔτοι R.f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχητος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

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- “ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἰώνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὡς ἐκά-
 “ στοις τιὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῇ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέψαν-
 5 “ το. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὐτοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 4
 “ οὐθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἐαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν, περὶ
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ
 “ δεσπότης μεταβολῇ, οὐκ ἀξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατη-
 10 “ γόρητον οὖσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν
 “ τε ἐκέϊσε Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς
 “ ταῦτὰ παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε
 15 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικίσεις καὶ Ἑγεσταίων ξυμ-
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ
 “ Ἰῶνες τάδε εἰσὶν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, οἱ

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λιποστρατείαν c. vulgo λιποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῇ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἶδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.
 6. οἱ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g. et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dionysii.
 9. τῇ] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f. 12. παράδειγμα
 L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκέϊσε A.B.E.F. Goell.
 ἐκέϊ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g. et Dionysius, Bekker. Haack. ἐδουλώθησαν ὡς G.
 14. ἀμύνοντες L.g. ἀμύνοντες F. ἀμύνοντες (es corr.) G. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύ-
 ναντες K. ἀμύνονται G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτα
 C.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικίσεις Q.f.
 17. βουλευσόμεθα c. 19. τάδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 651. ed. Canter.
 ἑλλησπόντιοι V.

1. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι]
 “ All who were allies from their own
 “ free choice.” So Gölle; while the
 Scholiast and Portus translate the
 words, “All who being descended from
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-
 pression, if taken in the former way,
 resembles V. 60, 1. ἀφ’ ἐαυτῶν—εἶπον,
 and VIII. 47, 2. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—ἔρ-
 μιντο ἐς τὸ καταλύειν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.
 57, 4. Ἰῶνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;
 the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12, 4.]
 12. τῶν τε ἐκέϊσε Ἑλλήνων] The con-
 junction is merely a little out of its place;
 the construction being, ἔχοντες παρα-
 δείγματ’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐκέϊσε Ἑλλήνων, καὶ νῦν
 ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτα παρόντα σοφίσματα. For
 the confused use of ἐκέϊσε instead of
 ἐκεῖ, see Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἰῶνες τάδε εἰσὶν] Verbum se-
 d d 2

“δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες
 “δουλοῦνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς
 2 “Πελοποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἢ μένομεν ἕως ἂν
 “ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον
 “ἀλωτοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρώντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρε- 5
 “πομένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν διστάναι, τοὺς δὲ
 “ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὡς
 “ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν; καὶ
 “οἰόμεθα, τοῦ ἀποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς
 “αὐτόν τινα ἤξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10
 “πάσχοντα καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῃ
 You may say, “This is the quarrel of the
 Sicilians, and not
 ours:” but in truth it
 is yours also. You
 may wish us to be
 humbled, though not
 conquered; but you
 cannot fix so nicely
 the exact point at
 which our humiliation
 shall stop, if you once

“ἄρα παρέστηκε τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἐαυτὸν
 “δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-
 “νὸν ἡγεῖται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,
 “ἐνθυμηθῆτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15
 “ῖσφ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχού-
 “μενος, τοσοῦτ’ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσφ,
 “οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον

1. ἢ δεσπότην e. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B.h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δουλοῦν-
 ται, pro quo δηλοῦνται habet i. 3. ἢ] ol L.g.1. 6. διστάναι K. 9. οὐ καὶ ἐς
 E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h. vulgo οὐκ ἐς.
 10. αὐτόν τέ τινα E. 11. αὐτόν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἐαυτόν. 12. ἀρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων ἐαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ
 πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναῖον P. 14. κινδυνεύειν] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν C.Q.f. χάρας
 μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν G.L.O.d.e.i.k.m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμενος A.B.E.F.
 H.N.T.V.f.g.h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον e. ὅσον Dionys. Halic. 18. προσ-
 διεφθαρμένου R.

quitur structuram prædicatī Ἰωνες. Hæc
 in memoriam revocant columnam illam
 a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum his
 inscriptionibus, τὰδ’ οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος
 ἀλλ’ Ἰωνία, et, τὰδ’ ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος
 οὐκ Ἰωνία. Apud Plutarch. Vit. Thes.
 c. 25. Tâde in his Græcis usitatum, ubi
 dicere volunt; hæc quæ hic vides cir-
 cum te jacentia, sive præsentia, et tra-
 gicis maxime consuetum. GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The conjunc-
 tion is, τοῖς δὲ προσηνὲς τι λέγοντες,
 κακουργεῖν, ὡς ἐκάστοις δύνανται λέγειν.
 The participle and verb λέγοντες κα-
 κουργεῖν both referring to the same

object, that object is put in the case
 required by the former word, and not
 in that which answers to the latter.
 See note on V. 1.

9. ἀποθεν] For the orthography of
 this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus,
 p. 10.

11. καθ’ αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν] “Keeps his
 “misfortune to himself;” “is unfor-
 “tunate for himself alone, without
 “transmitting his ill fortune to others.”
 Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX. 9.
 3. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ’ ἂν καθ’ αὐτόν τὰ
 πάντ’ ἔχειν ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX.
 sect. 5. §. 4.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

allow the Athenians to get the better of us. Aid us then as you would wish us to aid you, if you were the first invaded.

“ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρρημος ἀγωνιεῖται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-
“ναίων μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-
“σασθαι, τῇ δ' ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου
“φιλίαν οὐχ ἡσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “εἰ τέ τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβεῖται (ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ τάδε
“πάσχει τὰ μείζω,) διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι
“μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγενέσθαι δὲ ἔνεκα
“τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν
“ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς
10 “τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη
“ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως καὶ
“τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουλευθεῖν αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-
“νατον δὲ προεμένειν, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ
“τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐβελήσαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio, Haack. et Poppon. ἔρρημος Bekk. 4. οὐχ] οὐδ' A.C.E.F.d.s.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P. 5. εἶτε καὶ τις d. ἢ φοβεῖται L.R. γὰρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε g. αὐτὸ f. 8. ἐαυτοῦ L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζειν E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i. 12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουλευθεῖς P. 14. βελήσαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Histor. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρρημος can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not destitute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsistent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρρημον, or ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔρρημον. The mistake of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ζύμμαχον; unless perhaps some of them, possessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111, 1. ἐμβοήσαντας ἀδρόν, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀδρόν might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσασθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so much care to chastise our enmity” [compare IV. 61, 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν—τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίσιν] “as to secure for ever the friendship of him who is their friend now;” that is, “so to reduce the power of every state in the island, that none shall have any alternative but to remain the faithful ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, δ' κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61, 3.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64, 1. μηδὲ μαρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αυτοκράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχῃ.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ἐν ἐπιθυμεί, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχίας, βουλευθεῖν ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενος. SCHOL.

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“ βεῖν· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σώζοι ἂν τις,
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἦν; ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἰόντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακε-
 “ λευομένους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐνδῶσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὠρμησθε.
 “ LXXIX. δειλία δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10
 “ τοὺς ἐπιόντας θεραπεύσετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῶν
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς
 “ ἱγ, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοηθεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοὶ ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίους ἐθέλουσι
 “ ξυγκατοικίξω. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκείνοι μὲν τὸ
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαιώματος ὑποπτεύοντες
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

Perhaps you may be afraid, and cloak your fears under a show of fairness—“The Athenians are our allies, and we must aid them.” Yes, when they are the invaded party, not when they are the invaders. But you need not be afraid; for even after their late victory they found themselves unable to besiege Syracuse.

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαντῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύσοντας f.
 5. ἅπερ εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.g.k.m. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἅπερ ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.g.h. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπι-
 καλείσθε P.G. ἐπεκαλείσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδῶσομεν C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.R.m.
 Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνδῶσωμεν. 9. ὀρμησθε g. 10. καὶ πρὸς]
 πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε L.O.P.e. ἡμῶν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἰ τις V.
 ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοηθῇ e. ἐπ’ G.P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ A.B.E.F.G.
 H.K.N.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ
 λόγῳ προφάσει L.O.P. οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.O.P.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαριν. κ. τ. λ.]
 “The prayer which you would have
 “addressed to us, had the Athenians
 “attacked your country first, you
 “ought now to put into the form of
 “an encouragement to us, not to yield
 “to the enemy.”

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63, 3. οὐκοῦν χρὴν τὰ πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ
 μὴ ξυνεπιῖναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] “They
 “are wise without reason; you, with a
 “seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-
 “ishly.”

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“ ὠφελεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν
 “ ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ³
 “ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστῶ-
 “ μεν πάντες, δεινὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὗτοι σπεύδουσι,
 5 “ τὰναντία διαστῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,
 “ καὶ μάχῃ περιγενόμενοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἡβούλοντο, ἀπῆλθον δὲ
 “ διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀθρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς

Not shelter yourselves
 under a specious neu-
 trality; for if we fall,
 10 for want of your aid,
 you will be the cause
 of our ruin, and the
 Athenians will reward
 you by making you
 their slaves. Should
 we triumph, the de-
 sertion which so ag-
 gravated our danger
 15 shall be repaid by our
 lasting enmity.

“ ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-
 “ τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-
 “ ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ
 “ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν
 “ προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τῷ ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσῃ εἶναι,
 “ ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῇ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὥς καὶ
 “ ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους, βοηθεῖν. οὐ²
 “ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαίωματι ἐστίν.

“ εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὃ τε
 “ παθὼν σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ
 “ αὐτῇ ἀπουσίᾳ τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνετε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ
 “ ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-
 20 “ μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενεῖσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν

1. ξυγγενείας A.B.F.h., ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i.
 k.m. 3. ξυστῶμεν F. 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h.
 ὥς οἵπερ f. σπεύδουσι B. 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἡβούλοντο V. 8. ἐς]
 πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L. 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προμηθίαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμυθίαν M.
 vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Duker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δο-
 κείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ] om. e. δ τε] ὥστε g.
 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσία om. g. οὐκ] om. e. 20. προσθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.] Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον-
 μενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to
 ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put
 in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “ And
 “ let none consider that boasted pru-
 “ dence of yours to be fair to us, while
 “ it is safe to you; your profession, I
 “ mean, of aiding neither party, be-
 “ cause you are the allies of both.”
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,
 τῷ—ἴσῃ εἶναι, “ Judge not that to be
 “ prudence, because you say it is fair
 “ to us, and safe for you; I mean your
 “ aiding neither party,” &c. But might
 not nearly the same sense be drawn
 from the words even without omitting
 the article? “ Judge not that to be your
 “ wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which
 your circumstances require. Dobree
 compares VI. 16, 3. αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται.

- “ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-
 3 “λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ ἑᾶσαι ἀμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν
 “οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,
 “οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον
 “γινώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5
 “σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλευόμεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων αἰὲ πολέμων,
 4 “προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-
 “στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέραις γνώμαις
 “κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ’ αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς
 “νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10
 “λήφονται· καὶ εἰ αὖ ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν
 5 “κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,
 “καὶ αἰρεῖσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ κἂν
 “περιγεγόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν τούσδε τε μὴ αἰσχροῦς δεσπότης
 “λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχείαν γενο- 15
 “μήνην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ’ Εὐφρη-
 μος, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτὴς, μετ’ αὐτὸν τοιάδε.

LXXXII. “ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης
 “ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαλαμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h.
 R.f. 5. δὲ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα.

3. ἐκδιδάξει h. 4. χεῖρον
 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ] η F.

εἰ μὴ καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q.
 12. μωρίαν G. 13. αὐτίκα] αἰτίαν Q.
 17. μὲν] om. E.e. εἶπεν] om. d. ἔφημος R.

11. αὖ g. αὖ εἰ N.V.
 15. βραχείαν καὶ γενομένην e.
 19. πρότερον μὲν G.k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no
 “use, nothing to be gained by doing
 “it.” Compare Herodotus, I. 17, 5.
 ὥστε ἐπέδρως μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III.
 127, 4. βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]
 “You will no less have to suffer the
 “penalty of having been the authors
 “of our dangers,” that is, according
 to Hermocrates’ reasoning, because τῇ
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἡμύνετε ἡμῖν σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ κἂν περιγεγόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance
 “of escaping with us the threatened

“danger, and so to avoid disgracefully
 “submitting to the yoke of Athens,
 “and that enmity on our parts which
 “would be likely to be neither slight
 “nor short-lived.” Αἰρεῖσθε κἂν μὴ λα-
 βεῖν, “Choose the chance of not having
 “the Athenians for your masters.” Αἰ-
 ρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would signify, “choose
 “not to have.” Τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν,
 i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ’
 ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Compare for the con-
 densed construction, IV. 51. and V. 105.
 1, with the notes there.

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SPEECH OF

EUPHEMUS, the
Athenian ambassador,
in reply. (82—87.)

We might defend our
alleged ambition on
the grounds of justice;
but it is enough to
plead its necessity.
Self-defence made us
acquire a dominion in
Greece, lest we should
become slaves to the
Dorians of Pelopon-
nesus; and the same
came makes it needful
for us to strengthen
our power in Sicily.

(82, 83.)

“ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὥς εἰκό-
“ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον,
“ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεὶ ποτε πολέμιοι
“ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσὶν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως·
“ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-
“ ριεῦσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὖσι καὶ παροικοῦσιν,
“ ἐσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἥκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-
“ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-
“ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-
“ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσήκον μάλ-
“ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνους
“ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι
“ μεῖζον ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων
“ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἥκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ
15 “ Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-
“ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-
“ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ ιησιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν
“ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλώσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν
“ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν
20 “ ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες
“ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ
“ αὐτὸ ἐπενεγκεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἄνθ’ ὧν ἄξιοί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K.Q.f. 6. καὶ παροικοῦσιν] om. Q.
7. ἥκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F.H.Q.c.g. ἥκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Porpo. 8. κτησάμενοι] om. P.
10. μάλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.
h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.c.e.h.i. 18. συρακουσίοις B. 19. μῆδου]
δήμου g.k. ἐτόλμησεν F. 21. δουλεῖν h. δέ] τε A.B.h. τε] γὰρ P.
ἡμῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἡμῖν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ὑπακουσόμεθα]
The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it
more clear what is the object to which
the verb ὑπακουσόμεθα refers. But
when the sentence was begun, the da-
tive Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be
made dependent on some word similar
in sense to ὑπακουσόμεθα, and it is only
owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted.
The verb ὑπακούειν is used either with
the genitive or the dative, as is also the
verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been ap-
“ pointed chiefs of the confederacy,
“ continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is
equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν.
See the note on II. 37, 2.

- “ ἄμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλεῖστόν τε καὶ προθυμίαν
 “ ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, καὶ διότι
 “ καὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἐτοιμῶς τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον,
 2 “ ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους ἰσχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ
 “ οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα, ὥς ἡ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες 5
 “ εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἡ ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν
 “ ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι
 “ δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.
 “ καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,
 3 “ ὀρώμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10
 “ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-
 “ τερον ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,
 “ λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παραντίκα τερπομένους, τῇ δ’ ἐγχει-
 4 “ ρήσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τὴν τε γὰρ
 “ ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15
 “ αὐτὸ ἦκειν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ
 “ οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύσοντας.

1. πλεῖστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὗτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἔβλαπον k.
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα G.K.f. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο
 ἐπόμεθα A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπόμεθα B. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπομεθα E. vulgo et F. οὐκ
 ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα. 6. ἀρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.
 O.P.i.k. ταῦτα E. Haack. Porpo. 12. ὑπονοεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i.
 15. τὸ] om. G. 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμεῖς τοῖνυν οὕτε αὐτοὶ μετ’ ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μήδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.

8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] “Their own safety;” i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. “Such language,” says Euphemus, “may possibly beguile you for the moment; but when you come to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer our alliance to that of the Syracusans, as it is your clear interest to join with those who may save you from the ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you any thing to fear from us, seeing that our interest, which Hermocrates taxes us with always pursuing, directs us to promote your power to the utmost, in order that you may be a balance to the power of the Syracusans.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὡς οὐδὲν προσήκον ὑμῶν
 “κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-
 “νεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον
 “ἂν, τούτων πεμφάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-
 “ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ
 “προσθήκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ
 “καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὐλογον κατοικίζειν, μὴ
 “ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς
 “ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὡς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς
 “σφετέρας ὁμοροὶ ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν
 “λυπηροὶ ὦσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς
 “τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ
 “δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν
 “ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,
 “καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-
 “μενοι. LXXXV. Ἀνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἡ πόλει ἀρχὴν
 “ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὃ τι ξυμφέρων, οὐδ’ οἰκεῖον ὃ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμφάντων] om. g.
 11. λυπηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas
 M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and” from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7, 2. διὰ τὸ—καθημένους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοεῖς. ὑποπτος γὰρ ὦν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίζειν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους Ἀθηναίους διαβαλόντος ὡς οὐχ ἱγίως τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδεδουλωμένους, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχειν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθῆσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντες εἰσφέρειν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφέλιμοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity.

(85, 86.)

“πιστόν· πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἡ ἐχθρὸν ἢ φίλον
 “μετὰ καιροῦ γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-
 “λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,
 “ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ῥώμην
 “ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5
 “γὰρ † τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους, † ὡς ἕκαστοι
 “χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγούμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-
 “θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ
 “πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαίτερον φορᾶ, ἄλλους
 “δὲ καὶ πάννυ ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10
 “ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίοις ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περὶ
 3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-
 “τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίους δέος, καθίστασθαι.
 “ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ
 “ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτῳ, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15
 “ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,
 “ἦν ξυστῆτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχὺς
 “τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστάσῃ εὐμεταχείριστος, οὐθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δέιν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἡ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G.L.R.f. τῶν] om. G. 6. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχοις A.B. E.F.H.L.O.P.c.d.f.g.h.k. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 8. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 9. βεβαυότερον B. βιαιοτέρα h.i. φθορὰ i. φθορὰ F. 10. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 11. καὶ] om. Q. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 12. ἐνθάδε E.F.H.V.c.g.h. 13. φ g. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. “δέος—ὑμῶν om. E.” Bekk. ed. 1832. καθίσταται A.B. C.K.L.M.O.b.d.e.f.h.i.k. καθίστανται F.H.P.g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἡ] καὶ A. ἡ καὶ B.E.F.H.P.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 17. ἦν] εἰ L. 18. συντάσῃ B.E.F.G.h.i.k. ξυστάσῃ g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγούμεθα] Ἐξηγοῦμαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatius genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71, 7. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον πευράσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῖν παρέδοσαν] ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγεῖσθαι exponit ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἄγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55, 5. ἃ δὲ ἐκότεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notiones

accipiunt. Verum hic τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. DUK.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236, 5. δυσμεταχείριστος signifies, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν. LXXXVI. καὶ
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσείοντες φόβον,
 “ ἢ εἰ περιωψόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ὥπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς
 “ ἤξιοιτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει
 “ μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,
 “ πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμ- 3
 “ μῖναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴ τε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ
 10 “ κατεργασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκος τε πλοῦ,
 “ καὶ ἀπορία φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ
 “ ἡπειρωτῶν· οἷδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικοῦντες ὑμῖν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἥδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίνους), καὶ νῦν
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς
 “ ὥς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺν δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν 4
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’
 20 “ ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοίμην διὰ τὸ πλῆθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῇ A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V. h.i. 4. συρακουσίους E. συρακουσίων g. 5. ὥπερ
 H.g.m. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἀξι-
 οῦτε B.e.h. ἡξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] in
 litura F, deletum G. om. H.R.f.g.m. εἴγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k.
 12. οἷδε] ol b. πολὺν d. 13. ἡμῖν Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A.
 ἀνιάσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύοντας B.
 κωλύοντας h. 19. δεόμενοι τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέροις g. ἐκατέροις
 γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.e.k.g.m.
 εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσεῖον di-
 cuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu
 quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt.
 Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19.
 Hinc fortassis potest duci προσείων
 φόβον, quasi dicas, μετὶ ostensio aliquo
 compellere. Duk. In addition to Du-
 ker's note on the word προσείων, the
 reader may consult Ruhnken's excel-

lent explanation of its origin and vari-
 ous meanings in his note on the word
 θαλλός, in the Lexicon Platonicum of
 Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i. e. τοῦ
 ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the
 abstract term being again used for the
 concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ὅπως
 ξυμμαχία παραγίγνται.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχέσειν μετὰ τοσῆσδε
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι· ἦν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον
 “ ἔασετε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ
 “ πολλοστὸν μόνιον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περανεῖ παρα-
 “ γνόμενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἀλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὦ Κα- 5

Remember, then, that if we act only from selfish motives, yet our very interest will lead us to protect your independence. If we are restless in our interference with foreign nations, it is for you to turn this disposition of ours to your own account, by availing yourselves of the aid we offer.

“ μαριναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπείθεσθε,
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι· εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτευόμεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιόσομεν πείθεω.
 “ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεῖ, ἵνα μὴ 10
 “ ὑπακούωμεν ἄλλου, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτώμεθα, πολλὰ
 “ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-
 “ τερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκλητοι παρακλη- 15
 3 “ θέντες δὲ ἦκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μήθ' ὥς δικασταὶ γνόμενοι τῶν
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταί, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἦδη,
 “ ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τούτω

2. ἀμύνεσθαι E.d.i. εἰ] ἐν f. 3. ἔασατε Q. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-
 σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλεύσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.
 4. πολλοστὸν μόνιον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo πολλοστημόριον. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οὔτε E.F. Sed Frommelio
 teste, E. habet οὔτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ὑμε-
 τέρας C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον—ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν.] Compare ch. 33, 4. ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν.

4. πολλοστὸν μόνιον] Πολλοστὸς signifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστὸς, “one of few.” Πολλοστὸν μόνιον therefore is, “a part out of many parts;” in other words, “a fraction with a large denominator;” which must necessarily be a proportionably small part of the integer, or whole number. See Buttmann's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7. obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν] Erat quidem in hac expeditione Atheniensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Atheniensis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post πολυπραγμοσύνην Atheniensium, non magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam, quum πολυπράγμονες prima et propria significatione vocabuli dicuntur, quos reipublicæ, vel cuiuscumque muneris, administratio multis negotiis implicat, et multarum rerum varietate distrahit. Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη] Ὁ πολυπράγμων οὐδέπω φανεράν ἀμαρτίαν σημαινέιν δοκεῖ· εἶγε πολυπράγμων μὲν ἔστιν ὁ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλιόμενος πράγμασι, δύναται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περιγενέσθαι. DUK.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum rerum studium πολυπραγμοσύνην appello,

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, καὶ νομίσате μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσφ
 “βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὠφε-
 “λεῖν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίφ, καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὃ τε 4
 “οἴομενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλεύων, διὰ τὸ ἐτοίμην
 5 “ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ
 “δὲ, εἰ ἤξομεν, μὴ †ἀδεεῖς† εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφοτέροι
 “ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνως
 “σώζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένφ καὶ ὑμῖν 5
 “νῦν παρούσαν ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπώσσησθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες
 10 “τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυ-
 “λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαί ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου
 “μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἀρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχεῖν g. τὸ E.
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἄκων] ἀν i. 8. τε] δὲ G.Q.m. om. L.O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem πολυπραγμοσύνην ait esse ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ συμφέροι] *Idem simul.* “So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And ὑπάρχειν thus keeps its proper meaning, “to be at hand to begin with,” just as εἶναι is simply “to be,” and γίνεσθαι, the opposite to ὑπάρχειν, signifies “to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχων—ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] *Lege*

ἀδεεῖς, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῦθ’ ὑπολαμβάνω. Verte, “Huic autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile.”

DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “That we are likely to be not unalarming to him.” Suidas interprets the word ἀδεεῖς by οὐ φοβερόν, and ἀδεέστερον seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36, 1. But I should greatly prefer Dobree’s correction ἀδεεῖς.

8. τῷ τε δεομένφ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένφ καὶ ὑμῖν νῦν παρούσαν ἀσφάλειαν. A little below, ἐξισώσαντες is taken in a neutral sense; “making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. μητρί δ’ οὐδὲν ἐξισοί.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφῆμος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν ᾤοντο αὐτοὺς δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις αἰεὶ κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς 5 Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν περιγένοιται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὥς ἂν δύνωνται μετριώτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ἵνα μὴδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμει, 10 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὐσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὖορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15 ἀπῆλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἐστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν.
3. εἰ] eis P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 9. μετριώτατα f.
10. ἔλασσον P. δοκῶσι νείμει Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπεὶ g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὐσι i.
14. δοκεῖ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ G.H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἰ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἡ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκῳσις in II. 43, 6. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Except so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering Sicily"—for this is the exact sense of εἰ ᾤοντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγέι-
τοντας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον
καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας] "The few
"horsemen whom they had sent," name-
ly, twenty. See chap. 67, 2.

10. δοκῶσι νείμει] This certain cor-
rection of Valckenaer's is confirmed by
the expressions III. 3, 1. and 48, 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο] In
scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ
καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: pro virili,
vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ
κατ' ἐμέ, et aliis hujus generis. Vul-
gata tamen satis defendi potest. He-
rodotianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὲ Νίγρος οὕτως
ἐξήρτυε τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλεστάτα καὶ
προμηθέστατα. Duk.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage.

τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασσον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλεῖστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἔχόντων αὐτόνομοι οὖσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰεὶ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σιτόν τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ προσχωροῦντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες τοὺς μὲν προση- νάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμ- πόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκώλυοντο. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθορ- μισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατό- πεδον ὃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὖθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχίμαζον. καὶ ἔπεμψαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδόνα τριτὴρὴν περὶ 6

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφεστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q. R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεσαν. μεσόγαιαν. Q. ἔχόντων] οἰκούντων P. 6. αἰεὶ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ deest. 7. ὀλίγων R. τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατεύσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπε- κώλυοντο Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκώλυον. 12. τῆς om. R. τὸ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀφειστήκεσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκούντες ἀφειστήκεσαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφεστήκεσαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, "stood aloof." Compare VII. 7, 2. ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου, and VIII. 2, 1. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81, 6. ὥμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὥμῃ ἢ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikeliens, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μειζόνων αὐξανόμενων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκώλυοντο] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Goller. Τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκώλυοντο, scil. τοῦ προαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102, 2. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰρούσι, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκάλυσεν scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56, 2. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.

φιλίας, εἰ δύναντό τι ὠφελείσθαι, ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-
σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-
λεμῆν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-
πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5
ἡτοιμάζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῇ ἡρὶ ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.
7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες
ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γινόμενα
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10
ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ
ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιούντο ἀξιούντες σφίσι
κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ
προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15
ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-
νους ξυναναπείθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-
φέστερον ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις
παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20
ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.E.
H.K.e.k. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. περιήγγελλον P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἐγεσταίαν K.
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. πλινθία F. 6. τῇ om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.
H.K.L.N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα.
8. παραπλεύσαντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γινόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.
Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως] om. g.
15. ἀμύνειν K. 16. ἐκείνους f. 17. ξυναπείθοιεν F. ξυναναπείσαιεν γρ. h.
20. τὴν] om. R.f. 21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγού f.
φορτηγικοῦ Q. φορτικῷ C.E.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀπικῇ, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4, 5, and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τοῦτον τῆς Ὀπικῆς, ὃς καλεῖται Δάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ᾧστε] Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2.] VIII. 45, 3. πείσαι ᾧστε. 79, 1. δόξαν—ᾧστε διαναυμαχεῖν. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ᾧστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

SPARTA. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμφάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθών· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 10 ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοουμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων 10 ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρώξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιαύδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς

“πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ

SPEECH OF
ALCIBIADES.

15 (89-92.) “τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-

You look on me as “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
your enemy, Laco- “ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ
daemonians; but is

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντινικὴν R.
6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Goell.
Bekk. κωλύ[σ]οντας Poppo. ceteri κωλύσοντας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ' ἡμῶν]
δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμφάντων] Thomas Magist. h. v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydides e lib. VII. 8, 1. profert, in quo μεταπέμνω, forma activa, usus est; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ' Εὐχαρίδου καὶ τοῖς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εὔθετος, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσπλουκον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum usitatus, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμνω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμνω etiam IV. 30, 3. VII. 15, 1. et 42, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUKER.

14. τῶν δ' ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske, Poppo, and Gölter propose to read δὴ ἐμῶν or δ' ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἡ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους, — ἐπειρώμεθα, — προέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88, 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2, 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- was yourselves who forced me to become so, by your preference of my political enemies. You suspect me for my democratical principles; but how 3 was I to set myself against the institutions of my country?
- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου
 “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλασ-
 “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’
 “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.
 “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5
 “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένον, καὶ
 “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἡναντιούμεν ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις
 “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζεται μοι, μετὰ
 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ
 “ δήμῳ προσεκείμεν μᾶλλον, χεῖρω με ἐνόμιζε, μὴδ’ οὕτως 10
 “ ἡγήσεται ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεί ποτε
 “ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι
 “ ὁ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-
 “ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρατου-
 5 “ μένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπessθαι. τῆς 15
 “ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ
 “ πολιτικά εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,
 “ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· οἷπερ καὶ ἐμὲ

1. συμφορὰν g. 2. καταλασσόμενοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.
 4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. προσεκίμην F. πρὸς ἐκείνην B.
 ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἐνόμιζεν Bekk. ἐνό-
 μιζε τε R. vulgo ἐνόμιζε. οὗτος N.V.d.g.m. οὕτως G. 11. ἡγήσεται K.b.
 ἔχθεσθαι h. 14. δὲ τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς.
 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K. 16. μετριώτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολεμικὰ L.
 18. πονηρότατα H. καὶ με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “ From
 “ that cause, because one naturally as-
 “ sociates enmity to tyrants with popu-
 “ lar rights and power, we continued to
 “ act as the heads of the popular party
 “ in opposition to the aristocratical.”
 “ Ἡ προστασία τοῦ πλήθους, “ Our head-
 “ ing the party of the multitude.”
 Compare Herodot. I. 59, 5. τῶν ὑπερα-
 κριῶν προστάς, and III. 82, 8. ἐς δ’ ἂν
 προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς τοιοῦτους
 παύσῃ. And, though the sense is a
 little different, Thucyd. II. 65, 12. περὶ
 τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας. See also the
 note on VI. 35, 2.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Com-
 pare I. 76, 3. δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν
 ὑπάρχουσαν δυνάμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely,
 the high aristocratical party; for Thes-
 salus, the son of Cimon, was the per-
 son who accused him; (Plutarch, Alci-
 biad. 22.) see also what Thucydides
 himself says as to the motives of his
 enemies, VI. 15, 4. 28, 2. 29, 3. And
 with regard to the charge of instigating
 the people to unjust and unworthy
 measures, compare the language of
 Phrynichus, VIII. 48, 5. where he ex-
 pressly taxes the aristocratical party,
 τοὺς καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους,
 with pandering to the excesses of the
 people for their own advantage, πορι-
 στάς ὄντας καὶ ἐστηγητάς τῶν κακῶν τῷ
 δήμῳ, ἐξ ἧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφε-
 λείσθαι.

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“ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν-
 “τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἡ πόλις ἐτύγγανε καὶ ἐλευθε-
 “ρωτάτῃ οὔσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν·
 “ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγινώσκουμεν οἱ φρονούντες τι, καὶ
 5 “αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι† ἀλλὰ
 “περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ
 “τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν
 “πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη·

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.G.e.k.m. 4. ἐπειδὴ G.L.O.P.k.m.
 γινώσκουμεν V. 5. ἂν] ἂν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 ἀγνοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προκαθημένων F.g.

1. τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν] Com-
 pare VI. 39, 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα
 μὲν ἄνθρωπον ἐνυμνᾶν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν
 δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37, 2. ὄνομα
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημο-
 κρατία κέκληται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε
 φρόνιμοι ἴσασιν, ὅποῖόν τι ἐστὶ δημο-
 κρατία (τοῦτέστιν ὡς πονηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦτον λοιδορήσαιμι αὐτήν,
 ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι.
 SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσαιμι] “And I
 “too myself could tell this better than
 “any one, in proportion as I could
 “more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker,
 and Götter. Yet the particle ἂν, as
 Poppo observes, is more wanted with
 λοιδορήσαιμι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον,
 and the interpretation of the Scholiast
 makes it probable that some words
 have been lost before λοιδορήσαιμι, so
 that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον pro-
 perly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ
 καὶ there should be supplied μᾶλλον
 ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. In what follows,
 the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ.
 are properly a continuation of the sen-
 tence, δικαιοῦντες—τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν,
 all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσαιμι] Si pro
 ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste,
 ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum
 μᾶλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus
 hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

justmodi popularis status esset, cum
 omnes, qui aliquid sapimus, tum ego
 non minus, quam ullus alius, intellige-
 dam. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον,
 non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis
 Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσαιμι, sed ad
 præcedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινού repeto γινώ-
 σκω. Dativo ὅσῳ autem eodem modo,
 quo hic, etiam aliis locis utitur Thucy-
 dides, III. 45, 6. ἀδοκῆτως γάρ ἔστιν ὅτε
 παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδε-
 εστέρων κινδυνεύει τινα προάγει, καὶ
 οὐχ ἥσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν
 μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς,
 nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus,
 κινδυνεύει αὐτὰς προάγει. V. 90. καὶ
 πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἥσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ
 μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλύντες ἂν, τοῖς ἀλ-
 τοῖς παράδειγμα γένοισθε. VI. 92, 4.
 γνόντας, τοῦτον δὴ τὸν ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προ-
 βαλλόμενον λόγον, ὥς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ἂν
 σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ἂν ἱκανῶς
 ὠφέλοιη· ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ
 δ’ ὑμέτερα εἰκάσω. Sic V. 108, et VI.
 11, 6. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar.
 1. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλῶ ἀναγ-
 καῖότερον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγκη
 ἐξηγουμένα. Et similia apud eum-
 dem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500.
 Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Ἀνακρεων
 quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ’ οἶδα, Ὡς τῷ
 γέροντι μᾶλλον Πρέπει τὸ τερπνὰ παίζειν,
 Ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοίρης. Quæ omnia
 per ellipsin τοῦ μᾶλλον dici, apertum
 est. DUK.

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- “περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοὶ, εἴ τι πλέον οἶδα,
² Listen to me at any rate as to the question now before you. It was our design in going to Sicily, to make our conquests in the west a stepping-stone to the conquest of Pelopon-
 “ἐσηγητέον, μάθετε ἤδη. ἐπλεύσαμεν εἰς Σικε-
 “λίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυνάμεθα, Σικελιώτας
 “καταστρεφόμενοι, μετὰ δ' ἐκείνους αὖθις καὶ
 “Ἰταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων 5
³ ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσονται. εἰ δὲ προ-
 “χωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω, ἤδη
 “τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες ξύμ-
 “πασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκείθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλή-
 “νων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβήρας 10
 “καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων †μαχι-
 “μωτάτους,† τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυ-
 “πηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἰταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν
 “Πελοπόννησον περίξ πολιορκοῦντες, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐκ
 “γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς 15
 “δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, ραδίως ἡλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m. 4. αὖθις καὶ] om. d. 6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειράσονται g.
 προσχωρήσειε h. 7. ἢ τὰ πλείω K. ἢ καὶ πλείω B. 11. ὁμολογουμένων Q.
 βαρβάρων] uncis inclusit Bekk. μαχιμωτάτων Q. Poppo. 12. δι' O. 13. αἰς
 Duker. Bekk. 2: codices ois. 15. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφορμαῖς. 16. ἐντειχισόμενοι K. ἐλπίζομεν K.
 ἡλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their domi-
 “nion,” i. e. their provinces of Sar-
 dinia and Corsica, and possibly some
 of their subject states in Africa; “and
 “themselves,” i. e. Carthage itself,
 which Agathocles, with far inferior
 means, was afterwards so near conquer-
 ing; and which one consular army
 under M. Regulus, in the first Punic
 war, brought to the very verge of sub-
 jugation. Compare V. 110. *συμμαχιδὸς*
τε καὶ γῆς.

10. καὶ Ἰβήρας — †μαχιμωτάτους†]
 Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned
 by Herodotus, as forming part of the
 famous Carthaginian expedition, which
 invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon.
 See Herodot. VII. 165, 1. In what fol-
 lows Poppo reads *μαχιμωτάτων*, which
 undoubtedly affords an easier sense.
 But if we put a comma after *ἐκεῖ*, the
 text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring *μαχιμωτάτους* both to Ἰβήρας
 and to ἄλλους; although in that case
 the omission of the participle *ὄντας*
 before *ὁμολογουμένως* is sufficiently
 harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia pro-
 didisse multos vetherum, observat Casau-
 bonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thucyd.
 VII. 25, 2. DUK.

ois—πολιορκοῦντες] The relative re-
 fers neither to *ξύλα* singly, nor to *τριή-
 ρεις*, but to all that had been mentioned:
δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—πολλοὺς δὲ βαρ-
βάρους,—*τριήρεις τε πολλὰς*.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς.—“And at the same
 “time by attacks with our soldiers on
 “the land side.”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled
 “them in.” Compare Dionysius Hali-
 carn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. *ἐντειχίσας*
τὸν Αὐεντίνον. Compare also the mean-
 ing of *ἐνφοδομημένην*, VI. 51, 1.

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- “μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξιν. χρή-
 “ματα δὲ καὶ σῖτον, ὥστε εὐπορώτερον γίνεσθαι τι αὐτῶν,
 “αὐτὰ τὰ προσγενόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἐμελλε διαρκῆ ἄνεν
 “τῆς ἐνθένδε προσόδου παρέξιν. XCI. τοιαῦτα μὲν περι
 5 Such were our plans, “τοῦ νῦν οἰχομένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-
 and without your “βέστατα εἰδότος, ὡς διενόηθημεν, ἀκηκόατε
 speedy interference “καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ, ἦν δύνωνται,
 they will all be ac- “ὁμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὡς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-
 complished. Send aid “σετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκει, μάθετε ἦδη. Σικε- 2
 to Syracuse; above “λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’
 all, send a Spartan, “ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-
 to command their sol- “γένονται. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μόνοι, μάχῃ τε
 10 diers. Renew the war “ἦδη πανδημεὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα
 in Greece, and strike “κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνατοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ
 a fatal blow to your “παρασκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3
 enemies by occupying “ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία· καὶ ὃν
 and fortifying Decaea “ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προεῖπον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῖν
 in Attica. “ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4
 “βουλεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-
 20 “σετε τὰδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην
 “ἐκεῖσε, οἷτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύουσιν
 “εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιάς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,
 “ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, ὡς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-
 “τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἱ
 25 “τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῖν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ οἱ

2. τι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τινά. 4. περί
 b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὡς οἱ E. 9. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.
 11. ξυστραφέντες B. 12. μόνη d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχετε F.
 ἔχεται ἡ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. 19. βουλεύειν μόνον N.V. 20. τὰδε]
 om. V. 21. αἰθαίρεται g. 22. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.b.d.i.k. 23. ὅς
 L.O.V.N. συντάξει Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.
 h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὡς ἂν—*ξυντάξῃ*] The meaning of *ὡς ἂν* seems to be very nearly the same with that of the other reading, *ὅς ἂν*. In both cases the particle renders the expression more doubtful: *ὡς ἂν* *ξυν-*
τάξῃ is, “that he may, if possible, organize;” *ὅς ἂν* *ξυντάξῃ*, would signify, “if a man can be found to organize.” See Hermann on Viger, note 285.

- 5 "ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρή ἅμα
 "φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακόσιοί τε, νομίζοντες
 "ὑμᾶς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς
 6 "ἐαυτῶν ἦσσον ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζειν δὲ
 "χρὴ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα αἰὲς 5
 "φοβοῦνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμφρ
 "οὐ διαπεπειράσθαι· βεβαιότατα δ' ἂν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-
 "μίους βλάπτει, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,
 "ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέρει· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 "ἀκριβέστατα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπιστα- 10
 7 "μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἃ δ' ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-
 "μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύσετε, πολλὰ παρὲς τὰ μέγιστα
 "κεφαλαιώσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ
 "πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἥξει· καὶ
 "τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετάλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15
 "ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελοῦνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-
 "στερήσονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου
 "ἦσσον διαφορουμένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἥδη

1. ἐνδοιάζοντες G. 3. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι F. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον G. καὶ οἱ ἀθη-
 ναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσιν C.E.Q.e.k. τε χρὴ C. 6. μόνον L.O. 7. τοὺς
 πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλέπει G.k.m. 9. πυνθανόμενος A.B.F.
 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ B.h. 12. κωλύετε A.C.G.
 K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E. 15. λαυρίου E.F.
 H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λαυρείου. ἀργυρίων E.F.K.
 R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

1. προσίασι] "This verb εἶμι, has
 "the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-
 "sent tense usually, and in the Attic
 "writers always, has the signification
 "of the future." Buttmann. Gr. Gr.
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] "The
 "live and dead stock of the country;
 "slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,
 "trees, &c."

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων
 νῦν] ἐζήτῃται πῶς, Δεκέλειαν ἐπιτειχι-
 ζομένης, ἔμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερήσεσθαι.
 φάμεν οὖν ὡς ἦν τις πρόσδος ἀπὸ τῶν
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δω-
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπρεσβείας, λειπο-
 στρατίου. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμᾶτο ἢ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς νικηθεὶς
 ἐζημοῦτο. ταύτης οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-
 δου στερήσεσθαι ἔμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ
 σχολῇν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-
 ματα τῇ πόλει ἐδίδοτο. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-
 haushalt. der Athenen. I. p. 250, &c.,
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.] See
 also Thucyd. VIII. 28, and VIII. 69, 1.

18. διαφορουμένης] "An hic valet
 "διαφέρειν, i. e. *constanter ferre, per-
 "ferre?*" DOBREE. This seems to
 be the sense, "less brought over so
 "as to reach Athens." Or are several

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- “κατὰ κράτος πολεμείσθαι, ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γίγνεσθαι δέ τι 8
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστὶν, ὃ
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὥς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάνυ θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ
 5 “ἀξιώ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ μετὰ
 “τῶν πολεμωτάτων, φιλόπολις ποτε δοκῶν
 “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-
 “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν
 “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἐξε- 2
 “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν
 “πείθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι
 “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάψαντες ὑμεῖς,
 “ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους
 “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι 3
 15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα
 “οὔσαν ἐτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὔσαν
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

1. δε] om. A. 4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] τε
 M.N.V.e.f.g. 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς G.O.P.i.m. βλάψαντες Q. που βλάψαντες—
 πολεμίους] om. V. 13. οἱ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολις E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m.
 φιλόπολις e. φιλόπονον A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.
 L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt νῦν.
 17. ἀνακτῆσθαι B. ἀναχθήσεσθαι h.

states said *διαφορεῖν χρήματα*, “to pay
 “their several sums of money,” as a
 number of men are said *διαψηφίζεσθαι*,
 “to give their several votes without
 “omitting any.” See note on IV. 88, 1.

7. *ὑποπτεύεσθαι* — *ἐς* — *προθυμίαν*
 “Suspected with regard to its shewing
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”
 Compare VIII. 88. *ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων*
φίλιαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
 §. 578. and Jelf, 625, 3. c.

9. *φυγὰς* — *ὠφελίας* [The play on
 the word *φυγὰς* is not easy to express
 in another language: “I am not ban-
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας] οὐκ εἰμι *φυγὰς*
τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελίας, *τουτέστιν οὐ*
φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι] “I keep not
 “my patriotism in a state where I am
 “wronged; it belonged to a state
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen:” ἐν ᾧ is, “in a case in
 “which,” “under circumstances in
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55, 3.

17. *φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ. τ. λ.*] This
 strange argument is repeated again by
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to
 say of his father, ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’
ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης
τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to
 say, “you yourselves, when you were
 “driven from your country by the
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order
 “to effect your return; you destroyed
 “the corn in the country, you laid
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-
 “urbs, and even attacked the very
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot
 “in reason think ill of those who, when
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,
 p. 349. b. c.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ἐαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπὶ, ἀλλ’ ὅς ἂν ἐκ παντὸς
 4 “τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμεῖν πειραθῇ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως
 “ἔμοιγε ἀξιώ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς τалаπωρίαν πᾶσαν
 “ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν
 “ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς εἰ πολέμιός γε
 “ὢν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, κἂν φίλος ὢν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖην, ὅσῳ
 “τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς
 “νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-
 “λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν
 “Ἀττικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ βραχεῖ μορίῳ ξυμπα-¹⁰
 “ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὔσαν
 “καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλγητε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 “αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῆτε, καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-
 “σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὖνοίαν δὲ ἡγήσθε.”

XCHII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε-¹⁵
 δαιμόνιοι διανοοῦμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ περι-
 2 The Spartans resolve to act on this advice. GYLIPPUS is appointed to command the Syracusan and confederate forces.
 ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-
 ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες
 παρὰ τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότος ἀκηκοῦναι. ὥστε²⁰
 τῇ ἐπιτεχίσει τῆς Δεκελείας προσεῖχον ἤδη
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντίκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. αὐτοῦ B.h. μὴ] om. d. | 2. πειρασθῇ i. | 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοὶ τε, |
| Bekk. 2. ἔμοιγε codices. | 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q. | 6. κἂν B.h. Goell. Bekk. |
| probante Porpon. vulgo καὶ ἄν. | 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. | |
| Bekk. ceteri εἰκαζον. | 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. | 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. |
| 11. μεγάλα | | |
| σώσητε] μεγαλῶσητε i. | 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R. | 13. οἰκείτε B. πάσης |
| B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ g. | 14. ἡγήσθε B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. | ἡγήσεσθε A.E. |
| F.H.R.g. vulgo ἡγήσθησε. | 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. | τοιαῦτα h. |
| 17. ἔτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q. | 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g. | 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i. |
| 21. τῇ om. k. | 22. τὸ] om. L.O.P. | ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i. |

17. περιωρόμενοι] Id est, περιορισκοῦντες. Thomas Mag. in περιορῶ. Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum habere non potest. Et rectius Valla, quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid. cap. 103, 2. ΔΥΚ.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either depends on some verb like διενεργήσαν,

which must be supplied from προσεῖχον τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ depends on προσεῖχον τὸν νοῦν, and the words πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν are added by way of explanation, to shew what their attention to the Sicilians was to consist in.

ATHENS. SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεανδρίδου προστάξαν-
 τες ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν
 Κορινθίων βουλευόμενον ποιεῖν, ὅπῃ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-
 λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν 3
 5 ναῦς τοὺς Κορινθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίην,
 τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,
 καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, ἐτοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι
 ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριήρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 4
 10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας. καὶ
 ATHENS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε
 The ship sent from the
 armament arrives at
 Athens. (see ch. 74, 2.)
 The Athenians resolve
 to send the supplies
 demanded.
 15 τροφὴν πέμπειν τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας.
 καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἑβδομον καὶ δέκα-
 τον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυ-
 δίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ᾗρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-
 μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς
 SICILY. Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν
 A. C. 414. τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,
 Olymp. 91. 2. ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ἀναστήσαντες
 20 Συρακόσιοι αὐτοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες 2
 δὲ ἐδήλωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρυμά τι τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, αὐθις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυσὶ
 παρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδῖον ἀνα-

1. γύλιππον B. κλεαρίδου G. κλεαρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine
 γρ. κλεανδρίδου eadem manu. κλεανδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15.
 3. βουλευόμενοι Q. βουλευομένων H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B.
 5. ναῦς] om. d.i. τοὺς] τὰς L.O. ᾗδῃ] om. F.d.i. 7. ἡ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς
 ἦκε d. εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἱππέας d.i. 14. τῷ
 πολέμῳ] om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δέ] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ε. θ.]
 ἀρχομένου θέρους d. 17. ἄρξαντες V. 18. μεγαρέων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς
 B.K.h. 24. τηρέα g. τυρέα c. τηρίαν Porro. vulgo et Bekk. τηρέαν. vid. c. 50, 3.

22. ἔρυμα] See VI. 75, 1.
 24. Τηρέαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes
 p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. 8, 14.]
 Τηρίας Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868. et
 Hesychio. Hinc corrige Diodorum,
 qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De
 Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-
 fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et
 Scylacem, pag. 4. WASS. De Teria
 Siciliæ Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. DUK.

βάντες ἐδῆουν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἐνεπίμπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρου ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν
 4 σῖτον τῶν τε Ἰηησσιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἵππων,
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὡς αὐτόθεν ἵππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἵππο- 10
 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἦρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος στρατεύσαντες
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμῳ δὲ γενο-
 2 μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα
 ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυρεάτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15
 λείαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν ἔλαβον, ἣ
 ἐπράθη τάλαντων οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε καὶ εἴ-
 3 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιδίων δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέ-
 σχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνελήφθησαν, οἱ 20
 δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθῆνας.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὡς ἐπύθοντο
 τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἤδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασαν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεπίπρασαν K. ἐμπίπρασαν Q. 2. τισιν
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.G.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκείθεν] ἐκ h.
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχῶρει θ. κεντόριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριπα i.
 σικελὸν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικὸν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι G.L.f.g.i.k.m.
 ὁμολογία] om. g. ἀπήεσαν g. πιμπράντες A. πιμπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.
 ἐμπιμπράντες B.h. 7. τε Ἰηησσιῶν] γενησιῶν B.h. 9. ἄνευ] ἄνδρας G.k.m.
 10. ἵππων G. 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 13. κλεῶν G. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R.
 θυρεάτιν E. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. θυραίατιν V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k.
 θυρεάτιν d.i. vulgo θυρεάτιν. 17. ἔλασσον B.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοησάντων h. βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. A.E.F.G. et vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf. V. 17, 2. VII. 30, 2.
 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.E.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχεν] "Did not get the τικῶ ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχον, and the note
 "better." Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυ- on IV. 92, 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans take
measures to prevent
the Athenians from
occupying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, ἐὰν μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-
πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-
κρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-
μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῦντο
μάχῃ, ἀποτειχισθῆναι, διευοοῦντο τὰς προσβά-
σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθωσι σφᾶς
ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλη γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-
θῆναι. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως
ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ
10 τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπιπολαί.
καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξελθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ τὸν 3
Ἄναπον ποταμὸν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς
καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρεληφότες

1. ἐπιπολλῶν F.H.V.e.k. 2. ἀπὸ κρημοῦ g. 4. κρατοῦντο τῇ μάχῃ O.
5. προσβάσεις K.g. 6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Porpo. ταύτας Bekk.
8. ἐξήρτητο B.h. ἐξήρτηται g. ἄλλον d. 11. ξυκίλντοντες d.i. λιμένα B.R.h.
12. ἀναπτον k. 13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου] Descripsit ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί. DUK.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτειχισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable; for it would not be right to say, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἂν σφεῖς ἀποτειχισθῆναι, but either σφᾶς ἀποτειχισθῆναι, or simply οὐκ ἂν ἀποτειχισθῆναι. The cases in VI. 49, 2. and VII. 21, 3. where Bekker proposes to alter σφᾶς into σφεῖς, are not similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be called a triangle on an inclined plane, of which the city was the base. The sides of the triangle are two lines of steep descent, more or less precipitous: and it appears that no road led up to them from the country below, either on the north or south of Syracuse. All approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by the apex of the triangle, where the high ground breaks off abruptly, being divided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills beyond; and here the roads from the plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus meet, joining the road which

came in along the Hyblæan ridge from Leontini and the interior of the island. The προσβάσεις then, or ways of approaching Epipolæ, were the roads or paths which ascended the ridge in particular places, through openings in the line of the cliffs. There were perhaps some such on the northern side, as for instance, what is now called the Scala Greca, by which the Catania road ascends from the plain of Thapsus. But the principal approaches were by the apex of the triangle, by the gap under Euryelus, from whence they mounted to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρτησθαι καὶ μετεωρισθαι ἀκούεσθω, οὕτως τῆς διανοίας τοιαύδε· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χωρίον, πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἀπαν ὑψηλὸν ἐστὶ καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικέλειται πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφανὲς ἔσωθεν εἶναι. SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "As they had now got their new "generals just come into office." Compare for the dative αὐτοῖς the note on III. 98, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 81. 2. 2.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὅπλων ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑξακοσίους
λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμιλος,
φυγὰς ἐξ Ἀνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπολῶν εἴησαν φύλακες,
καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνονται.

XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ 5
ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἤδη τῷ στρα-

But the Athenians
arrive suddenly from
Catana, debark at
Thapsus, surprise E-
pipoles, and establish
themselves on high
ground.

τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν
Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν
ἑξ ἡ ἑπτὰ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβά-
σαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10
μισάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσονήσος μὲν ἐν στενῇ
ισθμῷ προὔχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως
οὔτε πλοῦν οὔτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς
στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν
ισθμὸν, ἡσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐπιπλων G. ἑξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Conf.
cap. 97, 3. et VII. 43, 4. vulgo ἑπτακοσίους. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m.
4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K. παραγίγνονται f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γιγνομένη Q.
7. σχόντες καὶ κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k.
καθορμισάμενοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] "On
"this same night's morrow," i. e. the
night which had been implied by the
words ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ
ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,
like the Latin "postridie." Compare
for the use of the genitive νυκτὸς, the
words in II. 79, 1. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιέων
ἐπιστρατείᾳ.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαβον, κ. τ. λ.]
There is here some difficulty, and
Dobree proposes to read ἀνέγοντο in-
stead of ἐξητάζοντο : but that is merely
cutting the knot. Thucydides, I be-
lieve, means to say, that, whilst the
Syracusans were reviewing their men
on the bank of the Anapus at day-
break, the Athenians were doing the
same thing with theirs at the same time
on the shore to the west of Thapsus :
for they had landed their men un-
observed during the night, and had
then stationed their ships at Thapsus ;
while the soldiers, as soon as it was
light, after a brief muster of their force,

hastened to ascend to the Hog's Back
behind Epipoles ; and having less than
a third of the distance to accomplish
which the Syracusans had to perform
starting from the bank of the Anapus,
they gained the vantage ground first,
and were enabled to repel the enemy.
For the putting to shore under cover of
the darkness, see the note on IV. 42, 2 ;
for the distances and the nature of the
ground, see the map and memoir on
Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] "Opposite to
"Leon," i. e. a straight line drawn
from Leon to the shore would fall upon
the point where the Athenians landed :
but the expression implies nothing as
to the distance of Leon from the sea ;
it only shews that there was no place
with a name between it and the coast,
by which the spot where the landing
took place could be marked more dis-
tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῇ ἰσθμῷ] Compare the
note on IV. 113, 2.

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Ἐπιπολὰς, καὶ φθάνει ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως
 παραγενέσθαι. ἐβοήθουν δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὡς ἕκαστος τάχους³
 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμilon ἐξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν
⁵ προσμίξαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἢ
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ⁴
 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ ταῖς
 Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος
 ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο⁵
¹⁰ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπο-
 σπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν
 τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὡς οὐκ ἐπεξήρσαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπανα-
 χωρήσαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδάλῳ ὑποδόμησαν, ἐπ’
 ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὁρῶν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα,
¹⁵ ὅπως εἶη αὐτοῖς, ὅποτε †προΐοιεν, † ἢ μαχοῦμενοι ἢ τειχιούν-
 τες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.

The Athenians, having
 received some rein-
 forcements of cavalry,
 commence their lines
 of circumvallation,
²⁰ and defeat a party of
 the Syracusan cavalry.
 Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἐκ τε
 Ἐγέσσης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σικελῶν καὶ
 Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὡς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθη-
 ναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἷς
 ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo τό. πρὶν] πλὴν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ. 3. δὲ]
 τε L.O.k. 4. διόμilon Q.R. διόμιον b. ἐξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V.
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo in edd: recentioribus ἐπτακόσιοι.
 Conf. VII. 43. 4. δὲ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοὶ L.
 7. ἀτακτότεροι B. ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συρ.] om. P. 10. τε] om.
 B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπιβάντες Q. ἐξήρσαν G. 13. λαβδάλῳ L.O.P.Q.e.
 λαυδάλῳ F.c.g. δαβδάλῳ d.i. 14. ὁρῶν E.F.g. 15. προΐοιεν F. Portus.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri προσίοιεν. 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐγέσσης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν] om. N.V. ἑκατόν] ἕκαστα e.
 ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἷς C.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἱ.

15. †προΐοιεν†] I have not restored
 the old reading προσίοιεν, because in the
 compounds of the two prepositions πρὸ
 and πρὸς the authority of the MSS. is of
 little value, and all the recent editors have

adopted the correction προΐοιεν: yet I
 believe that προσίοιεν is as likely to be
 the true reading, signifying, "whenever
 they approached the town." See the
 notes on IV. 36, 2. and IV. 108, 1.

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ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πεντήκοντα
 2 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ
 Λαβδάλῳ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ
 5 ἐκπληξιν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο-
 μίας· καὶ ἐπεξελθόντες μάχην διενεοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυκὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. σικὴν L.O.d.i.
 5. οἰκονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Τύχα would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τί μὴν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides may have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i. e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη; and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Ne-sus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the *fig-trees* that abounded in their neighbourhood, and have nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, 1, and c. 101, 1, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, and then in c. 101, 1, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians begin to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2, 4, ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as not finished: τῷ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου *** ἔστιν ἂν καὶ ἡμίεργα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξευρησμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogilus, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπαρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν³
 Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὡς ἑώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα
 διεσπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνῆγαγον
 πάλιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἱππέων· οὗτοι
 5 δὲ ὑπομένοντες ἐκώλουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ
 ἀποσκιῶναι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία⁴
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέψαντο
 τοὺς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν
 τε τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἔστησαν.

10 XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα
 ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον
 καλούμενον, αἰὲ ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο
 αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν
 15 θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι, 2
 οὐχ ἥκιστα Ἑρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐση-
 γησαμένου, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

5. τε] om. d.g. 6. μακροτέραν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.f.g. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μακρότερον. 7. πάντων d.i. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὸ
 πρὸς βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων e. 11. τείχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i. 12. φοροῦντες γρ. h.
 παρέβαλλον C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g.
 τρώγιλον Poppo. 17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius e
 Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5. Athe-
 nienses in sua quemque tribu instructos
 in acie adversus hostes pugnassee. Hoc
 bene ostendit Sigonius ex Herodoti VI.
 111, 2. de pugna Marathonica, et ex
 Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex hoc loco,
 quem itidem ibi laudat Sigonius, intel-
 ligitur, Athenienses non solitos fuisse
 inter se miscere diversarum tribuum
 milites. Eandem rationem etiam alios
 in bellis sequutos fuisse, credibile est.
 Sic de Messeniis Thucyd. III. 90, 3.
 Ἐτυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν
 Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι. Et paullo post
 hic cap. 100, 1. de Syracusanis: φυλὴν
 μίαν καταλείποντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομή-
 ματος. Hinc φύλις pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς
 ὁπλῆς, ἥτοι βοῆς τῶν φύλων, Eustathius
 in Homer. Iliad. α'. p. 140. et β'. p. 247.
 Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ' αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριος

στρατιῶται. Non scio, cui e vetustis
 Rebuspublicis hoc conveniat. Si χῆλοι
 dixisset, posset referri ad prima initia
 Reipubl. Romanæ. DUK.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον]
 Traces of this name apparently still
 exist in the little places "Targia" and
 "Targetta," which may be seen on the
 map. I have placed a comma after
 παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν
 Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον,
 "some were actually building the wall,
 "others laying along the line of its
 "intended course stones and timber,
 "towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ τὸν
 Τρωγίλον could not have been said with
 truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον,
 "they began to fortify their wall to Tro-
 "gilus," is equivalent to saying, "they
 "fortified their wall towards Trogilus."

ἐβούλουντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῦεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπεω ταῦτοισι τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν παυομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3 ἐτειχίζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκκόπτουντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύργους ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐπω 10 ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ'

2. ἄξειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ó.P.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. ταῦτοισι αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτοῖς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ. A.E.F.G. αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀπαυομένους B. 6. ἂν om. B. 9. ἐλάας A.E.F.H.K. et marg. N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλαίας. 11. περιπεπλεύκεσαν K. περιέπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K.

1. ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησὶν) ἐβούλουντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενοι, Συρακούσιους εἰρᾶν τῆς ξῆς γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον· οἱ δὲ Συρακούσιοι ὄρθιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἰσθμῶδους ὑποτειχίζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατειχίσαι. καὶ ἐνόμιζον, εἰ φθάσαιεν περιτειχίσαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσαι ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἔτι διατειχίσαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτειχίζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρει μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων· οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποσταυρώσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει. SCHOL.

ὑποτειχίζειν, κ.τ.λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτειχίζειν is, "to build a wall to intercept that of the enemy."

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοῖς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοῖς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοῖς, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply διενούοντο, or some simi-

lar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπεω. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοί, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, "they should secure beforehand "with their palisades" (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) "those points by which the enemy "could most readily assail them."

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] "A cross wall," i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75, 1.

ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο. C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ῥοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτειχίσματος, καὶ οἱ
 5 The Athenians attack Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἤλθον κωλύσοντας, φο-
 the counterwork, and βούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥᾶον μά-
 destroy it. χωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ
 10 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὀχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηναὺς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν
 15 αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὥπλισμένους προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμῳ ἐξαπιναίως πρὸς τὸ ὑποτείχισμα, ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἡ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἡ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ

2. δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια
 σιτία ἐπήγοντο B.h. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 4. ἐπιτειχίσματος Q.g. τειχίσματος L.O.k.
 περιτειχίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 5. οὐκ ἤλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἤλθον d.i.
 om. pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 6. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g.
 γιγνομένοις g. 7. καθ' αὐτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 8. φυλὴν] φυλακὴν
 C.G.K.e. 10. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδόν, qui mox non ποτοῦ sed
 τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατίστρεψαν. 12. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H. 13. ἀνακεχωρη-
 κότας L. 14. στρατεύματι i. 15. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐκλεκτοὺς B.h. 17. ἡ μὲν]
 οἱ μὲν g. 18. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

8. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72, 3. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

13. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a

stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτείχισμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the "Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

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2 ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσ-
βαλόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰροῦσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες
αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν
Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες; καὶ ἐντὸς
γενόμενοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων,⁵
καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ
3 διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε
ὑποτείχισιν καθείλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφθό-
ρῃσαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῦς, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι¹⁰

1. στράτευμα K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. πυλίδα B.h. 3. αὐτὸ] om.
L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V. c.d.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo εἰς. περιπροτείχισμα B.h.
4. ξυνεσέπεσον B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνέπεσον. 6. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.
7. πᾶσα ἡ g. 9. παρ'] ἐφ' G.L.O.P.k.m. ἑαυτοῖς Q.

1. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα] This must not be confounded with the stockade just mentioned, for *that* was attacked by the detached party of 300 men, *this* was observed by half of the main army. This latter seems to have been the stockade or palisade which I imagine to have existed generally as an exterior defence to cover the postern gates of the Greek towns. For instance, we read of "the gates leading to the "palisade" at Amphipolis, where it appears by the context that the gates in question were at the back of the town, in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous to the postern here spoken of at Syracuse. When then the garrison of the stockade belonging to the cross wall were dislodged by the Athenian assaulting party, they naturally fled to the postern which opened into the newly inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites. But the division of the main Athenian army, which had advanced upon the stockade covering this postern for the very purpose of forcing their way in along with the fugitives from the outer stockade of the cross wall, were accordingly now at hand to avail themselves of the opportunity, and did effect an entrance through the postern into the quarter of Temenites. This appears from the circumstance of some Argives being mentioned among the slain, who could not have belonged to the detached party

employed against the cross wall; for that party consisted wholly either of Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries furnished with heavy armour for this particular occasion; and the Dorian Argives were, as was natural, only *heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

10. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Gölter translates these words, "*inde ab ambitu opus con- tinuantes.*" I do not think it would follow that the line was continuous; indeed the words of Thucydides rather seem to imply the contrary. I understand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is, that they set out from the part of the line already completed on Epipolæ, and began to work on the cliff, which formed the southern extremity of the high ground, above the valley of the Anapus. The work here begun was undoubtedly in the same line as that part already completed, and was intended to be joined to it hereafter: perhaps also the foundations of the walls were dug along the whole distance, and some slight beginning of the work made between the finished wall and the cliff. But the Athenians hastened to complete their lines below Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, because it was here that the Syracusans were naturally attempting to carry their counterwall. To carry a counterwall from the city through the Athenian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτῃ
 πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὄρῳ, καὶ ἤπερ αὐτοῖς
 βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο καταβάσι διὰ τοῦ ὀμα-
 λοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτεί-
 χισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξεληθόν-
 5 τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουν αὐθις, ἀρξάμενοι
 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα
 παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς
 θαλάσσης ἀποτειχίσαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν 3
 10 αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων
 σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περι-
 πλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπο-
 λῶν ἐς τὸ ὀμαλόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἣ πηλῶδες ἦν καὶ
 15 στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατέα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ'
 αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰροῦσιν ἅμα ἕφ τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν
 ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον·

1. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτειχίσαι V. τὸ τὸν E.
 10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ om. f. παραπλεῦσαι h.
 περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον]
 om. i. 15. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo
 καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed kai ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ἐπ'] δι' B.h. 16. διαβαδίσαντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 17. τάφρον καὶ
 ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑποληφθὲν G.d.m.

lines on Epipolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Epipolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Eurymelus, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered

Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Epipolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν] "The work which had been carried as far as the cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the crag."

15. ξύλα πλατέα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (1. 186, 6.)

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 92. 3.

καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· καὶ τῶν
 Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν
 4 ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς
 βουλόμενοι ἀποκλῆσαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἡπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν.⁵
 δέξαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων αὐτοῖς
 οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις,
 καὶ τρέπουσι τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυμφοβήθη καὶ
 5 ἡ πρώτη †φυλὴ† τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβοήθει¹⁰
 ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἐαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβὼν καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τινα
 καὶ μονωθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει
 6 αὐτός τε καὶ πέντε ἡ ἑξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ
 Συρακοῖσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν¹⁵
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπύοντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ
 ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν
 τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον
 καταφυγόντες, ὥς ἑώραν ταῦτα γινόμενα,
 αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσύναν·²⁰

The Syracusans try to
 take the Athenian
 works on Epipole, but

1. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 3. ἔφυγον
 A.E.F.G. ἔφευγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἀποκλῆσαι C. prima manu, F.c.g.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκλῆσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείσασθαι. 5. ἡπείγοντο K.
 6. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 9. ξυμφοβήθη Q. ξυμφοβήθη d. ξυμφοβήθη i. 10. φυλακὴ καὶ τοῦ
 d.i. φυλακὴ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 11. εὐωνύμου ἐαυτῶν h. 13. τῶν διαβάντων d.
 14. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 15. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβιβάσαντες B.h. παρὰ K.
 16. τοῦ om. K. ἤδη] om. P. καὶ] om. Q. 20. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως] om. K.
 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσύναντες K.

3. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

10. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακὴ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quænam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακὴ cornuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλὴ. Vide ad cap. 98, 4. Φυλακὴν pro φυλὴν habet etiam Cod. Gr. (K.) cap. 100, 1. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλὴν. Duk. I have followed

Duker's suggestion in reading φυλὴ here instead of φυλακὴ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλὴ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεομένου δὲ τοῦ πολεμάρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἐχόμεναι ἀλλήλων. Herodot. VI. 111, 2.

16. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

without effect. The
Athenian fleet enters
the great harbour.

τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν
κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν.
καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰροῦσι καὶ διεπύρ-
2 θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ
ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ
ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρῆσαι
τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὥς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους
ἐρημίᾳ ἀνδρῶν ἄλλω τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως·
3 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ
ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἦδη
κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωζάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπαγγέλει, καὶ
αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἶρητο, κατέπλεον
ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὁρῶντες οἱ ἄνωθεν κατὰ τάχος ἀπῆ-
4 15 σαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν πόλιν,
νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμει
ικανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ
τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ
20 τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ
παρόντος ἦδη σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος,
καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπι-
πολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετεί-
χιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῶ τοὺς

2. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. om. i. 4. δέκα πλέθρων i. τεύχος f. 6. ἀπολε-
λειμένος N.V. 7. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους Q. ἦν πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 8. ἐκέλευεν g.
ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους. 12. ἀποδιωζόντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m.
Haack. Porpo. 13. ἅμ' αὐτῶν Bekk. εἶρηται Q.f. 14. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπῆσαν
κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπῆσαν A.E.F.H.Q.f.g. 16. σφίσι] om. i.
20. λάχτος P. μαλάχου k. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 21. σφίσι] om. i.
24. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῶ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f.

4. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of one thousand feet in length, raised before that part of the line on which the Athenians were at work, to protect the workmen, and to cover the stones, timber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other

things used for the building.

5. διεκώλυσεν] i.e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ διαπορθῆσαι διεκώλυσεν. Compare the note on VI. 89, 5.

16. ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμει] Compare II. 77, 1. νομίσαντες ἀπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

- 2 Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσηγέτο ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ ξύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ 3 τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα προὔχῳρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἔν τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεῶτος τὴν ἀρχήν. 4 καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγίνετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων 10 ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνους καὶ πλείῳ ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ γάρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη, ἔπαυσαν, ὥς ἡ δυστυχία ἡ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι, 15 καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλουντο, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὥς αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δεινὰ καὶ πᾶσαι 20 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμέναι, ὥς ἤδη παντελῶς ἀποτετευχισμένοι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσι, τῆς μὲν Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιππος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποιῆσαι, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ Κο- 25 ρινθίαν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἴονιον ἐς Τάραντα,

2. πολλὰχόθεν Q. δέ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B. h. 3. ξύμμαχοι om. L. O. καὶ τοῖς K. περιωρῶντο g. 4. πεντηκόντοροι A. E. F. k. m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B. h. 5. ἐλπίδα B. f. h. 6. ἐνόμιζον ad G. οὐδέ] om. Q. f. οὐδὲν F. 8. ξυμβατικούς] om. d. 9. ἤδη B. E. h. 11. πρὶν] om. C. K. R. b. e. 12. ἐκείνων τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τὴν] om. Q. 13. ἀπὸ H. N. R. V. c. g. corr. F. κακῶς C. K. k. 14. τε] om. L. γε Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 16. εὐρυκλέα B. h. πελίαν L. O. 17. γύλιππος B. ut solet. αἱ] om. G. m. 18. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἤδη] om. R. βουλόμενος f. 25. λακωνικῶν Q. 26. ἰόνιον E. G. d. i. m.

5. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them hopes."

14. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc-

tion is again out of its place, the true construction being ἔπαυσάν τε τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλουντο.

οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δυο καὶ
 Ἀμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἔμελλον
 πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν
 Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρός ποτε
 5 πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας
 παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἄρπασθεὶς ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν
 Τεριναιὸν κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνεῖ ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ Βορέαν ἐστη-
 κὼς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ
 μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει· καὶ τὰς ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπὶ ὤνη-
 10 σαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνελκύσας ἐπεσκεύαζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας 3
 πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπερεῖδε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν,
 ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστικώτερον ἔδοξε παρε-
 σκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλακὴν πῶ ἐποιεῖτο.

1. λευκαδίας E.F.c.g. 2. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 3. πλεύσα-
 σθαι Q. 4. κατὰ A.E.F.G. καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. ποτε A.E.F.G. ἀναγεωσάμενος
 B.h. Bekk. 2. om. K. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 6. παρέπλευσε B.
 ἀρπασθεὶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἀναρπασθεὶς. 7. τυρριναῖον O. τερινναῖον c. τερναιῖον V. ἐκπλεῖ
 e. et prima manu C. 9. προσμίσγει E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ὅσαι
 μάλιστα ἐπὶ ὤνησαν B.h. 10. ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκεύαζεν H. 11. προσπλέοντα
 B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα. 12. παρασκευασαμένους A.E.F.R. 13. φυλακὴν
 πον f. πῶς φυλακὴν h. πῶ] om. B. ἐποιοῦντο B.h.

4. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippi pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti adjunctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114, 4. Plutarch. in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reditum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. HAACK.
 Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

6. κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιὸν κόλπον] "When opposite the Terinæan gulf." Poppo's proposed correction, *Ταραντίνον*, cannot be admitted; for what copyist would have gone out of his way, and substituted an obscure name in the place of one so well known as that of Tarentum? But the mention of the Terinæan gulf, situated as it is on the northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while Gylippus was coasting along the southern side, is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local peculiarities may account for it, which can only be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the

winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinæan gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay, were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so mere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinæan gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρους καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήωσαν. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν· αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστείας ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλὰς Ἀργείων κελυόντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνου ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δρώσαντας ἀπελθεῖν, οὐκ ἤθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ Δημοράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου.

1. δέ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρους λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 4. ἐβοήθησαν g. 5. τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omitt. articulos. 7. ληστέας E. καὶ] om. g. 10. ξυνεπολέμουν B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 11. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ λακωνικῇ g. 12. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δρώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 13. δὴ] L.O.k. 14. ἐς] om. E. λήμεραν A.C.E.F.G.H.N.V.g. 15. πρασίαν A.E. (F. teste Bekk.) G.K.L.O.V.g.m. πρασιάς B. Bekk. 2. πρασιάν F.H.c. vulgo πρασιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅπτα B. 17. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 18. ἐξ ἄργους B. 19. τε] γε g. 20. ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας B.h.

15. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they landed," according to Poppo; or, "at all the other maritime places of Lacedaemonia," as ὅσα ἐτη signifies, "every year," and ὁσήμεραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι, "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.

SKETCH OF THE CORINTHIAN COAST SOUTH OF CENCHREÆ.

(Thucyd. IV. 42—44.)

THE mere inspection of this map will render the narrative of Thucydides instantly intelligible. The two points of the peninsula, and the stream or beck, [Chersonesus and Rheitus,] the flat beach between them, *αἰγιαλός*, where the Athenians landed, and the low ridge or shoulder of mount Oneion, which intercepted the view of the battle from the Corinthians stationed at Cenchreæ, exactly correspond with the description in the text. The distance of Corinth from the landing-place agrees very exactly with the sixty stadia mentioned by Thucydides; and the nearness of Cenchreæ to the scene of action, together with the character of the intervening ground, explains how the dust could have been visible, although the battle itself was not so. The only difficulty, or apparent difficulty, relates to the distance of the landing-place from the isthmus, which the MSS. of Thucydides all agree in giving at twenty stadia. This is objected to as too little; but if we take the northern point of the landing-place under Oneion, we shall find that twenty stadia, that is, two miles and 313 yards, extend considerably to the north of Cenchreæ. The "isthmus" is necessarily rather a vague term, and we do not know exactly how far it was applied in the time of Thucydides. Possibly it belonged to the whole country between the two ridges of Oneion, the southern one represented in the accompanying map, and the northern one which comes down to the sea at Schoenus. Cenchreæ itself would then be on the isthmus, and the distance from it to the very centre of the landing-place would not exceed twenty stadia.

MEMOIR

TO

ILLUSTRATE THE MAPS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SPHACTERIA.

FOR the two maps which the following pages are designed to illustrate I am indebted to the kindness of captain Smyth, by whom the whole western coast of Greece was regularly surveyed a few years since, under the orders of the British admiralty. It may seem strange that the names which appear in these maps are all modern, and that I have neither pointed out the site of Pylus, nor marked out, by its most famous name, the island of Sphacteria itself. The truth is, that I was for a long while fully persuaded that the common maps and descriptions of the whole scene were erroneous; that Sphacteria itself had been mistaken; and that the island which holds so prominent a place in the narrative of Thucydides was to be recognised, not, as is commonly supposed, in the island of Sphagia, but in the small and almost insulated spot immediately to the north of it, now called Paleokastro, on account of the ruins which exist in it. But, after the fullest examination of the whole question, I cannot arrive at any certain conclusion; and shall therefore content myself with offering an exact view of the whole scene in its present state, and with mentioning the difficulties which compel me, after all, to leave the subject in uncertainty.

To the common notion of Sphagia being Sphacteria, and the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus, there are some very strong, and, to my mind, almost insurmountable objections.

1st. Thucydides says that the island of Sphacteria lay so close across the mouth of the harbour of Pylus, that it left on one side a passage through which only two ships could pass between it and the main land; and on the other, one which would admit no more than eight or nine. These passages, he farther says, the Lacedæmonians had intended to stop

or wedge up completely, *βύζην κλήσειν*, with ships placed broadside to broadside, with their heads looking out to sea; a position of the vessels which of itself indicates the extreme narrowness of the passage, as otherwise so great a number of ships would be required as to make the operation impracticable. Accordingly, when the Syracusans closed up the mouth of their great port, to prevent the escape of the Athenians, it is expressly said that the ships were placed with their broadsides to the sea, *τρίηρεσι πλαγίαις*; and as even then there were not disposable ships of war sufficient for the purpose, it is added that other vessels of different sizes, *πλοῖα καὶ ἄλλα*, such as a great commercial city could furnish in abundance, were employed to complete the barrier. Now the width of the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse is stated by Thucydides at about eight stadia, or 1533 yards; and the narrowest point of the passage between the southern end of Sphagia and the main land by Navarino is at least between 1300 and 1400 yards. And the whole of this width is a navigable channel; for there are five fathoms water immediately off Sphagia; as many as seven close under the walls of Navarino; and not less than twenty-eight, and in some places thirty-three, in the middle of the passage. It is quite clear therefore that to wedge up such a channel as this with a continuous line of ships placed broadside to broadside was a notion too absurd to have been entertained by any man in his senses for an instant; and it is no less clear that a hundred Greek ships of war might have found room to sail through it abreast quite as easily as eight or nine.

To explain this difficulty, Colonel Leake supposes* that Thucydides was misinformed respecting the breadth of the harbour's mouth, as it does not appear that he was himself personally acquainted with the scene. And it is a curious fact, that, in the account of the battle of Navarino, given in James's Naval History, the breadth of this very passage is diminished far below the reality; for it is stated, probably on a mere computation made by the eye, to be only 600 yards across, whereas it is really more than twice that distance. But no common false estimate of distances could have mistaken a passage of nearly 1400 yards in width for one so narrow as to admit of only eight or nine ships abreast; and still less could the idea of closing up such a passage by a continuous line of ships lying broadside to broadside—a circumstance which has escaped Colonel Leake's notice—have ever occurred or been ascribed to the Lacedæmonian commanders. Again, Thucydides says that the northern entrance into the harbour would admit only two ships abreast; and yet Colonel Leake states its width to be about 150 yards, and by Captain Smyth's map it appears rather to exceed that distance. Besides, this passage is at present

* In his very valuable description of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria, which I have referred to throughout this memoir. It occurs in his *Travels in the Morea*, vol. I. p. 401—416.

only practicable for boats, as there is a shoal or bar of sand lying across it, on which there are not more than eighteen inches water. And light as the Greek triremes probably were, it seems impossible to suppose that any vessel holding 200 men, and not absolutely a raft, could have passed a channel so shallow.

2nd. If Thucydides meant to speak of the bay of Navarino, when he describes the harbour of Pylus, one would have expected that he should have said more of its size than merely once calling it "a harbour of considerable magnitude," *λίμην ὅστι οὐ σμικρὴν*, as it is far larger, not only than all the harbours then existing in Greece, but even than the great port of Syracuse itself. In fact it is in its present state perfectly unlike the ordinary harbours of the Greeks, which were always closed artificially at the mouth by projecting moles, when they were not sufficiently land-locked by nature. One great recommendation of the situation of Pylus was its close neighbourhood to a harbour. Is the bay of Navarino, with its southern entrance more than three quarters of a mile across, and often dangerous when the wind blows from the south or south-west, and its northern entrance, which was of most consequence to the Athenians at Pylus, "exposed to a continual surf, and capable of admitting only boats,—" is this what the Greeks would have considered "a harbour?" or would it have tempted the Athenians to establish themselves at Pylus?

These considerations appeared to me so forcible, that I was for a long time fully persuaded by them; and was satisfied that Sphagia was not Sphacteria, nor the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus. But, on the other hand, if we assume the Paleokastro of Navarino to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour, there are still some formidable difficulties to encounter.

1st. The size of the island, as stated by Thucydides, seems at variance with this hypothesis. He calls it *μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων μάλιστα*. "By *μέγεθος*," says Dr. Bloomfield, "the ancients always mean *length*." This is not absolutely correct; for when Herodotus says that there are in the river Araxes many islands nearly of the size of Lesbos, *Λέσβου μεγέθεα παραπλησίως*, (I. 202, 1.) he does not mean length, but superficial contents: and again, when Thucydides says that the Athenians were mostly ignorant of the size of Sicily, *τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου*, (VI. 1, 1.) he himself immediately explains his meaning by giving, not the *length*, but the *circumference* of the island. But *μέγεθος*, followed simply by a measure of length, such as *σταδίων*, with no express mention that circumference is intended, would certainly, I suppose, be most naturally understood to mean either length or height. Now fifteen stadia are equal to 2875 yards, reckoning the stadium at 575 feet; or 3000 yards, if we take it at 600 feet. But, taking the lower computation, which approaches nearest to the truth, the length of Sphacteria would be nearly 1½ miles, whereas the Paleokastro of Navarino

does not exceed four-fifths of a geographical mile, or between 1500 and 1600 yards. On the other hand, it should be said that the real length of the island of Sphagia is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ geographical miles, and consequently is much more than fifteen stadia.

2. Colonel Leake informs us, that an inspection of the island Sphagia illustrates the description of Thucydides in the most satisfactory manner:—that the level and source of water in the middle, where the Lacedæmonians encamped—the summit at the northern end, to which they retired—the landing-places on the western side, to which the Helots brought provisions—are all perfectly recognizable.

3rd. Strabo expressly says, that the same island was called either Sphagia or Sphacteria, which seems to shew that, in his opinion, the island now called Sphagia was that of which Thucydides speaks. Stephanus Byzantinus also quotes Phavorinus as saying the same thing. The author of the dialogue “Menexenus” speaks also of the capture of the Spartans taking place at Sphagia. Pausanias describes the city of Pylus as standing on the promontory of Coryphasium, and containing a cavern, which was said to have been the stable of the oxen of Neleus and Nestor. And a large cavern, called in modern Greek *βοῖδο-κοιλία*, or the “Ox’s Belly,” (qu. “Ox’s Hole?”) is said by Col. Leake, to exist at this day, under the cliffs on the northern side of the Paleokastro of Navarino.

These are all strong arguments in favour of the common hypothesis, that Sphagia is the Sphacteria of Thucydides, and the Paleokastro the promontory of Coryphasium. But they do not appear to me altogether conclusive.

1st. The measure of fifteen stadia, although, if it be taken as signifying length, it agrees better with Sphagia than with the Paleokastro, yet does not in that case agree with the real dimensions of either of them. But if taken as expressing circumference, it is not very far from the real dimensions of the latter, nor is the sense of length so necessarily attached to the word *μέγεθος*, as to render the other interpretation altogether inadmissible.

2nd. The natural features of the Paleokastro and Sphagia so remarkably resemble each other, that each will suit the principal points of the description of Thucydides. Thus in the Paleokastro the ground rises towards the north, and the coast is precipitous on that side and on the east, while it slopes gradually towards the westward. There appears to be, in the centre of the Paleokastro, something of a comparatively level space; and, whether any source of water ever existed there, is a question which we can hardly answer in the negative, without farther examination of the ground with a view to this particular point. The lake of Osmyn Aga exactly corresponds with the Greek notions of a harbour; and openings into it, through the sandy ridges which now unite the Paleokastro with the main land, would be precisely such passages as might be effectually closed by

triremes placed broadside to broadside. The map will shew that, in the southern ridge, there does exist a narrow opening, even at this day; and none can wonder that the sand should have almost filled it up in the course of so many centuries, so that it should have been anciently much wider, and also that a passage should have existed in the northern ridge, wide enough to admit two ships, although at present it is entirely closed.

Again, the ground to the north of the Paleokastro, and which does not seem hitherto to have been minutely examined, suits perfectly well with the description of Pylus. There, too, there is a steep descent, and in one part cliffy, towards the land side, while it slopes down more gradually towards the sea. And here also is a cavern, near the seashore, which, if this be Pylus, will equally agree with the description of Pausanias.

The lake of Osmyn Aga, if it be not the harbour of Pylus, is so unaccountably omitted in the narrative of Thucydides, that Colonel Leake thinks it is altogether of recent formation; such shallow lakes being not unfrequently formed on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. I consulted Captain Smyth on this point, and he was decidedly of opinion that the lake was gradually filling up, instead of being of recent formation, and that its history was like that of the Athenian port of Cantharus, which, "through neglect^a, its low situation, and the alluvial depositions of a "small stream running into it," is now become "a mere lagoon, unfit "even to receive the small vessels in use among the modern Greeks." If this be the case, the lake was probably, in ancient times, not only deeper, but more extensive than at present; so as to come up to the very eastern foot of the ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast; and as even at present it is larger than the port of Piræus, Thucydides might well have called it a "harbour of considerable size." Nor should it be omitted that the Venetian historian, Garzoni, in his account of the capture of Old Navarino, (the Paleokastro,) by the Venetians in the year 1686, describes it as standing on a high peninsular rock, and being joined to the main land by a narrow strip, or tongue, on its eastern side. This seems to imply that the bank, which now unites it to the land on the north side also, was not completely formed even so late as the close of the seventeenth century.

With respect to the authority of those ancient writers who identify Sphagia and Sphacteria, it may be answered that Pliny distinctly asserts^b, that there were *three* islands of the name of Sphagia lying in front of Pylus. It is therefore impossible to prove that the largest of them, now called Sphagia in our maps, was the one identical with Sphacteria, and the scene of the Lacedæmonian defeat.

On the whole, if we believe the Paleokastro to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour of Pylus, we shall have one great dif-

^a Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 313.

^b *Histor. Natur.* IV. 12.

ficulty in the statement of Thucydides as to its size, but in other points we shall find no objection that may not be fairly answered, and we shall find a harbour, and narrow passages into it, much more nearly resembling what the story of Thucydides describes, than any thing that can be met with on the other hypothesis. But if we prefer the common opinion, and suppose, with Col. Leake, that the lake is a mere recent formation, and that the bay of Navarino was the ancient harbour of Pylus, here too we shall find some points more agreeable to the account of Thucydides, than the corresponding ones of the other supposition: other points are doubtful, but yet admit of a plausible explanation; while one alone remains not to be got over, the nature and width of the two channels by which the bay of Navarino communicates with the open sea. The account of Thucydides is too particular, too consistent with itself, and too much in accordance with what we know of the naval affairs and mode of warfare among the Greeks, to be suspected of error; yet it is absolutely irreconcilable with the actual state of the channels in question. If there be any reason to think that they may have become wider in the course of years,—that the main land to the south of Navarino formerly advanced much farther out towards the southern point of Sphagia, and has since been washed away; and that the shoal which now closes up the northern passage has been formed, partly by the *detritus* of the shores, as the channel has been widened by the force of the current; and partly by the stones which the Turks are said to have thrown in purposely to obstruct it^c;—if this be not improbable, or inconsistent with the great depth of water between Navarino and the coast of the island, then the whole topography becomes at once clear and intelligible, the bay of Navarino would really have been a harbour, and the approaches to it, the island, and the fort of Pylus, would perfectly accord with the historian's account of them.

^c Garzoni, *Istoria di Venezia*, vol. I. p. 156.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AMPHIPOLIS.

(Thucyd. IV. 102—108. V. 6—11.)

NO actual survey of the country on the banks of the Strymon has, I believe, ever yet been taken. Mr. Hawkins has kindly furnished me with the map which accompanies this edition, and which is copied from drawings taken by himself on the spot. But as he has attempted no more than to give the general outline of the ground, and did not probably, when he was taking his sketches, direct his attention particularly to identifying the points mentioned by Thucydides, there is still considerable difficulty in making out the historian's description.

The difficulty consists, I think, in the following points :

1st. What is the meaning of the words, IV. 102, 4. *περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ἔκισεν*? For from this we should be inclined to suppose that Amphipolis stood on the top of the hill; and yet from some circumstances and expressions in V. 7—10. it would seem that it was built rather on the slope, so that, from the highest point of the hill, there was a view not only into the town, but over the lake and the country towards Thrace.

2nd. The first founder of Amphipolis is said to have carried a long wall across the hill from one reach of the river to the other; (IV. 102, 4.) yet when Brasidas arrives on the right bank of the Strymon he finds only a small piquet guard defending it; "for there were no walls at that time" "carried down to the river." IV. 103, 4.

3rd. What is meant by τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου, V. 10, 6. or by τὸ σταίρωμα, or by τὰς πρώτας πύλας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος?

1st. To judge by the present traces of the walls, the city covered something less than half of the summit of the hill. But these traces of walls are inconsiderable, according to Mr. Hawkins, nor have we any information which might determine the date of their construction. Amphipolis may have grown under the Macedonian kings, or declined, in common with so many of the Greek towns, under the Roman empire. There seems

no proof that the existing remains indicate the extent of the town during the Peloponnesian war: yet as there is no proof to the contrary, and we do not know that the size of the city was at any time altered, we may try whether the narrative of Thucydides is reconcilable with the supposition that the direction and extent of the walls in his time were identical with those of the actual remains.

Assuming that they were, "the hill in front of Amphipolis," V. 7. 4. on which Cleon halted his army, may have been the unoccupied part of the very hill on which the town was built. But if the town reached to the very summit of the hill, it can scarcely be conceived how, as the hill is of a conical shape, it was possible for Cleon to have looked down into it, or to have seen Brasidas descend from Cerdylum. And again the whole description of the battle seems to express that the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and that the enemy advanced to attack them *up hill*.

To obviate these difficulties, we may suppose Cleon's station to have been, not on the hill of Amphipolis itself, but on the high ground to the eastward, from which the hill of Amphipolis is a detached outlier, separated from it by a deep ravine. But, on this supposition, the Athenian army must have been more than a mile from the town, a distance inconsistent with the circumstances of the action, and especially with the remarkable fact of their men's coming so near the walls, as to see under the gates. For even though there were no men to be seen on the walls, yet, had the main army been a mile distant, it would have been dangerous for any Athenians to have advanced so near, as they might have been cut off by a sudden sally, before they could have been supported. And, again, the distance of the Athenian army and the nature of the ground, must have rendered it impossible for Brasidas to have surprised them by a sudden attack, made with only 150 men. The enemy must have had a full view of the amount of his force, and ample time to prepare for its reception, while he was accomplishing his descent from the hill of Amphipolis, and was afterwards engaged in the ascent of the opposite ridge.

But if the hill of Amphipolis be supposed not to be exactly conical, but to present inequalities of surface, and a lower and higher summit, separated from each other by an intervening hollow of the ground, then the detail of Thucydides is easily intelligible. The city wall ran along the edge of the lower summit, while Cleon took post on the higher one. He thus looked over the town, and even into the lower part of it; (V. 10. 3.) and was so close to the walls, perhaps within a quarter of a mile, that he calculated on being able to retreat without fighting, only because there was no enemy to be seen on the walls or about the gates, and he supposed, probably, that their whole force was with Brasidas on Cerdylum. And thus also the term *κατῆλθεν*, V. 7. 5. which has caused so much perplexity,

may be satisfactorily explained, by understanding it of Cleon's approach to the very walls of the town from the higher ground on which his army was posted.

The difficulty however still returns when we consider the expression, IV. 102, 4. that "Amphipolis was built conspicuous both towards the land " and towards the sea." I can only suppose that this may refer to the north and south sides of the hill, and not to its highest summit. Part of the town sloped down towards the modern Turkish village of Yenikeui, and part looked towards the sea and the mouth of the Strymon; the long wall running across the hill from north to south nearly.

2nd. If this were the case, the long wall might be said to have been carried "from river to river," and yet not have come near the point at which Brasidas crossed the Strymon. For, keeping the coast road under the hills, he would come upon the river some way to the eastward of the supposed termination of the long wall; and it appears to me, from the words of Thucydides, that, even before he wrote his history, the town had been extended further to the eastward; so that the new long wall may have actually gone over the middle and highest summit of the hill, and so have come down to the river at a point not far above the last bend which it makes to the south, after it has completed its circuit of the hill of Amphipolis.

3rd. I should then understand τὸ κατ' ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρειον of the ascent to the highest summit of the hill, on which the Athenians were posted. It may have been broken into little cliffs, so as to have presented great difficulties to an assailant, and the trophy would naturally be placed on the top of one of these abrupt falls in the ground, to make it more conspicuous. "The first gates of the long wall which then existed," mean the first gates in the long wall to the southward of the city; and seem to shew that the town itself, properly speaking, was built on the northern side of the hill; towards Yenikeui, and that it was only the continuation of the long wall to the southern side which could be said to entitle the city to its name of *Amphipolis*, or "a city looking two ways." The "Thracian gates" led probably out of the town on the north eastern side of the hill, by the shore of the lake; and thus Clearidas, sallying from this gate, would naturally be opposed to the right of the Athenian army. The left, which was nearest Eion, extended so far towards the southern slope of the hill as to have no enemy opposed to it, and therefore was able to retreat in safety; for Brasidas, sallying from the long wall, to the southward of the town, and attacking by the road which ran straight up to the top of the hill, did not come in contact with the *left* of the Athenian army, but was engaged only with their centre. As for the exact position of the *σταυρώμα*, or "palisade," spoken of by Thucydides, it is impossible to ascertain it. Possibly it may have been an outwork to cover the south-

east angle of the town-wall ; but this of course must remain undetermined.

In supposing Amphipolis to have grown upwards in the course of time, from the neighbourhood of Yenikeui, till it reached the highest summit of the hill, I suppose what was actually the case at Syracuse. There the city spread, from its original seat in the island of Ortygia, till it gradually rose to the top of Epipolæ : but in the time of the Athenian siege the walls ran across the lower part of the hill, at the first beginning of the slope of Epipolæ, and the Athenians *descended* from Labdalum towards Syracuse, just as I suppose Cleon to have *descended* from his position on the summit of the hill towards the walls of Amphipolis, which then only crossed a lower part of the slope, although in later times they were carried over the crown of it.

DATE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES.

THUCYD. V. 1. Αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελείντο μέχρι Πυθίων.

THIS passage has given rise to much controversy. The older interpreters, including Haack, understood it to mean that "the truce" having lasted on till the celebration of the Pythian games, then ended." That is, they supposed the Pythian games to have been celebrated in the spring, and in the second year of the Olympiad. But Heilmann, Böckh, Müller, and Göller, following the calculations of Corsini, and believing that the Pythian games were celebrated in the spring of the third year of the Olympiad, interpret the words of Thucydides differently: "The truce was ended, and the war again renewed, up to the time of the Pythian games." And, finally, Mr. Fynes Clinton, thinking it proved that the Pythian games fell not in the spring, but in the autumn, and in the third year of the Olympiad, translates the passage in Thucydides as follows: "In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games." *Fasti Hellenici*, part I. Appendix I.

Mr. Fynes Clinton calls this "the more natural interpretation" of the words of Thucydides. But setting aside the other authorities, which may be thought to determine the date of the Pythian games, no one, I think, would hesitate to translate the words of Thucydides as Portus, Bauer, and Haack have translated them; that is, "the truce was now over, which had lasted up to the time of the Pythian games." The passages to which Göller refers, such as I. 71, 5. *μέχρι τοῦδε ὠρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτής*, III. 108, 4. *ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ἔως ὧς*, are, I think, decisive on this point. And the pluperfect tense is to be taken in connexion with the first sentence of the following chapter, *αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ διελείντο*,—*Κλέων δὲ—ἐξέπλευσεν μετὰ τὴν ἐκ χειρὶαν*. Compare the use of the pluperfect in IV. 47, 1. *ἐλείντο αἱ σπονδαί—παράλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι—καθεῖρξαν*: and see the note on this passage. It seems to me that the use of the tense is absolutely indefensible, if the Pythian games did not precede, but follow, the operations of Cleon mentioned in the next chapter.

But it is urged that the words of Thucydides *must* be understood differently, because the Pythian games did not fall in the second Olympic year, but in the third; and, according to Mr. Fynes Clinton's opinion, not in the spring, but in the autumn. In this latter particular, however, Mr. Clinton differs from the generally received opinion, and it becomes necessary to examine the grounds on which his conclusion is formed.

1st. The great battle of Coronea, fought between Agesilaus and the Theban confederacy, B. C. 394, undoubtedly happened late in the summer, in the month of August. And immediately after the battle, as we learn from Xenophon, who was himself present at it, Agesilaus went to Delphi, to offer the tithe of the spoils to Apollo. But Plutarch states that he arrived at Delphi at the season of the Pythian games. (Agesilaus, 19.) It must follow therefore of necessity, according to this statement, that the Pythian games fell late in the summer or in the beginning of autumn.

It is manifest that the force of this conclusion rests wholly on the testimony of Plutarch. The season of Agesilaus' arrival at Delphi we learn indeed from Xenophon, but *he* says not a word of the Pythian games. The argument from omission is a very unsafe one to build upon; I shall not attempt therefore to argue that the silence of Xenophon discredits Plutarch's assertion: but I should say, with Böckh, that Plutarch's habitual inaccuracy makes him a very insufficient evidence in a matter of this kind. Mr. Clinton says that "he could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games." Perhaps not, if he had thought deliberately about it, or about the month in which the battle of Coronea was fought. But his narrative is so little chronological, that he may have had no distinct notions as to the season of the year at the time; but if he found it recorded in any writer from whom he was copying, that Agesilaus, even in his wounded state, attended the solemn procession to the god on his arrival at Delphi, he may have concluded, without thinking of the dates of the two events, that this procession belonged to the great festival of the Pythian games*.

2nd. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea, or the citadel of Thebes, in the

* It happened, curiously enough, that in the course of my inquiry respecting the Pythian games, I found another striking instance of Plutarch's carelessness in matters of chronology. He tells us that Demetrius Poliorcetes on one occasion celebrated the Pythia at Athens, instead of at Delphi, because the approaches to Delphi were occupied by his enemies the Ætolians. (Demetrius, ch. 40.) In endeavouring to discover, if possible, from the context, in what year, and at what season of the year, this celebration took place, I found that it was in the year in which Thebes was taken by Demetrius. But this, according to Plu-

tarch, was within ten years of its restoration: *ταῖς μὲν οὖν Θήβαις οὕτω δέκατον οἰκουμέναις ἔτος ἄλωνα δις ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ συνέτεσε*. But the restoration of Thebes was the work of Cassander, and took place just twenty years after its destruction by Alexander, that is, in the year B. C. 315. Olymp. 166½. Its capture then must have happened before the year 305: but Cassander died in 296, and the operations in which Thebes was taken took place, according to Plutarch's own narrative, at least two or three years after his death; *more than twenty* years after its restoration, instead of *less than ten*.

summer season of the year B. C. 382. This we learn from Xenophon. (Hell. V. 2, 29.) But Aristides, the rhetorician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, says that the seizure of the Cadmea took place during the celebration of the Pythian games. *Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη.* (Orat. Eleusiniac. p. 258. Jebb.) Admitting this statement to be correct, yet still it would make the games to fall much earlier than August or September; for the occupation of the Cadmea took place in the beginning of the season for military operations; for it was not till some time afterwards that Teleutias was sent out to Thrace: he did not press his march, and yet had time enough before him for a regular campaign, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Olynthus.

3rd. The Phocians submitted themselves to Philip on the 23d day of the Attic month Scirophorion, in the year B. C. 346. Soon after, the Amphictyonic congress met, to settle the fate of Phocis; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that the superintendence of the Pythian games should be conferred on Philip, jointly with the Thessalians and Boeotians. (Diodorus Siculus, XVI. p. 542. [p. 455, ed. Rhodom.]) Demosthenes says that the Athenians were so indignant at the fate of the Phocians, that they refused to send their usual deputation to the Pythian games. (De Falsa Legatione, p. 380.) From this Mr. Clinton concludes that the games followed immediately after the termination of the war. But surely this is not necessarily implied by the passage in Demosthenes. The Athenians, disgusted at Philip's having obtained the management of the Pythian games, which was, as we have seen, a particular article in the Amphictyonic decree, and exasperated at the sufferings of the Phocians, might very well have refused to attend the games at their first celebration under Philip's superintendence, whether that celebration took place immediately after the war, or nine months afterwards. For the sufferings of the Phocians were in no way lessened during that interval; on the contrary, Demosthenes in this same speech, De Falsa Legatione, which was not delivered till three years afterwards, describes himself as having witnessed the wretched state of Phocis, when he had lately visited Delphi: *ὅτε γὰρ νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφοὺς, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἦν ἡμῖν ὁρᾶν πάντα ταῦτα, οἰκίας κατασκαμμένας, τείχη περιηρημένα, χώραν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ.* p. 361. Reiske.

4th. The cause of the crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games; but this cause, Mr. Clinton thinks, must have come on in the beginning of the Attic year, in August or September, B. C. 330. His argument is this: Æschines in his speech mentions Darius as yet alive; but he was killed in the first month of the Attic year; so that, had the Pythian games not taken place till the spring following, intelligence of an event of such importance must, ere that time, have reached Athens.

This, I think, is the strongest part of Mr. Clinton's case. Admitting that the cause of the crown was pleaded in the archonship of Aristophon,

and that Darius was killed in the first month of that same archonship, it certainly does seem impossible to assign, either to the speech or to the games, so late a date as the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year: that is, the spring of the year B. C. 329. For the death of Darius, even allowing Herodotus' reckoning of a three months' journey from the interior of Persia to Greece, must have been known at Athens in the autumn after it took place, at the very latest. And if Æschines had already heard of this event, it seems incredible that he should have weakened his contrast by merely comparing the present *danger* of the Persian king, *ἥδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας διαγωνίζεται*, (p. 72. 522. Reiske,) with the greatness of his ancestors, when it would have been so much more to the purpose to allude to his deplorable death,

“Deserted, at his utmost need,
 “By those his former bounty fed,
 “On the bare earth exposed he lies,
 “Without a friend to close his eyes.”

It seems to me therefore clear from this, that the Pythian games in the year B. C. 330. must have been celebrated either in the summer or autumn.

5th. Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly, *παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι*. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 30.) That is, says Mr. Clinton, “the Thessalians would be required “to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the “autumn.” It is manifest that Mr. Clinton has completely mistaken the sense of this passage; and that it furnishes, in fact, decisive evidence that the Pythian games could not have been celebrated in autumn. The words of Xenophon signify, “He gave notice to the Thessalians to prepare for “military service against the time of the Pythian festival;” that is, the campaign was to begin about the time of the Pythian games, and not to last up to that period. It is strange that Mr. Clinton should still persist in his mistake, (see vol. II. p. 296.) even after Böckh has pointed it out to him. The expression occurs frequently enough in the Greek historians: —*ἐπαγγείλας [δὲ Κροίσος] δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρῆναι ἐς χρόνον ῥητόν*. Herodot. I. 77, 2. And again, in the same chapter, §. 3. *ἔπεμπε κήρυκας προερίοντας ἐς πέμπτον μῆνα συλλέγεσθαι ἐς Σάρδεις*. See again, ch. 81, 2. And so Thucydides, *πρὶν ἂν—τά τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον παρασκευάζωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντας ταῖς Συρακούσαις*. VI. 71, 2. We have it also in Æschines, *παρηγγέλθαι, πάντας ἦκειν συνεδρεύοντας Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὴν σελήνην*. Contra Ctesiphont. p. 67. (Reiske, 489.)

As to the question whether the games took place in the second or third Olympic year, it seems clearly proved that it was in the latter. Not only have we the express testimony of Pausanias, X. 7, 3. to this effect, but every celebration of them noticed in history is found to fall on the third

Olympic year, and not on the second. On this point Scaliger, Meursius, and Corsini, all agree with Mr. Clinton.

My own opinion is, that the Pythian games were celebrated about Midsummer, in the month Hecatombæon, that is, in the first month of every third Olympic year; and, according to our calendar, about the beginning of July. And the words in Thucydides, *αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διετέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίαν*, mean, as I understand them, that "the truce for a year had lasted" on till the Pythian games, and then ended:" that is, instead of expiring on the 14th of Elaphebolion, it had been tacitly continued nearly four months longer, till after Midsummer; and it was not till the middle of Hecatombæon that Cleon was sent out to recover Amphipolis.

This hypothesis will, I think, suit with all our information on the subject. We can understand how there would be time enough after the Pythian games for the expedition and campaign of Teletias; and how Jason of Pheræ should have summoned the Thessalians to prepare for military service against that period. We see that the games followed in the very next month after the surrender of the Phocian towns to Philip; and that the speech of Æschines against Ctesiphon being delivered in the first month of the archonship of Aristophon, just before the games were celebrated, he could not have been aware of the death of Darius, which happened only in the very same month. We can understand the passage in Pindar, referred to by Scaliger, (Olymp. XIII. v. 50—55.) where it is said that Thessalus was thrice crowned at Athens in the same month in which he had won a prize at Delphi; for the greater Panathenæa were celebrated towards the end of Hecatombæon. And we can see how ripe fruit could have been offered to Apollo at this festival, without supposing, what seems to me a solecism in mythology, that the festival of such a god as Apollo, connected as he was, on every hypothesis, with all images of perfect beauty and youthful prime, could have been solemnized when the year was in its decline.

It may be worth noticing, that the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, which were borrowed entirely from Greece, and first instituted in consequence of an oracle from Delphi, were celebrated also in the beginning of July. See Livy, XXXVII. 4. "*Ludis Apollinaribus, ante diem quintum Idus Quinctiles.*"

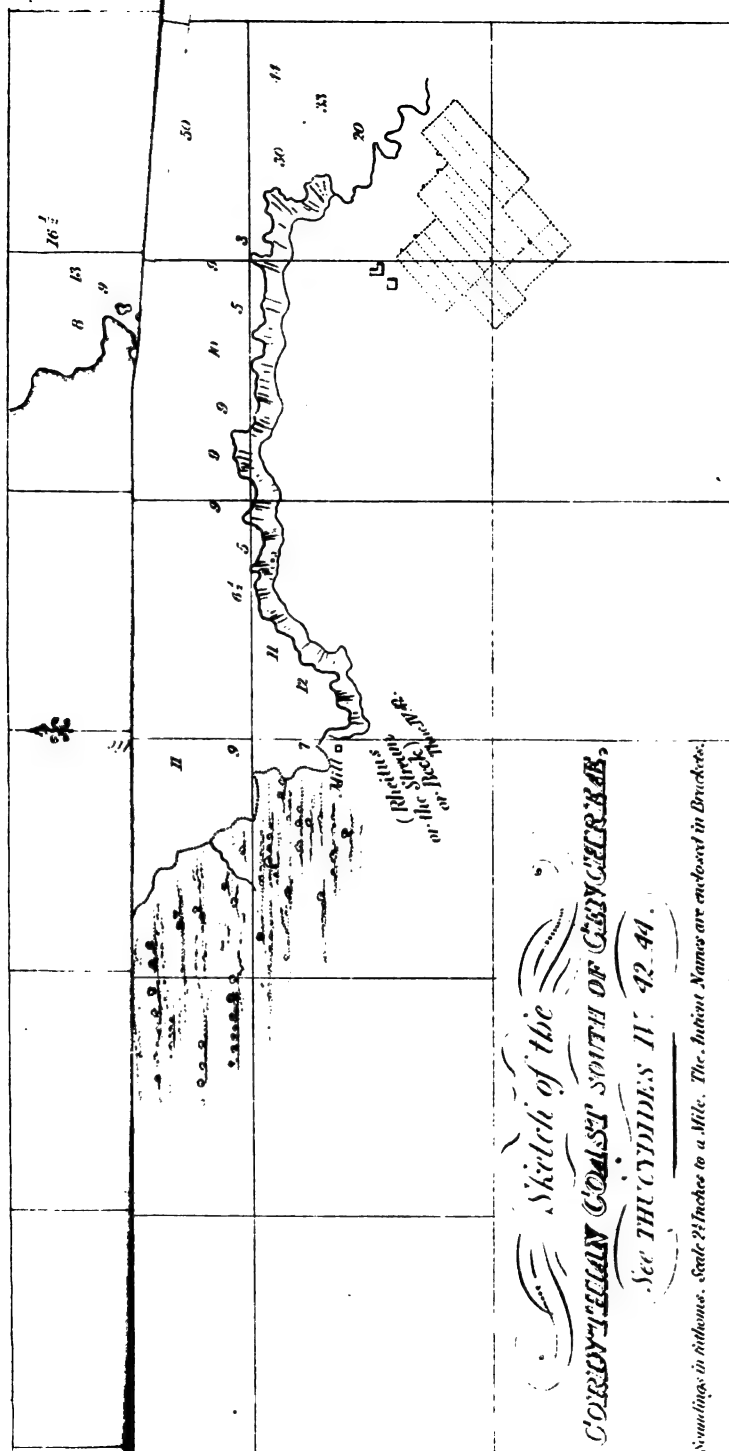
Again, supposing the Pythian games to have taken place early in July, and that Cleon set out on his expedition immediately afterwards, we can understand how the season following after the battle of Amphipolis should have been the close of the summer, *τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος*, ch. 12, 1; that is, about the latter end of September. We can conceive that the operations of Cleon may have occupied a little more than two months; but it is quite impossible that they should have lasted for *six*; which must have been the case if the truce expired virtually in Elaphebolion, and Cleon sailed for

Torone and Amphipolis soon after its expiration. It were indeed to extend pretty largely the meaning of Thucydides' words, ὁ δὲ Κλείων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, (ch. 7, 1.) if by τέως μὲν we understand a period reaching from Elaphebolion to Boedromion, from the early spring to the beginning, or more than the beginning, of autumn.

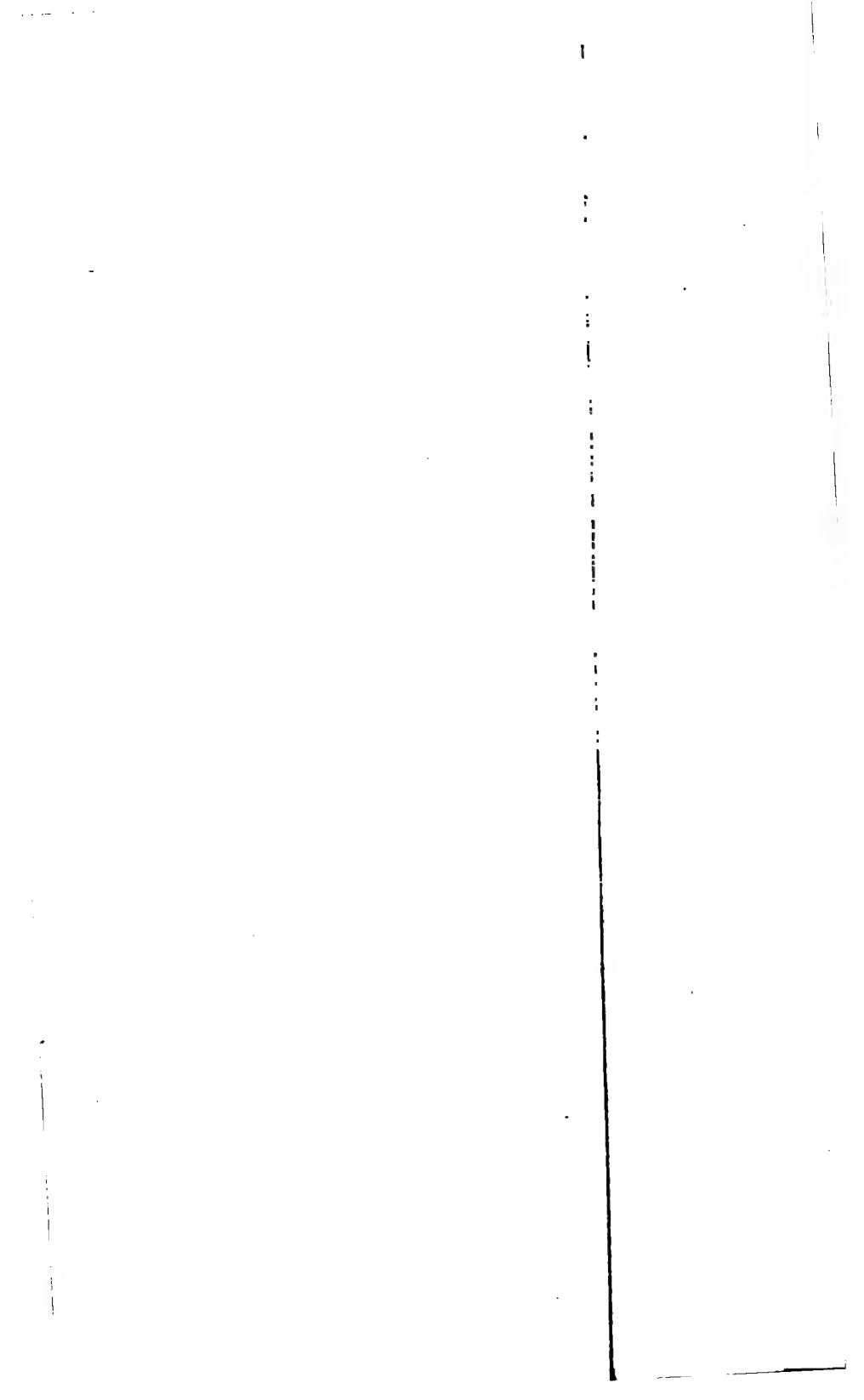
Moreover, the words μέχρι Πυθίων are nothing to the purpose, if we adopt either Mr. Clinton's interpretation of them, or Böckh's. "Hostilities were resumed till the Pythia." "The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities." But Thucydides does not usually introduce the games, whether Olympian or Pythian, as a date in his chronology. And here it would be worse than needless, for the campaign lasted of itself till the end of the summer, and was terminated, not by the Pythian games, but by the deaths of the two generals, and the ascendancy obtained immediately, both at Athens and Sparta, by the parties who were disposed to peace; not to mention the return of the Athenian armament to Athens after its defeat, and the inability felt by the successors of Brasidas to carry his plans into effect, now that he was no more. It does not appear then that the Pythian games, had they fallen in the autumn, could have had any effect whatever on the military operations of this year; and the mention of them by Thucydides on this one occasion, when he never notices them elsewhere, would be, on this interpretation, utterly impertinent. Still more impertinent would it be, according to the interpretation of Böckh and Gölter. "Inde a mense Martio, Olymp. 89. 2, induciæ finitæ erant, rursus bellum geri poterat usque ad Pythia, Olymp. 89. 3. Hinc rursus per breve Pythiorum spatium induciæ." It is not true that hostilities were suspended by the Pythian games in the following spring: they stopped in the autumn, after the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas; then the whole of the winter was passed in negotiations, and the peace was signed in the spring following, without any renewal of military operations at all, and as a natural result of the previous negotiations. It is impossible to see what the Pythian games could have had to do with the matter, or why they should have been mentioned at all, if they are merely synonymous with "the following spring," as we have seen that Thucydides is not accustomed to mark his chronology by the festivals, but simply by the natural divisions of the year.

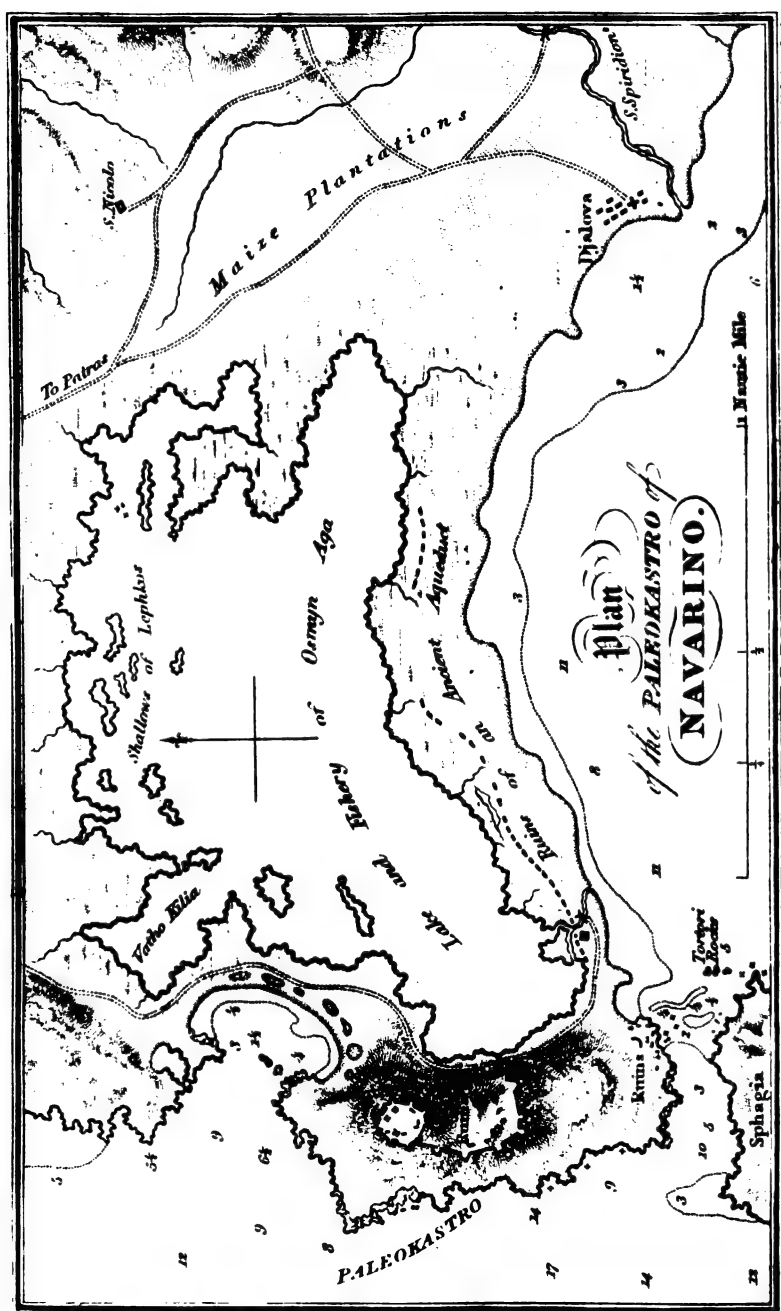
But on the supposition that the Pythian games fell in Hecatombæon, the mention of them is natural, and the use of the pluperfect tense, διέλυντο, is quite correct. The truce properly was to end in Elaphebolion; but hostilities were not actually resumed till Hecatombæon. Had Thucydides merely said αἱ ἐναυσίαι σπονδαὶ διέλυντο, and then proceeded to state that Cleon, after the truce, sailed for Thrace, his readers would naturally have supposed that he sailed either in Elaphebolion, or in the

beginning of Munychion ; but by adding *μέχρι Πυθίων*, he informs us that the renewal of hostilities was much later, and did not take place till Hecatombæon. If it be asked, why the truce was thus prolonged, it may be well supposed that the peace party at Athens would use their best efforts to protract its term, in the hope of converting it into a more lasting peace : and the very words of Thucydides, *Κλέων δέ, Ἀθηναίους πείσας, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσεν*, seem to intimate that the expedition was not resolved upon without much opposition, and was thus delayed till after Midsummer. And if it be further asked, why the expression should be *μέχρι Πυθίων*, instead of *μέχρι μέσου θέρους*, or *μέχρι θέρους μεσοῦντος*, the story immediately following may perhaps offer some explanation of it. It was evidently a matter of policy with the Athenians at this period to propitiate the god Apollo, the national deity of their enemies, who had actually promised by his oracle to aid them against Athens, and who was believed to have fulfilled his word by bringing upon the Athenians the fearful visitation of the pestilence. Hence in this very spring, and apparently between the months of Elaphebolion and Hecatombæon, the Athenians resolved to complete the purification of his favoured birthplace Delos, possibly as some atonement for their occupation of his temple at Delium, when they invaded Bœotia. But his most solemn festival, the Pythian games, which only returned once in four years, was on the point of being celebrated in this very summer. To these games a solemn deputation, *θεωρία*, was always sent from Athens with sacrifices, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. What wonder then, if the peace party availed themselves of this pretext to delay Cleon's proposed expedition : if they urged the duty and the wisdom of not trying again the chances of war till the god at Delphi had been fully appeased : his birthplace had been now completely purified ; it only remained to approach his temple with their suppliant offerings at his great Pythian festival ; to profane it by no din of warlike preparation, but to wait till they should be assured of his favour, in consideration of their devout reverence to his solemnity, and their prayers and sacrifices there offered : and then, when this assurance was obtained, they might proceed with full confidence to assert the rights of their country against its enemies.

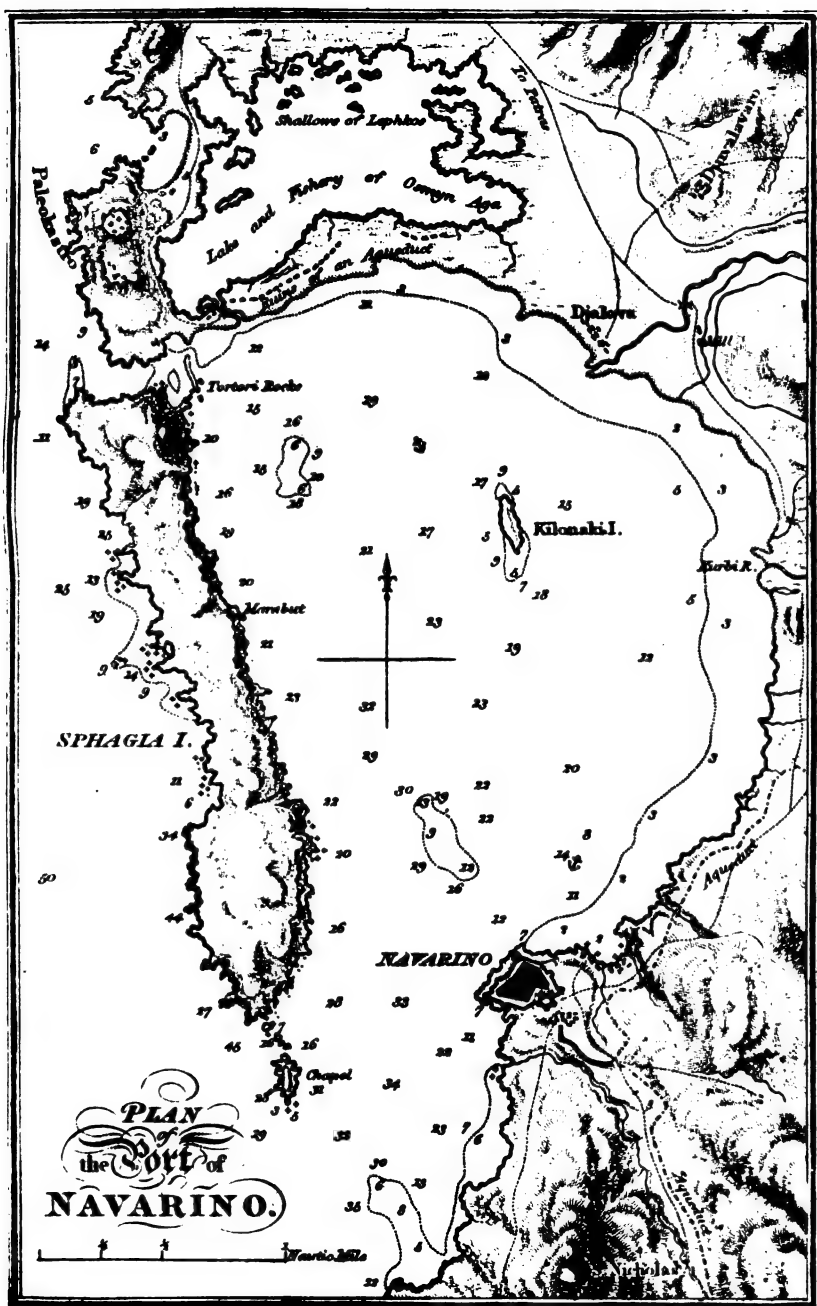


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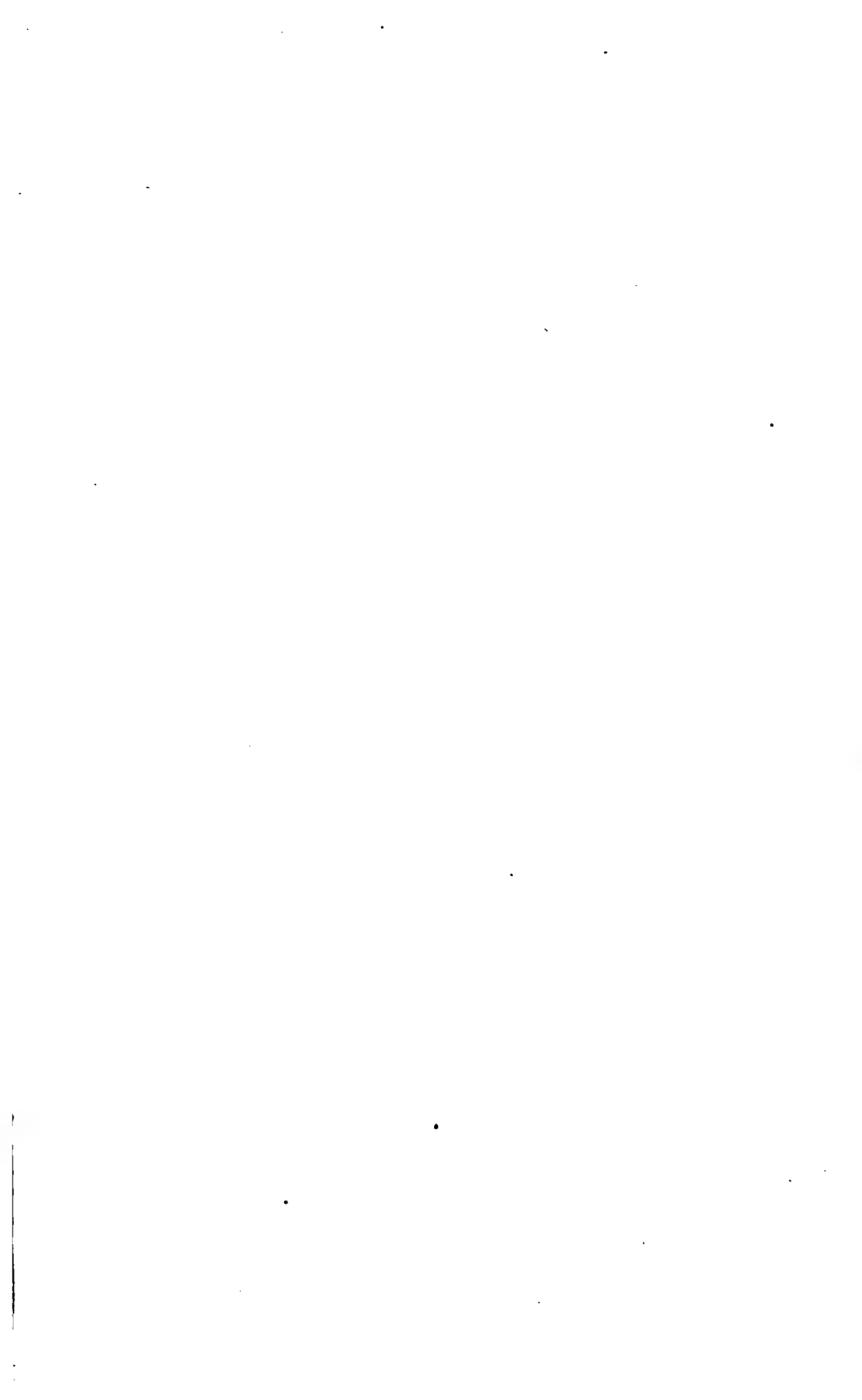




Sketch of the Neighbourhood OF AMPHIPOLIS.

Scale of Miles
1 2 3

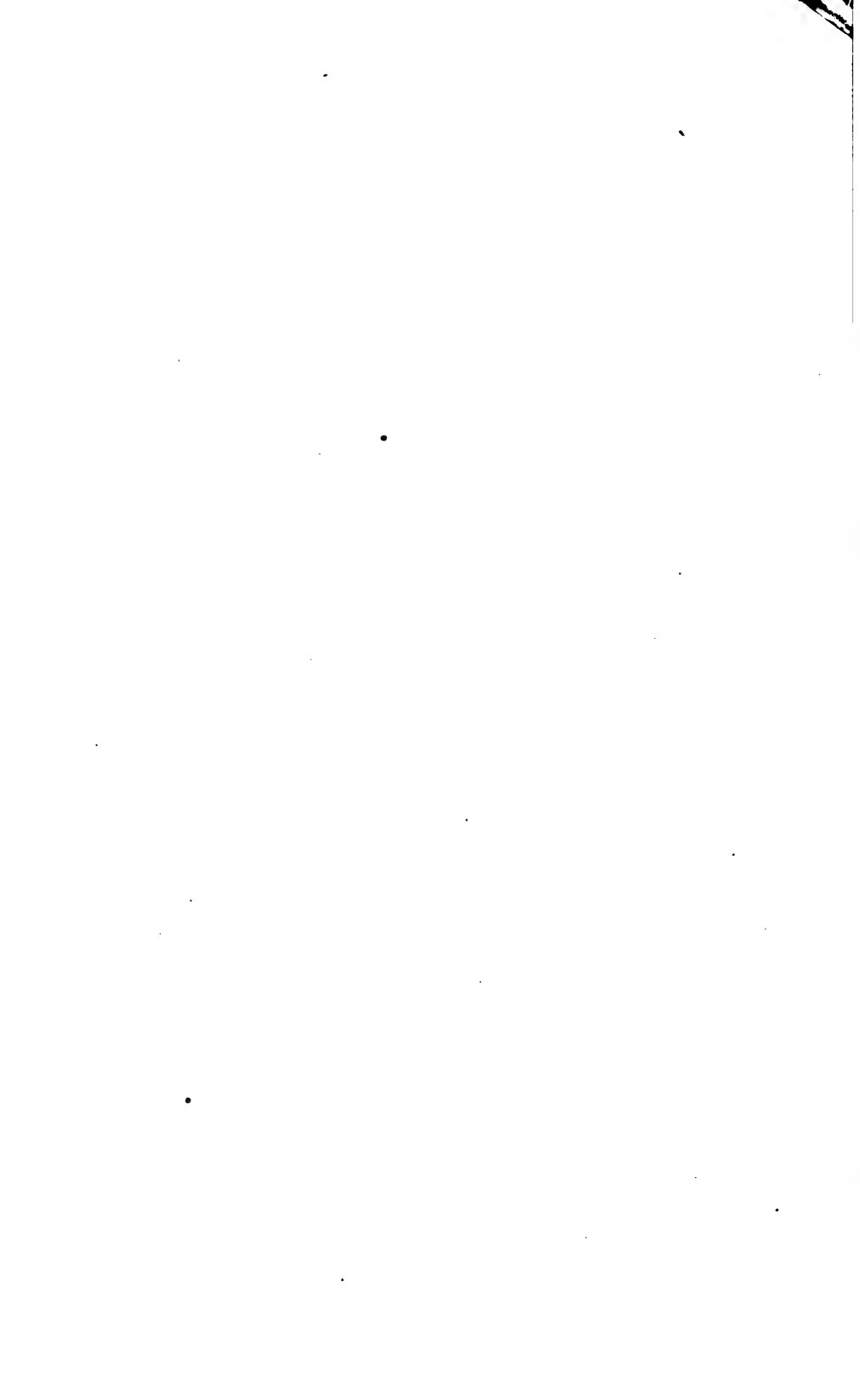






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